"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; slight temperature changes; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,367. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DANISH ISLANDS TO UNITED STATES FOR $25,000,000

Copenhagen Reports Treaty Negotiated and Ready for Submission to Legislative Bodies.

GIVE UP GREENLAND RIGHTS

America Grants to Denmark Vague Claims Due to Territorial Discoveries.

PLEBISCITE FOR ISLANDS

People of West Indian Colony, Mostly Negroes, Want to Come Under Our Flag.

COPENHAGEN, July 24, (Dispatch to The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)—A treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States has been negotiated between the Governments of Denmark and the United States, and in the near future is to be submitted to the Senate of the United States and to the two houses of the Danish Parliament for approval, according to information given to your correspondent today in Copenhagen by the highest official authority.

If the treaty is ratified as it stands, in "project" form, today, the United States will pay for the islands $25,000,000, and in addition will relinquish to Denmark the rights of the United States in Greenland. Greenland is a Danish possession, and the rights which the United States will abandon are merely rights of discovery, the scope of which is ill-defined.

The United States will obtain from Denmark full possession of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is better known. These islands lie about fifty miles off the east coast of Porto Rico. They are 142 square miles in area and support a population of 27,000 persons. Nearly all the inhabitants of the islands are negroes, who live by the cultivation of sugar cane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—As confirmed officially here today, the Danish Ministry has formally communicated to the United States its willingness to accept the terms offered by Secretary Lansing for the three Danish West Indian islands and the treaty of cession is about to be signed at the State Department by Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, Minister from Denmark. It is assumed that the status of the islands, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar to that of Porto Rico.

The new treaty will require action not only by the American Senate and the Danish Rigsdag, but by the United States House of Representatives as well, since it will be necessary for the House to supply the needed appropriation of $25,000,000.

It is understood that the people of the Danish West Indies are to have a voice in the question of cession—that the Government has given notice that before it ratifies the treaty it would submit the question to the people of the islands.

It is stated further that the people of the islands are much in favor of the transfer to the United States, and that the treaty is so framed that they are not called on to surrender Danish allegiance; they may remain Danes in fact and in name while enjoying whatever advantages in a commercial way may result from a transfer of the islands to the United States.

It is stated that formal delivery of the territory and property ceded shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of $25,000,000.

The treaty negotiations, a continuation of conventions carried on unsuccessfully in 1901 and again in 1910, were resumed several months ago. It is understood that Denmark, feeling the pinch of war, desired to rid herself of the islands not only as a financial proposition, but to eliminate one troublesome element in maintaining her neutrality. The United States in 1910 signified a willingness to buy, but the offer made by Denmark then was withdrawn before any conclusion was reached.

Lying near Porto Rico, the islands are said by naval officials to possess excellent advantages as a naval base and coaling station. The price offered by the United States in 1901 was $4,000,000.

VALUE OF THE ISLANDS.

Rear Admiral Goodrich Discusses Their Strategic Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, in discussing the topography of the Danish West Indies, said:

"Were the Danish West Indies in the possession of any enemy, what interests of ours would be menaced? Let us seek the answers to this momentous question.

"From them, as a base, to Charleston, our nearest important Atlantic harbor, is, roughly, 1,200 miles; to Norfolk about 1,300 miles, distances easily covered in three or four days by a fleet which could fight an action and return with plenty of fuel left in the bunkers. Moreover, raiding operations therefrom could, and doubtless would, seriously interfere with, if they didn't wholly interrupt, our foreign commerce, even at remote points, such as New York, Boston, and Portland.

"In the other direction lies Colon, the northern entrance to the Panama Canal, a little more than 1,000 miles away from St. Thomas. It is against Colon that an inimical campaign would more possibly be directed. The possession of this gateway to the Pacific would restore the conditions of the war with Spain, when the Oregon had to circumnavigate the whole of South America in order to join Sampson off Santiago de Cuba. It would then be impossible in the time available to transfer our naval vessels on the west coast to reinforce our battle fleet, and the war would undoubtedly be brought, for us, to a prompt and disastrous conclusion.

"To the east, again, from the Danish

Continued on Page 6.

American Aviator Rockwell Brings Down Third German

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 24.—Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell downed his third German aeroplane over the German lines north of Verdun on Friday afternoon.

Scouting with Bert Hall, another American aviator, in Nieuport machines, Rockwell, who was leading, saw a two-seated Aviatik, which he attacked from above, with the result that the German machine fell headlong. Swooping to make sure that the German aviator had crashed to the ground, Rockwell was attacked from above by two Fokkers, and Hall, coming to the rescue, by two more. Badly placed for an offensive, Rockwell plunged into a cloud and succeeded in escaping. Hall speedily rejoined him. Both returned safely although their machines were riddled with bullets.

BRANDEIS RESIGNS FROM COMMITTEES

Supreme Court Justice Gives Up Office in Jewish Congress and War Aid Bodies.

OFFICIAL DUTIES REASON

Secretary in Making the Announcement Denies Plan to Quit All Jewish Activities.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has resigned from the Executive Committees of the American Jewish Relief Organization and the Jewish Congress Organization, according to a message received last night from Boston. The American Jewish Relief Organization is composed of prominent Jews of the United States who have been collecting funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe. The Jewish Congress Organization is the association that has been urging a national gathering of Jews at Washington in the campaign to demand equal rights for Jews in lands where they are being discriminated against.

The announcement from Boston that Justice Brandeis had resigned from these organizations came through his secretary, Jacob De Hass, who said the Justice's official duties would not permit him to give the organizations the time they demanded. The message was preceded by a rumor in New York City that Justice Brandeis had decided to withdraw from all Jewish activities, but this was denied by his secretary.

According to the rumor circulated in New York City, Justice Brandeis had not been pleased by his reception when he and other members of a committee representing the Jewish Congress Organization appeared before the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations at the Hotel Astor on July 16 last. Louis Marshall was Chairman of the conference. Justice Brandeis, accompanied by ex-Judge Leon Sanders and Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, appeared before the conference by invitation to urge united action by Jews in the demand for equal rights.

There had been for months a sharp division between the Jewish Congress Organization and some of the other organizations as to the advisability of holding a congress of Jews while the war was in progress, and the meeting at the Hotel Astor had been called in an effort to heal up these differences.

Eight national organizations of Jews in the United States sent delegates, and nearly thirty other associations were represented.

Resentment developed when Justice Brandeis informed the conference, after it had adopted a resolution favoring a congress, that the delegates at the Hotel Astor would have to join the movement on the terms laid down at a preliminary meeting at Philadelphia last March.

The members of the Conference were of the belief that they should have an opportunity of voting on all of the arrangements for the proposed Congress, but Justice Brandeis resisted this.

Dr. Magnes, Mr. Marshall, Oscar S. Straus,—Dr. Cyrus Adler, and other prominent Jews took issue with Justice Brandeis, and the latter retired after there had been much plain speaking.

The Conference of American Jewish National Organizations later empowered its Executive Committee to continue consideration of the Congress movement, and a committee of five was selected by it the next day to confer with a committee of the Jewish Congress Organization on the plans for the proposed meeting at Washington.

Justice Brandeis did not take part in the deliberations of these two committees, but it was explained that this was not because his attitude before the conference had not been indorsed.

Justice Brandeis informed the members of the committee while they were still deliberating that his offical duties demanded that he go to Washington, and he was not present, therefore, when the representatives of the two organizations recently reached an agreement.

The report that Justice Brandeis had considered that he had been rebuked at the conference at the Hotel Astor came from the office of the American Jewish Chronicle, a Jewish weekly, published in the Aeolian Building, where is situated, also, the office of the Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization.

It was announced from the office of the weekly that Justice Brandeis did not consider it wise "to expose himself and his high office to the sort of criticism with which he met at the Hotel Astor." Justice Brandeis thoroughly resented the treatment he had received, it was said, and told a "friend and a former co-worker" that he was "through with Jewish activities."

When this report was communicated to associates of Justice Brandeis in the Jewish Congress Organization they refused to believe it had any foundation. Justice Brandeis was not the sort of man, they said, to ignore his own organization on such an important bit of news and permit the news of his resignation to come through a weekly publication.

Later when official confirmation of Justice Brandeis's resignation from the two committees came from Boston, ex-Judge Sanders said that "that settled it."

"If Justice Brandeis's Secretary has given it out, there can be no further question," he said.

Judge Sanders said Justice Brandeis's resignation had probably reached Bernard Richards, Secretary of the Jewish Congress Organization, and Mr. Marshall, head of the American Jewish Relief Committee, but that it had not become generally known. Mr. Marshall left on a trip to the Adirondack Mountains several days ago and could not be reached.

Justice Brandeis has been a prominent worker in Jewish affairs for many years. He has been an active advocate of the Zoinist movement, as well as of the Congress. He withdrew as an active leader of some of the organizations with which he was affiliated when he was appointed to the Supreme Court bench, but, contrary to the convictions of some of his friends, he still took part in the deliberations connected with the Congress movement.

WILSON TO PUSH FIGHT AGAINST TRADE BLACKLIST

Situation Has "Got on His Nerves"—Protest to be Strong.

MORAL RIGHTS INVADED

Government to Hold That the Violation Cannot Be Tolerated, Reserving the Legal Issues.

FIGHT GROWING HERE

Leopold Zimmermann, Head of Committee, Denounces Boycott —Promises Quick Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Within the next day or two, probably following a meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, the Government will make a protest to Great Britain with respect to the blacklisting of American trade firms that will leave no doubt that the Administration views the action of the British Government with concern. The protest is expected to deny flatly the right of Great Britain to blacklist American firms in a way that, according to the Administration's contention, amounts to a worldwide boycott.

While the program to be adopted by the United States has not been fully outlined, it is the understanding that the preliminary action of the State Department will be a protest based on the ground that the blacklist is a violation of moral right and not to be tolerated by this Government. For the present the Government is not likely to go into an argument that the legal rights of American citizens have been infringed. The legal aspects of the issue involved will be taken up later.

President Wilson has taken a deep interest in the matter. He told caliers today that the British blacklist "had got on his nerves," which meant that he was irritated over the British attitude and disposed to let Great Britain understand that he thought she had gone too far.

Hoke Smith Optimistic.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who discussed the blacklist incidentally with the President during a call at the White House on other business, said afterward that he thought the matter would be adjusted soon by the withdrawal or the modification of the blacklist. This optimistic view of the Georgia Senator does not coincide with that of some officials. Generally in official circles surprise is expressed that the British Government published its blacklist of American firms at this time, when causes of irritation between Great Britain and the United States had been overcome. The differences between the two Governments over the interference with American trade through the enforcement of the British blockade were in process of amicable negotiation and other questions that at various periods had assumed an embarrassing aspect were in a state of quiescence. In addition, there was a prospect of a renewal of German submarine activity, and that circumstance alone, in the opinion of observers here, should have deterred Great Britain from taking action that would be bound to cause irritation against Great Britain in the United States.

Unofficially the British Government has been made aware of the surprise and irritation of the Wilson Administration over the publication of the blacklist. The unofficial negotiations begun last week have had to do nominally with the effort of this Government to induce Great Britain to remove from the blacklist the names of American firms which have presented evidence that they were unjustly accused of dealing with Germany. But incidentally the British Government has been apprised of the feeling in Washington that a diplomatic blunder has been committed by the British authorities in directing the publication of the blacklist at this time.

Nothing has come to light to indicate that the British Government has been impressed by these unofficial representations, and the Administration is proceeding on the theory that it might as well make a formal protest that will cause Great Britain to realize that the blacklist situation is not viewed lightly by the United States.

No Trade Reprisal Yet.

There is no basis for statements that the Government had determined upon a policy of trade reprisal that would involve an armed neutrality with American warships assigned to the duty of convoying merchant vessels carrying goods of firms on the British blacklist. Consideration of the course to be pursued has not progressed to the point of deciding what should be done if the scope of the blacklist, as this Government construes its scope, is not curtailed. There is no telling what the Government may feel compelled to do if the exchanges on the subject result unsatisfactorily for the United States, and it is possible, of course, that public opinion and the influence of large business firms that have been blacklisted will compel the adoption of radical measures. Just now, however, the Government's attitude will be expressed in a protest having for its chief feature the charge that moral principles of international intercourse have been violated by Great Britain.

It was made clearer than ever today that this Government holds that Great Britain intends to apply the blacklist in such a manner as to prevent the blacklisted American firms from dealing not only with British firms, but with business firms in neutral countries. That is the main ground for the charge that Great Britain has undertaken to violate a moral principle. This Government contends that, while Great Britain may have the right to say that British firms shall not deal with American firms that have been trading with firms in Germany, it has no right to interfere

Continued on Page 3.

Nation-wide Plot Seen Behind Bomb Outrage; Rewards for Anarchists Total $13,000

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Rewards amounting to $13,000 had been offered today for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the bomb explosion which killed six persons and injured forty-two in San Francisco's preparedness parade Saturday.

Of this sum $1,000, the maximum permitted by State laws, was offered by Governor Johnson; $5,000 came from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and $1,000 from the City Board of Supervisors, to be counted as a fifth of the $5,000 offered yesterday by Mayor Rolph. To these donations were added two individual subscriptions of $1,000 each. Mayor Rolph said today he would give the remaining $4,000 of the sum he offered yesterday out of his own pocket.

Charles M. Flickert, District Attorney, asserted today that the persons responsible for the explosion are linked in a nation-wide movement against all organized government. He said also that local authorities expected Federal co-operation in the hunt for the perpetrators.

The police began systematic organization of a Plot Bureau which is to undertake permanently the handling of the present case and similar crimes. No arrests were made today. The police admit they have no evidence against Frank Josefson, a sailor, who was arrested Saturday, and who still is being held.

Two letters, believed to contain a definite clue to the identity of the bomb assassin, were in the possession of the police today.

One of the letters was addressed to James Woods, Police Commissioner and manager of the St Francis Hotel, and declared his death would be accomplished with poisoned soup because of his activities in connection with the parade. The other letter, written to M. Lee, head waiter at the St. Francis Hotel, begged him to poison Commissioner Woods's soup, reminding him how easy of accomplishment his position made such an act.

A new angle to the case was presented to the police by Dr. J. Mora Moss, who said the exylosive either was tossed into the crowd or dropped from the top of a one-story building at Market and Steuart Streets. Dr. Moss said he was in Steuart Street at the time, forming in line with the Sons of the American Revolution and observed the bomb falling to the street.

Think Plot Was Hatched in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—After an interchange of views with the authorities of San Francisco, the police here are inclined to the belief that the bomb plot in San Francisco last Saturday was hatched in the anarchist colony in this city, and that it is not at all improbable the infernal machine was manufactured here. As a result, the Chicago police have thrown a dragnet around the haunts of Chicago anarchists and are making a rigid investigation.

There has been great rejoicing in the local anarchist colony over the San Francisco crime. In street and hall meetings anarchist haranguers have decried preparedness and preparedness parades.

A connecting link between the wholesale poisoning attempted at the Mundelein banquet last Winter and the San Francisco episode was seen by the Chicago police when informed that a letter had been found threatening the Police Commissioner of San Francisco with death by means of poisoned soup. This led the Chicago authorities to believe that both plots originated with the "Jean Crones gang," which has boasted of its destructive purposes.

PRUDENTIAL AGENTS BEGIN THEIR STRIKE

Carry Out Their Threat When Company Refuses to Meet the Committee.

6,000 IN THE MOVEMENT

Leaders Say They Will All Join in the Fight—Many Offices Affected.

The threatened strike of agents of the Prudential Insurance Company, which had been talked of ever since the recent organization of the Insurance Men's International Protective Association, was called yesterday morning, after the company had declined to discuss the discharge on Saturday of fifty agents and refused to reinstate them.

Officials of the new association said 2,000 agents had quit work yesterday in this city, Jersey City, Bayonne, and Newark, and predicted that the whole membership of 6,000 would join the strike by today. The company issued a statement that of 700 men in the metropolitan field, 422 had reported for work, but that if all had quit the company would still be able to conduct its business and protect its policyholders.

The trouble which came to a head yesterday had been brewing for weeks, and on Saturday the company set it boiling afresh by notifying fifty men, all prominent in the general organization and in the local branches, that their services would not be needed after yesterday. Harry Lumpkin, President of the men's association, asked Edward D. Duffield, solicitor general of the company, to delay action for a week. Mr. Duffield declined.

The agents considered the matter at their convention in Philadelphia on Saturday and Sunday and voted to send a delegation to Mr. Duffield for a conference. Lumpkin, with Andrew Innes and H. M. Billeter, the latter from Philadelphia, accordingly called at the home offices of the Prudential in Newark at noon yesterday. Mr. Duffield was "too busy" to see them, and they so reported to some 800 or 1,000 agents who had gathered in Bryant Hall here to hear the result of the conference.

Agents Voted to Strike.

The men voted unanimously to quit work and delegates were sent at once to various branch offices to suggest concerted action there. Agents drifted in and out of the hall all through the day or sat singing songs and telling stories of adventures in the field. The offices were busy sending telegrams to branches of the association in other cities, and there were cheers when announcements were made of the receipt from Providence, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, as well as smaller cities, of telegram indorsing the movement and promising the support of local agents.

Fifty-two of the fifty-seven agents employed in Bayonne struck immediately on receipt of word from Manhattan. In Jersey City sixty-four more joined the strikers. Even in Newark a dozen turned in their collection books.

Association officials were jubilant at the showing made, and Lumpkin said more men would have struck had they not received telephone messages purporting to come from him and informing them that everything had been arranged satisfactorily. He said he did not know who had done this, but the men thus fooled would join the strike today.

"We wish to organize and the company refuses to let us do so," said he. "That about sums up the situation. We have made no demand on the company other than that they take back the men dismissed on Saturday. More than 5,000 of the 13,000 agents of the company are members of our association and I am certain all these will be with us tomorrow."

Reasons for the Strike.

P. J. Lang, a member of the Executive Board of the association, who was one of four men employed in the Jersey City branch to be discharged last Saturday, said yesterday:

"The Prudential company has dismissed fifty of its best agents for the sole reason that they had entered an association for their own betterment. When we asked for their reinstatement Mr. Duffield told us he was still running the company. Now, since all Prudential policyholders have a vote, and since all our members are policyholders, he may find he is mistaken in that statement. In a statement credited to him and published a few days ago it

Continued on Page 7.

AN IDEAL SUMMER DRINK.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and pleasant, highly beneficial and vitalizing to the health. A thirst-quencher and a tonic. Buy a bottle. —Advt.

GIANT SUBMARINE MAKES FINAL TEST

Deutschland, with Her Radio Sealed, Crew Aboard, Takes Dip in Baltimore Harbor.

PASTOR PRAYS FOR SAFETY

Liner Serves as Sanctuary in Communion at Night—No Sign of Bremen on Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Captain Paul Koenig of the subsea trader Deutschland tonight was anxiously awaiting word of the safety or the arrival in Boston or some other Eastern port of the long-expected merchant submarine Bremen. He was ready to start the Deutschland down the Chesapeake Bay at a moment's notice.

Every man of the crew was at his post. No longer did these undersea sailors enjoy the freedom of the interned North German Lloyd liner Neckar's spacious decks. Their effects were all put on board the submarine during the day, the cargo is stowed and trimmed, and there is every reason to believe that the fox of the seas will within a short time creep out and face the enemy's war dogs.

The great water tanks of the Deutschland were filled, the powerful Diesel engines had a final test, and the barricade of heavily-laden barges was opened for the first time in nearly ten days.

And there, warped alongside the pier, the German boat lay, with her crew standing about the conning tower, talking and supervising the work of stowing away their dunnage, which was being removed from the Neckar, on which they have been making their home. From the Neckar there ran to the submersible a long white hose, carrying sterilized drinking water to the subsea trader's tanks.

The Deutschland submerged late in the afternoon to test her tanks and air pumps. The mechanism was found satisfactory.

The secretiveness of the German officials of the company exploiting the submarine merchant service as to the cargo of the Deutschland has caused much comment in business and financial circles. The nickel placed aboard was carefully covered, and the stevedores who loaded the cargo were pledged to secrecy. When the report was confirmed today that a large amount of gold was to be sent back to Germany on the Deutschland, an official of the Eastern Forwarding Company who was questioned about it smilingly said:

"Germany has no need of gold; why should the Deutschland carry gold back?"

At the same time he laughed at the report that the Bremen had been sunk or was otherwise missing at sea.

Wireless Apparatus Is Sealed.

A peculiar phase of the work of loading the Deutschland was the time taken to do it. A dozen vessels of her size could have been filled in the same time. Although it was learned in financial circles that satisfactory insurance on the gold part of the cargo has been underwritten, the rate or the amount of gold to go could not be ascertained. Although Paul Hilken of the company said: "The Deutschland will sail as soon as we can get her ready, and that will not be much longer," it seemed certain that the undersea traveler would not go out of the Chesapeake Bay until there should come tidings of the Bremen. These, however, were expected momentarily.

When Captain Koenig entered his vessel two weeks ago he was told that if he were in port for two weeks his wireless apparatus would be sealed at the end of that time. So United States Radio Inspector Cademus put the Government seal on the apparatus, but told the Captain that as soon as he was ready to sail to call up the office and permission would be issued to break the seal.

Tonight a farewell religious service was conducted for the Captain and crew of the submarine aboard the interned liner Neckar by the Rev. Otto Apitz, the immigrant missionary at this port. Each member of the crew received communion, and prayers for a safe return voyage were offered.

Later in the night Captain Frederick Hinsch, master of the Neckar, and officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company were the hosts of Captain Koenig and the crew at a banquet at which farewells were expressed.

Paul Hilken's absence from the city last week is believed confidently to have been on a trip made in anticipation of the Bremen's arrival at some American port, and his return to Baltimore without an announcement about the sister ship of the Deutschland is

Continued on Page 5.

IRISH ISSUE THREATENS CABINET CRISIS IN THE MIDST OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE; LLOYD GEORGE OFFERS HIS RESIGNATION

Lloyd George Sees Victory a Few Months Away; British Valor Never Greater, He Tells Commons

LONDON, July 24.—"British resourcefulness and British intelligence are going to snatch victory in a few months," said David Lloyd George, the successor of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener at the head of the War Office, in the House of Commons this afternoon, in debate following a request made of the House by Premier Asquith for a vote of credit of £450,000,000.

"The prospects are good," he said. "Our Generals are more than satisfied, and are proud of the valor of our men they are leading. Great as the British infantry was in Wellington and Napoleon's day, they never have been greater than now. One thrills with pride when one thinks one belongs to the same race. They are pressing back the formidable foe who devoted his best brains to the study of war for generations. I feel confident that victory is assured to us.

"Numbers and all other resources are on our side. There was only one fear—that years of training and thought on the part of a great military power might be something that would be insuperable. Our men have demonstrated that it is not so and that British resourcefulness and intelligence, as in fields of commerce in the past, when they were able to snatch victory out of what appeared to be complete commercial disaster, are going to snatch victory again in a few months from what appeared at one moment to be something that was invincible.

"There is no doubt at all that the lesson of this battle is that we have simply to press on with all our resources and with the material at our command, and victory will be ours."

BRITISH EXTEND HOLD ON POZIERES

Also Win Ground Near High Wood—Bombardment Grows in Violence.

GERMANS MASS MORE GUNS

While the British Pour Shells Into Ginchy and Guillemont on Their Right.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 24, (via London.)—What the official bulletins call a curtain of fire today hid the ruins of Pozières, where the Australians had yesterday established themselves on one side of the main street, with the Germans on the other. Unremittingly the German guns kept a curtain there, with burst after burst of shrapnel, raining bullets and high explosives, their black bursts churning the earth.

On the other side of the massed remains of that village, which is precious high ground, the British guns placed the same kind of a curtain, as if serving the same kind of a notice that no one might pass the barrier of death and join in the struggle of the combatants surrounded by an infernal ring.

But back from the scene came more prisoners and two guns taken, and news that the Australians, not content with holding one side of the street, now had both, and, digging, bombing, ducking, and rushing amidst piles of fallen bricks and debris, were pressing on to the mastery of the whole village.

This and some sections of a trench beyond the Bazentin-le-Petit were the gain for this sultry day, with the thick dust of the traffic in the rear and the smoke of shells over the field of battle hanging low. Never since the battle of the Somme began has the correspondent of The Associated Press seen more shelling by both sides.

Pounding, with no recess, is proceeding on every part of the line, but is particularly heavy on the right of the line, as well as on the left at Pozières. The Germans are pouring in an unceasing volume on the Trones Wood, where the British infantry face the village of Guillemont, and answering thunders are deluging Guillemont.

What Pozières is to the left Guillemont and Ginchy beyond are to the right. Apparently the Germans have brought still more guns and troops from Verdun for the issue at stake here.

LONDON, July 24.—The War Office in two bulletins today announced the continued progress of the British forces in Pozières, near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. German counterattacks were repulsed.

The official statement given out in the afternoon by the British War Office says:

Apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides during the night comparative calm followed the severe fighting of yesterday.

Yesterday, between High Wood and Guillemont, repeated counterattacks by the enemy gained for him no advantage and very heavy casualties were inflicted by our artillery and machine gun fire.

We gained some ground near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. In the neighborhood of Pozières we secured important advantages in spite of the stubborn defense of the enemy, and a large portion of the village is now in our hands. Here we have captured two guns and 60 more prisoners.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

The fighting has continued in the village of Pozières, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has risen to a total of six officers and 145 of other ranks.

In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred.

General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, today sent the following telegram to the Australian Government:

"Part of the First Australian Division made a very gallant, skilful, and successful attack on Pozières village, a very strong point in the enemy's line, and captured two guns and some prisoners with slight loss."

The correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger on the Somme front, describing the fighting of July 19 and 20, says:

"Even the powerful force of the enemy's attacks in the first days of July is greatly surpassed by the rage, exasperation, and tenacity of these new attacks. No matter how often the enemy is repulsed, they return again and again in fresh waves of assaults. As

Continued on Page 2.

AUSTRALIAN DASH SWEPT FOE BACK

Rush Through the Dark Took Colonials Half Through the Ruined Village of Pozieres.

MEET NEW GERMAN SHELLS

Of Poison Gas and Liquid Fire —English Regiments Bring Up Strong Support on the Left.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 23.—Heavy fighting began in the early hours of this morning along all the line from Pozières to Delville Wood and southward from Trones Wood in the direction of Guillemont. Many battalions took part in this assault belonging to English, Scottish, Australian, and New Zealand regiments, and fought with the finest courage, with that courage which, through all this three weeks of battle, has been shown by all our troops, who have gone forward or held on—most of all, held on—with supreme devotion and self-sacrifice.

They were Australians who made the attack upon Pozières, with English boys working up on their left. For several days and nights they had been in this neighborhood under a shellfire that never ceased in daylight or darkness, our shellfire passing over their heads and the Germans' shellfire searching for their bodies.

"The strain on the nerves was bad," said an Australian soldier, who looked as though he had no nerves. "The heavy German 'crumps' came thundering about us, and after a time I found myself trembling in a queer way. One slept a bit, but always awoke to the scream of shells passing overhead and the crash of some damnable thing nearby and the noise of the guns everywhere. But it was worse just before the attack last night—an hour or two before. Every nerve in one's body was a live wire."

There was a distance of something like 550 yards between the Australian line and front trench of the German network of trenches across the Bapaume Road, which runs diagonally through Pozières Village. Our men lay crouched behind the earthworks ready for the sprint across that ground, bracing their spirits to it, and for two hours every gun from our batteries behind them and about them fired as hard as the gunners could get their shells to the breach. The sky was blazing with shell bursts and rockets and the earth trembled.

It was midnight when the Australians went forward with the other troops in the darkness, and the only light given to the battle was the flare of rockets—the signals of frightened Germans 500 yards away. It gleamed white upon the rims of all the shell craters in no man's land. The men fell into these holes and scrambled out of them and fell into others. It was impossible to run or walk upright.

The enemy, aware of their coming, at once opened upon them with a very fierce barrage of shrapnel. At least, it was mostly shrapnel for the Australians, but on the left, where the English lads were running forward, the shrapnel seemed to end as though the line had been drawn through the darkness and high explosives began.

Liquid Fire Shells.

Other kinds of shells were being fired at our men. Many of them burst high and then came down like flaming torches with trailing feathers of flame. They were liquid fire shells to burn up the bodies of the men.

"They frightened us at first," said a territorial. "It was as though the stars had suddenly dropped, all on fire. But they didn't do us much harm, and after the first scare we didn't mind them."

Other shells, dropping in a queer way, came with a singing note as though they had whistles tied to them, and burst without much noise, but with a hiss like a "dud" shell. These were of the poison gas variety, and some of our men were made sick, but did not suffer in a deadly way because they were quick to get beyond the reach of the fumes.

The first German trench was lightly held. The only men who stayed there were machine gunners, who fired at the

Continued on Page 2.

NATIONALISTS IN REVOLT

Redmond Refuses Any Modification of Home Rule Arrangement.

MINISTERS CANNOT AGREE

Split Wide Apart on Question of Nationalist Representation at Westminster.

ASQUITH WITHHOLDS BILL

Threatens to Take the Judgment of the Country on the Government's Proposals.

Reports Lloyd George Has Offered to Resign

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25.—The Daily News's parliamentary correspondent says: "In view of the fact that the terms to which they agreed in order to settle the Irish controversy have been departed from by the Cabinet, and inasmuch as he was chief negotiator, Lloyd George, it is freely stated, has offered to resign his office.

"The Prime Minister's attitude is understood to be that if Lloyd George resigned he should consider himself bound also to do so.

"The matter is not now being discussed, but the situation of the coalition Government has not been improved by last night's debate."

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith startled the House of Commons this evening by threatening a general election over the Irish question.

"I ask the House," he said, "and will ask the country, if necessary, whether the Government's proposals are not fair."

The threat was made at the conclusion of a debate on a motion for adjournment made by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who said he wished to call the attention of the members of the House to the rapidly growing unrest in Ireland and the deplorable effect resulting from the Government not having carried out in its entirety the tentative agreement for a temporary Government in Ireland.

Mr. Redmond's motion followed an announcement by the Premier confirming publicly the suspicion that the Cabinet had been unable to reach a decision on the Home Rule Amending bill. The stumbling block appears to have been the retention in the Imperial Parliament of Nationalist representation in undiminished numbers. The Premier declared bluntly that the Government had no intention of introducing any home rule for Ireland bill with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties, and it was in the course of an appeal to the Nationalists not to throw away the opportunity for bringing home rule into immediate operation that he made his threat of going to the country with the whole matter.

Denies Partiality to Either Side.

Just before the motion of Mr. Redmond was voted down, Mr. Asquith directly addressed the Nationalists, denying that any partiality had been shown to either side during the negotiations. He said the exclusion of the six Ulster counties from the operation of the Home Rule act was, to his mind, the greatest give-and-take arrangement ever made in the history of a political controversy, and he asked the Nationalists not to break off the negotiations.

The expressed determination of the Nationalists to resist any modification in the terms of the agreement, and the declaration of David Lloyd George, who negotiated the agreement, that the Government would not force new proposals on the Irish nation, were the outcomes of the debate.

The situation in Ireland thus remains where it was, with the additional factor of the unrest brought about by the disappointed hopes of a settlement of the issues. In the absence of any amending bill the situation now is that the Order in Council postponing the operation of the Home Rule act as it stands on the statute book until six months after the lapse of eighteen months, mentioned in the Order in Council issued in September, 1915, unless the war has previously ended, remains in force.

It is believed in many quarters that if the election took place at the present time Mr. Redmond's followers would run a serious risk of defeat at the polls, as they appear to have lost the confidence of many of their constituents. Sir Horace Plunkett, of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, recently expressed the opinion that Mr. Redmond's followers would meet with a hostile reception from the majority of Irishmen.

Bitter Speech by Redmond.

In speaking to his motion for adjournment Mr. Redmond said he did not want to attack anybody, but merely to state the facts, which, he said,

spoke for themselves. He said that when two months ago Premier Asquith had returned from Ireland and announced that the present system of government had broken down and that the Cabinet had unanimously requested Mr. Lloyd George to bring about, if possible, a provisional settlement of the Irish question by the consent of everyone concerned, he was thrilled by the hope that in the interest, not only of Ireland, but of the Empire, the Irish question might be put out of the way until the war had ended.

The proposals Mr. Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself, Mr. Redmond said, were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations and many changes they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, not one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as a purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

The agreement, he continued, was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final and permanent settlement was arrived at within a limited time after the war. The first words proposed were that the whole bill should remain in force during the continuance of the war and for a twelvemonth afterward, but Sir Edward Carson objected that if Parliament took no action during the twelve months after the war then the six Ulster counties should be excluded from the operations of the Home Rule act of 1914.

To meet Mr. Carson's objections the following words were added: "But if Parliament has not by that time made further permanent provision for the government of Ireland, the period for which this bill shall remain in force is to be extended by order of the Council for such time as is necessary to enable Parliament to make such provision."

"I was informed," declared the Nationalist leader, "that these words would be accepted by Carson and would be incorporated in the agreement. Another fundamental proposal was that during the transitory period the number of Irish members of the Imperial Parliament was to remain as at present and this we regarded as an indispensable factor of the temporary character of the whole arrangement.

An Entirely New Proposal.

"Having obtained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne in a speech in the House of Lords declared the bill to be introduced would contain certain structural alterations of the act of 1914, which would be permanent and enduring, and I immediately protested.

"Saturday last Mr. Lloyd George and the Home Secretary informed me the Cabinet had decided to insert in the bill two provisions: One was for the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties, and another cutting out of the bill the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. This decision was declared to be absolute and final.

"I stand by every word in the agreement we came to. I will not agree to any new proposals which would mean an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith on my part toward my supporters in Ireland. I warn the Government that if they introduce a bill on the lines indicated, we will oppose it at every stage."

Mr. Redmond concluded by declaring that while the attitude of himself and his friends toward the war was unaltered and unalterable, the Nationalists held themselves free to exercise their individual judgment in criticising the Government's vacillation, not only in the conduct of domestic affairs, but in the conduct of the war.

Secretary Lloyd George frankly admitted that what Mr. Redmond said was true except in one or two points. One of these, he said, was the phraseology concerning the exclusion of Ulster. Mr. Redmond interrupted by saying that the form of the words had been carefully considered and had been drafted by skilled lawyers and approved by Sir Edward Carson.

"Only a Question of Phraseology."

Secretary Lloyd George emphasized the difficulty of embodying heads of agreemen in a bill, and insisted it was only a question of phraseology. He confessed that a departure had been made in the matter of Irish representation in the House of Commons, because the Unionist members of the Cabinet found it impossible to secure the assent of their followers to the maintenance of an undiminished Irish representation after a general election and after Home Rule had been set up in Ireland.

The proposal, he said, therefore, was modified as follows: "Until dissolution Irish members of Parliament remain undiminished. Afterward the provisions of the Home Rule act should become operative, but Irish members should be summoned in undiminished numbers whenever Parliament considered the final settlement."

The Government, declared Secretary Lloyd George, was faced with the fact that an agreement could not be put through without the modifications he mentioned. He understood Irish members would resist any attempt to force the bill with these modifications. This remark called forth loud cheering from the Irish members.

Continuing Lloyd George said that if that was the Irish view it would be idle for the Government to introduce a bill bringing Home Rule into immediate operation under any conditions, and he regretted it deeply and thought that it was a disaster. He still believed a high-spirited and courageous race could only be governed with their consent, and the Government certainly would not force this proposal on them.

Carson Appeals for Harmony.

Sir Edward Carson said that when he went into negotiations he thought only of what was best to help win the war, compared with which home rule or anything else mattered little. He would have never touched the negotiations except as a war measure and had made it perfectly clear from the beginning that the six Ulster counties must be struck definitely out of the Home Rule act. He was not asking, however, for permanent exclusion, Sir Edward added. No settlement made by the Parliament could be permanent. He stood by the agreement announced by the Prime Minister that the Ulster counties could not be included without a bill.

Concluding, Sir Edward appealed to the Nationalist members not to lose all the good that had come out of the negotiations.

"It would not be a bad day for this country, for Ireland and for the war if Mr. Redmond and myself should shake hands on the floor of this house. (Loud cheering.) But if that is to be done there can be no idea of coercion of Ulster. Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win her if you can: She can be won by good Government. If the hopes of a settlement in Ulster and the rest of Ireland are shattered now, it would be a calamity.

"At the end of the war we will have had enough fighting. We will have other great questions to deal with and it is inconceivable that we should resume our old quarrels."

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, said:

"Fortunately for England and for Ireland the partition plot is dead and damned. Millions of the Irish race will rejoice with all their hearts tomorrow over its death."

PRESS DEPLORES CRISIS.

Irish Situation Considered More Dangerous Than Ever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The attempt to bring about a provisional settlement of the Irish problem has failed. After today's happenings it is obviously useless to proceed with the bill embodying the terms of the agreement. Passion and resentment were displayed by the Nationalist members during the dialogue between Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond at question time, and when the Nationalist leader moved the adjournment of the House, and Labor members and Radicals rose together with the Irish to support it, their cheers had a note of fierceness that recalled the stormy days of the Irish agitation.

"When Mr. Redmond began his speech in support of his motion the House was densely packed. He spoke with restraint and moderation, but with tremendous effect. Responsibility for the breakdown he throws on the Unionist members of the Cabinet, particularly Lord Lansdowne. He succeeded in establishing that the Cabinet have departed from the terms of the original agreement. He is willing still to stand by that agreement, but will oppose at every stage a bill deviating from it. At the end of his speech came a threat to oppose the Government in the future and a scornful allusion to its vacillation and indecision not only in regard to Ireland, but also in regard to the whole conduct of the war Mr. Lloyd George's speech filled in the blanks left by Mr. Redmond.

"The agreement has broken down on two points: (1) The phraseology dealing with the exclusion of the six counties; (2) the retention of the Irish members in full force at Westminster. Adjustment of these differences ought not to be impossible, for the agreement is provisional. The Unionists hope for the permanent exclusion of the six counties from the sphere of the Irish Parliament. The Nationalists count confidently on their ultimate inclusion. Each party stresses the words from its own standpoint.

"As to the second point the Unionist members of the Cabinet unanimously agree that, while the Irish members should be allowed to remain in Westminster in full strength until the next general election, after that their number must be reduced to forty, as laid down in the Home Rule act, subject to the proviso that they should be summoned in their original strength to Westminster to any session at which the permanent settlement of Ireland was to be considered. This proposed reduction of members was settled by the Cabinet without consultation with Mr. Redmond.

"Mr. Lloyd George is profoundly grieved at the failure of the attempt to settle, but he indulged in no reproaches. He was frequently interrupted, especially by Mr. Dillon, but he never once lost his composure or the thread of his argument. It was a fine utterance, statesmanlike in its height and breadth.

"Another excellent performance was that of Sir Edward Carson. He dismissed the idea of coercing Ulster as impossible, more impossible than ever after the blood of Dublin Fusilliers and the men of Ulster had mingled in the battlefields. He dismissed as immaterial the dispute about the words 'provisional' and 'permanent.' All he was anxious about was to insure that after the war the six counties would not fall automatically into the Home Rule scheme. The agreement satisfied this condition, for it provided that they could only be included by a special bill.

"The Prime Minister pointed out that under the Government proposals Home Rule would be brought into immediate operation. 'Are you going to throw away that opportunity?' was his blunt question to the Nationalist Party. The agreement was always subject to ratification by the Cabinet. He claimed that it stood. It was a fair give and take arrangement. Mr. Asquith closed his very eloquent and powerful speech by entreating the Nationalists to reconsider their decision and not to allow this opportunity to pass by.

The London Times, in an editorial on the Irish crisis, says:

"The wrecking of the agreement has left the Nationalist Party an object of ridicule to its Irish enemies. They never believed in the good faith of the Government. They ridiculed the Nationalists for their confidence, and now they can turn to the Irish people and claim they were right and the Nationalists were wrong. That is the work of Lord Lansdowne. We hope there is yet time to save this situation from utter failure. Let us keep in mind what the alternative to it is—military law in Ireland with the whole country blazing with indignation and unrest.

"It is a humiliation to us in the face of our friends and our foes at a time when we claim to be fighting the battle of the small nationality. It means that the sympathy of America is lost to us and that the whole sentiment of the Dominions is against us."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The episode, if unredressed, will lower the credit of British statesmanship everywhere and not the least with those dominions who might otherwise be disposed to enter into relations of closer confidence with us after the war. We confess it also seems to strike more deeply than anything has hitherto done at the credit of coalition as such."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The abandonment of the recent hopes of settlement means trouble—trouble in Ireland and trouble in the House of Commons—and we deeply regret that this opportunity, such as it was, of shaking ourselves free of the Irish problem at this crucial moment should have been wasted. Now we have the old stone tied once more round our neck. In a heavier and more dangerous shape than ever, and we shall be fortunate if it does not hamper our progress at every step through the deep waters which have yet to be traversed."

PONTIFF CONSULTS CARDINALS ON PEACE

Benedict XV. Breaks Precedent at Prelates' Annual Visit to Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 24.—All the Cardinals living in Rome, constituting what is known as the Roman Curia, met at the Vatican this morning to present personally their greetings to the Pope on account of his name day, Saint Benedict.

In the past this ceremony had considerable importance, as the Pontiff used it to give forth more or less grave pronouncements. Last year the Pope on this occasion gave out his famous letter on peace to the rulers and peoples of the belligerent countries, but this year he was silent. However, he took the opportunity of the gathering of all the Cardinals to hold an informal private conference for the purpose of discussing the best way to conduct his propaganda for peace, how far to give way to the importunities of Belgium and the Allies, who wish him to condemn the methods of Germany, how much and how he can show his sympathy for Austria, &c. Popes do not usually consult any one outside of their Secretaries of State about their policy, but the situation now is so strange and grave that Benedict broke the rule today, thus creating a precedent.

The ceremony in itself was most picturesque, as the Cardinals go to the Vatican in full state dress, dividing into three groups, the Cardinal Bishops, the Cardinal Priests, and the Cardinal Deacons, their bright red silk robes showing up against the frescoed background and forming an admirable contrast to the white clad Pope.

ROME, July 24.—The delegation of Cardinals which visited the Pope today was headed by the Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli. Cardinal Vannutelli felicitated the Pope on behalf of himself and his colleagues and the Pontiff replied with warm thanks. Then he conversed with each Cardinal on various topics.

ASQUITH ANNOUUCES IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

All Elements of British Empire Will Discuss Economic Plans Independently.

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith made it clear in the House of Commons today that the appointment of a committee to consider commercial problems after the war, which recently was announced, would not interfere with the holding of a larger conference in which the Dominions would participate. Replying to a number of questions, he said:

"The Government desire as soon as possible to convene a conference of the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Dominions and India to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war.

"In view of the past fiscal controversies in this country we think it essential as a prior stage, in order that the conference may have practical results, to set up a committee here to discover how far an agreement among ourselves is possible under the changed conditions brought about by the war. The appointment of this committee will not interfere in any way with a free and unfettered discussion of the problems with the overseas representatives."

RUSSIANS PUSH GERMANS 12 MILES

Advance on Hindenburg's Front from the Gulf of Riga to Uxkull.

RESULT OF 4-DAY BATTLE

Austrian Semi-Official Statement Says Russians Have Great Artillery Superiority.

LONDON, July 24.—The Germans have been driven back twelve miles at one point on the Riga front, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd. Progress for the Russians is claimed on a front running from the Gulf of Riga to Uxkull, a distance of more than thirty miles, the greatest advance being made along the coastline.

The dispatch says that fighting went on for four days prior to Sunday. It has now halted as the Russians require time to consolidate the ground they have gained and the Germans are waiting for reinforcements being brought from other sectors of the eastern front.

Of the operations in this region the official bulletin issued tonight by the Petrograd War Office merely says:

"Western (Russian) front: There is nothing of importance."

An earlier communication referred to the situation on the northeastern frontier of Galicia as follows:

On the Lipa yesterday we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galitchanie and took some prisoners and one machine gun. On July 21, near the village of Kolmoff, on the Lipa, an Austrian company 185 strong surrendered to our troops.

Overwhelming artillery power is the secret of the Russian success, according to a semi-official statement published in Budapest and received here. The article says:

"What is the reason for the Russian success? Briefly the answer is: Nothing but overwhelming artillery. The war is developing more and more into a war of mechanics and industries. What Russia cannot provide in this respect is being given her by her allies. She has received munitions in enormous quantities.

"If equipped with these technical means of power a General has no more need for the intuitions which hitherto have been the most prominent quality of an army leader—he gets nearer to the sober view point of the engineer.

"On a front of a dozen miles the normal number of cannon is 200 to 300. If this number is doubled or trebled and masses of ammunition are provided, then relative superiority is established. Our artillery cannot rival the overpowering strength of the enemy's guns and is therefore unable to protect our infantry."

BERLIN, July 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Further attacks by the Russians in strong force have been made on the Teutonic lines northwest of Berestechk in Southern Volhynia, near the Galician border, the War Office announced today. The Russian efforts to advance, however, were completely repulsed. The statement follows:

On the northern section of the front and with General Count von Bothmer's army there have been only patrol engagements.

Northwest of Berestechk strong attacks by the Russians were completely repulsed.

CALLED LINE IMPREGNABLE.

Germans Were Confident After First Dvina Front Drive Failed.

ON THE DVINA FRONT, SOUTHEAST OF RIGA, Thursday, July 20, (via Berlin, July 23, and London, July 24.)—The strong Russian offensive which began July 15 along the sector between Plakenen and a point just southeastward of the eastern end of the Island of Dalen in the Dvina River has come, at least temporarily, to an end. The correspondent of The Associated Press has just returned from a visit to the foremost trenches near the eastern end of the sector which has withstood the Russian attack.

The scene was a peaceful one, only an occasional cannon or rifle shot breaking the silence, although the correspondent stood near a hill, the summit of which had been flattened a few hours previously by the Russian drumfire.

The attack in this sector was carried out, as was also an attack further eastward toward Uxkull, by five divisions. It appears the attack was designed chiefly as a diversion in connection with the heavy offensive on both sides of the main road running from Kekkau southward to Bausk. German officers scout suggestions that the whole offensive was merely a relief movement, designed to counteract the pressure on the Russian lines further south. They say that the nature of the offensive showed that beyond a doubt it was a serious effort to break the German lines at this point.

Along a line some four or five miles long, where the fighting was hottest, the Russians, after fifty hours of drumfire preparation, launched an offensive with the Third, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions—all élite troops—and the One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry Division. The result of the five days of desperate efforts was the capture by the Russians of a lone German listening post, which was to have been transformed eventually into an advanced permanent position. Russian prisoners repeatedly reported that there were only five or six survivors in their company.

Whether the Russians will renew their efforts in this section cannot be predicted, but a new offensive would not come as a surprise, since the strategic value of breaking the German front along the Kekkau Road is plainly understood fully by the enemy. Such a breach, if one could be made, would compel the abandonment of the present German line for a considerable distance both south and west of Riga. Prisoners taken reported that General Kuropatkin came to this front for the express purpose of conducting the offensive just ended. This is taken as an indication of the importance attached to the operations here by the enemy.

GERMANY LACKS MEN, GEN. ALEXEIEFF SAYS

Talk of a Huge Reserve Army "Mere Bluff," Chief of Russian Staff Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25.—The London Times correspondent at Russian general headquarters, telegraphing on July 22, reports an interview with General Alexeieff, chief of the Russian Staff. He says General Alexeieff is not disposed to belittle the difficulties confronting the Allies, who are still at the beginning of their successes, but he is entirely confident of an impending victory. General Alexeieff said:

"What already has been done on the Anglo-French and Russian fronts," he said, 'is merely a beginning. This is the forty-eighth day of our offensive, and there is another considerable period of tolerable weather before us. The most interesting and most profitable part of the work is still ahead.

"We must expect occasional setbacks. The weather at present is against us. Rain has been falling for many days along the whole front. The Dniester already has risen nearly ten feet and the Pruth over sixteen feet. That means we shall have much more trouble with our communications. Other minor disappointments are also inevitable, for instance, our first attempt to break the German lines at Baronovitchi.

"But the main points of our plan of campaign are unaffected thereby. My confidence is based on a twofold foundation. The first is that the Allies are advancing simultaneously, and the enemy is no longer able to fight us piecemeal, as he was last year. The second is that the Germans have used up their reserves, and talk about a huge reserve army hidden in the interior has been proved to be mere bluff. They do not possess men or materials to form new units, and in this connection one may add that the internal situation in Germany is decidedly critical.

"All sources of information concur that disorders have broken out in every quarter of the empire. The German Government is daily increasing the output of lies in the vain hope that the people reading them will forget their privations.

"To illustrate the desperate shortage of the German armies, I need only to recall the well-established fact that four divisions were hurried here from France soon after June 4, when our offensive began. These were the Nineteenth and Twentieth Divisions, forming the Tenth active corps, and the Eleventh Bavarian and Forty-third Reserve Division. We were expecting the Fourty-fourth Division, but it did not appear. As usual the Germans had underrated the French powers of resistance. Although the Seventeenth Division remained before Verdun the enemy found it impossible to move another man hither, and as soon as the British armies advanced all idea of transferring troops had to be abandoned.

"The units confronting us represent the maximum effort of Germany, they being moved about along the Russian front chiefly to southward in order to fill up the tremendous gap caused by the overthrow of the Austrians. Not a single fresh unit has been produced by the enemy. Two badly mauled divisions withdrawn from Verdun constitute the strategical reserve of the German Army."

CZAR'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

Sazonoff Praised and Blamed by Press for His Diplomacy.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Restrained and cautious comments in the press over Sergius Sazonoff's resignation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are to the effect that Russia's foreign policy has already become clearly and unalterably defined and that there can be no serious departure from the principles enunciated during his administration.

Although M. Sazonoff's attitude on the Polish question, which has been sharply criticised, is given as one of the possible reasons for his resignation, the only concrete weakness in his administration which his critics emphasize is the alleged failure of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans and the Bulgarian defection to the Central Powers.

The Bourse Gazette recalls that a great part of the credit belongs to M. Sazonoff for the formation of the Triple Entente, and shows that since the beginning of the war he has succeeded in crystallizing the loose understanding with France and Great Britain before the war into a close and firm alliance.

"The former Minister turns over a smoothly running department to his successor," says the paper, "and our enemies are greatly mistaken if they think his resignation will bring any change in the direction of our foreign policy."

The Gazette holds that M. Sazonoff should not be too severely criticised for the failure of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans, since the attitude of the Balkan nations also was largely determined by the military failures and unsuccessful diplomacy of Russia's allies.

The Gazette finds ground for criticism in Sazonoff's failure to establish closer relations with the United States, but says there were obstacles in this direction—"lack of understanding on the part of the United States of certain of our internal conditions."

BRITISH EXTEND HOLD ON POZIERES

Continued from Page 1.

if their army was inexhaustible, they try to storm our positions against our hammering machine guns and crackling rifle fire."

Two French Successes.

The French have captured a German battery near Estrées, south of the Somme, according to tonight's official statement from Paris. East of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, the French infantry has occupied a redoubt west of the Thiaumont work. The text of the night statement follows:

South of the Somme a minor operation enabled us to capture this morning an enemy battery south of the village of Estrées. Since July 20 we have taken on the Somme front more than sixty German machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a spirited engagement, our infantry occupied a redoubt immediately west of the Thiaumont work, taking five machine guns and about forty prisoners.

Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. One of our pilots, Sub-Lieutenant de Lorme, already cited six times in army orders, is again cited because of a series of bombardments carried out by him on stations held by the enemy.

Bad weather along the Somme front caused the night to pass quietly with the French troops there, the French War Office announced today.

In a raid near Vailly, north of the Aisne, German trenches were penetrated and some prisoners taken.

On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, there were small local engagements in the course of which the French took thirty prisoners, making the total taken prisoner during the last ten days in this district 800.

Sub-Lieutenant Chaput of the Aviation Corps brought down his eighth hostile aeroplane near Fresnes, in the Woevre region.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

On the Somme front the night was calm. The weather continues bad.

North of the Aisne reconnoitring parties penetrated enemy trenches near Vailly and we brought back prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse last night in the course of a small action of a detail surrounding Chapelle Sainte Fine we captured thirty prisoners. According to the latest information the total number of prisoners taken by us in the last ten days in this sector amounts to 800.

During the night a German aviator dropped bombs on Lunéville. One person was wounded. Sub-Lieutenant Chaput brought down yesterday his eighth enemy aeroplane which fell near Fresnes-en-Woevre. A second German machine which was attacked fell near Fort Vaux. On the night of July 22-23 and during the day of July 23 our aeroplane dropped eight shells upon the railroad station at Conflans, forty on the barracks near Vigneulles, and twenty-five upon the aerodrome at Dieuze.

Berlin Tells of Loss at Pozieres.

BERLIN, July 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of today's official statement by German Army Headquarters on the west front is as follows:

It is now evident that the British attacks reported yesterday against the front from Thiepval to Guillemont were made by parts of eleven British divisions, several of which were hurried from other fronts. The only advantage gained by the enemy on the whole line not yet rectified by the Germans is that he entered some houses in Pozières for which he paid in extraordinarily heavy losses.

The enemy was defeated at Longueval by a powerful counterattack by the Brandenburg Grenadiers of Douaumont fame.

In the gravel pit southwest of Guillemont, where the enemy had temporarily gained a footing, the Germans took prisoner three officers and 141 men, unwounded.

South of the Somme small French enterprises failed under the German fire near Soyecourt and west of Vermandovillers.

There has been only a temporary decrease in the artillery engagement.

Since July 15, up to the present, booty taken by us has been counted as comprising sixty-eight machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity on both sides at several times assumed great intensity. The infantry has not been active.

AUSTRALIAN DASH SWEPT FOE BACK

Continued from Page 1.

advancing infantry, and some parties of grenadiers, who flung their bombs.

The Australians sprang at them with fixed bayonets, but the Germans did not wait until the steel reached them. Some ran back to the second line, others flung up their hands. It was hard to give them mercy, because they had waited too long to ask for it, but the Australians made them prisoners and sent them back.

Light Railway for Second Line.

The most difficult part of the way was to come. The second line of defense was a light railway or tramway, and this was more strongly held with many machine guns and the usual deep dugouts. But the Australians were coming up in waves, and, while some remained behind in the first line as consolidating parties, other pressed on, went straight toward the machine guns' fire and German riflemen. Not even the German machine gunners could keep back this tide of keen, ardent men, these clean-shaven, hatchet-faced lads who brought a new type of manhood to France, and without such heavy casualties as might have been expected, they took territory and fought down the line of dugouts.

They had two more lines of trenches in front of them and again leaving some of their number to make sure of the ground behind, they went on again and carried their objective with an irresistible rush. They drove straight along the Bapaume Road, which cuts the village in half, and, coming out on the other side, when they called a halt and established a defensive position after this astonishing assault.

The village of Pozières is divided in half, the enemy still holding the northwestern side with the usual weapons of defense, which is the machine gun concealed in the ruins of houses and in specially made emplacements. But this is not a very happy position for them because of the work of the territorial boys, who came upon the left of the Australians.

They, too, had fought forward rapidly under a heavy fire from every kind of gun and grenade. In spite of casualties they were not checked, and by the time the Australians had gained the lower half of the Village these English soldiers were away on the left above the village and outflanking it.

A Windmill Fort.

There is only one more objective which must be gained before Pozières is completely surrounded and held. It is the old windmill immediately to the north of the village and midway between the Australians and English troops, which has been made into a strong fort guarded by sandbags and earthworks from which German machine gunners can maintain a dangerous fire.

The Australians deserve all the praise that can be given to them, and the men with whom I spoke today—men who had the ill luck to be wounded, but the great luck to be wounded lightly—made little fuss about the pain because they had done so well.

"We got there," said one of them who came down carrying a spiked bludgeon and other souvenirs of the enemy. It was a hard fight, and I got a bullet through my leg, but we beat Brother Boche. That's all that matters."

The prisoners they took were glad to be out of the battle—all except an officer who gave way to despair because of the hurt to his pride, and tried to open the little vein in his wrist so that he should not remain alive in our hands.

On the British Right.

I can only give a glimpse of the other attacks further to the right, where High Wood and Delville Wood and Guillemont to the south were scenes of very fierce assaults. Here ground was gained, but not these two woods, which still hold men of the most stubborn courage, and the enemy's artillery fire is intense and violent. Some officers of the Royal Scots described to me today the conditions of fighting here at Longueval and Delville Wood.

I met the remnants of the South Africans and Scottish, who with other battalions suffered in a heroic and tragic way in this forest of ill-fame. One day that story must be told in full as it was told to me today by the men who lost most of their comrades. There is one Colonel who stayed in the wood with his battalion for two days longer than any other men.

Up the two roads through Longueval that run parallel with the wood Scottish troops made barricades, behind which they lay under a hellish fire and sustained repeated attacks from great numbers of the enemy, who came down with bombs and machine guns until they were checked by the rifle fire of our men. Large numbers of dead Germans lay in piles near by surrounded by dead horses and dead mules and broken guns.

Further south there is the Wood of Trones, not better than this. Out of it today came the gallant men whom I have described before. While the fighting was not so fierce, they have had a hideous time in the Bois de Trones among the fallen trees and in the shell holes and under the repeated storms of shellfire, but they were game, and their officers were full of pride for their qualities of courage.

They came out today against Guillemont—there were the French troops a little to their right—and made an effort to take the place while other troops were pushing down southward from Waterlot Farm. Machine guns fire checked them as well as the German barrage of heavy shells, but they held their line stoutly and are menacing the German stronghold on the western side, while troops from Waterlot Farm have drawn closer to it.

BRITISH CIRCLING FOE IN DELVILLE WOOD

End of Long and Bitter Struggle Now Said to be Drawing Near.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 21.—Delville Wood is the name marked on the war map, but some of our soldiers who take liberties with all French place names call this the Devil's Wood. It is a reasonable name, for it is a devilish place which has been a death trap for both the German and British troops who held it in turn, or parts of it. Here and in High Wood, to the northwest of it, the fighting continues hotly. Last night and today the northern end was under the fire of our guns, the southern end under the German fire, and somewhere about the centre the opposing infantry were intrenched as far as it is possible to dig in such places.

The German soldiers have the advantage in the defenses, and placed their machine guns behind the barricades of great tree trunks. Hidden sharpshooters are up in the foliage of the trees still standing and send a patter of bullets across to our men who dug holes for themselves below the tough roots.

There was no need for either side to do any woodchopping for building barricades. A great number of trees have fallen, cut clean in half by heavy shells, and lie across each other in a tangle of brushwood. The branches have been lopped off or torn off and piled up as though for a bonfire Broken trunks stick up in a ghastly way, stripped of bark, and the encrmous roots to which the earth still clings have been torn out of the ground as though by a hurricane, and stretch their tentacles out above the deep pits.

The wood is strewn with dead and wounded. The men are so caught in the jungle of fallen branches that they can hardly crawl through it.

Even the unwounded have to crawl on the way forward to fight over or underneath the great trunks which lie across the track. The gallant South Africans who were here could not dig in quickly enough to get cover from the shells which the enemy guns pumped into the wood as soon as they had gained it and found it very hard to dig at all. But now I hope our troops are more secure from shell fire and the enemy is suffering severely from our bombardment. His machine guns clatter through the day and night from one or two strong emplacements and our men, lying behind their own stockades, effectively reply.

It is the twilight of the Devil's Wood struggle. It goes on, but gradually we are inclosing the place and the Germans in it are not there for long.

In High Wood the situation remains the same and we still hold the wood which links it with Longueval, so that it forms the apex of a salient thrust like a spearhead into the enemy's position. Today on this part of our line of attack, no further progress has been made by us up to the time I write these words, and the tide of battle is flowing in another direction to beat against the German lines.

The advance of the French along the Somme brought the army of our Allies closer to us and their soldiers are now mingling with ours on the field and roads of war so that there is a lot of blue as well as khaki in the living pictures.

Today I passed one of their regiments on the march—the heroes of the recent battle which gained back some more French soil. They were just behind the battle line and the dirt and dust of war was upon them and they were true poilus or "hairy ones," not having put a razor to their chins for a week or more. Our own soldiers watched them pass and saluted their comrades in arms. Down by the Somme Frenchmen and Englishmen were bathing in the same water pools. Close by French soldiers were fishing as Frenchmen will always fish whatever thunderbolts of fate may be falling near them, and upon the hillcrest above the Somme two French trumpeters sat for an hour or more playing a duet.

The thunderstroke of great guns not far from us shook the hills and echoed with dull thuds in the valley. Death was busy only a mile or two away, but the music of the two trumpets came wandering down the hillside very sweetly, and the French poilu, with a worm on the end of his line, pointed to five small perch in a petrol tin, and smiled with pride at his good catch.

It was one of the little contrasts of war worth recording, because war is not all blood and agony, but has quiet places nd quiet hours.

On the roads other French and British soldiers pass each other, and this seems more noteworthy to us out here than it may to people at home, because as a rule the two war zones are kept apart, and the armies of the Allies are neighbors but not quartered in the same place.

During the battle of the Somme, owing to the windings of the river as well as the combined action of the troops, some of the same roads have been used for the traffic of both armies, and since July 1 I have seen the two tides of traffic flowing and mingling in a way that seems to me to symbolize the blood of brotherhood of France and England.

It is truly a brotherhood of blood, for this is the traffic of ambulances bringing down the French and British wounded. Our men do not greet each other as they pass. Some of them are too ill to raise a hand to salute, and some of them have no hands to raise, but the ambulances with the British soldiers lightly wounded glance toward similar convoys of poilus with bandaged heads and empty sleeves and patch-up bodies who stare back gravely. They have been through the same ordeal for the same cause. Surely from this time through all future history France and England, Frenchmen and British, will never let small prejudices and small quarrels wipe out the memory of these scenes which reveal the suffering they share today.

Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Murphy Varnish Co. are notable for fine varnish and high standards throughout their business.

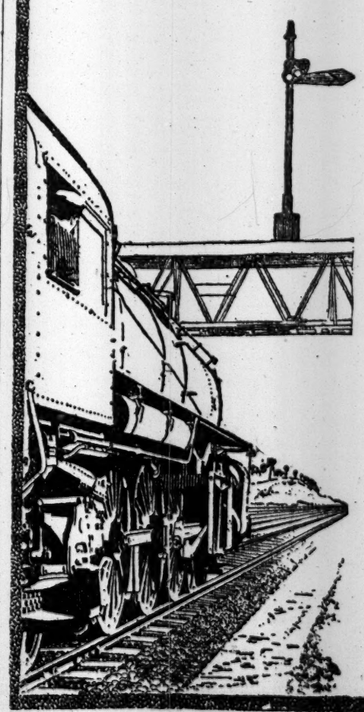
On 10 buildings—one after another — they have used "Turner for Concrete".

TURNER Construction Co

Efficiency Tests

The Steel Car Route

On the Pennsylvania Railroad a violation of operating rules and regulations, however harmless, is treated in the same manner as if an accident had resulted.



For years every employee in the train service of this railroad who has violated in any way any of the signal or train rules of the Company has been called to account.

Frequent efficiency tests are made to ascertain the alertness of trainmen and to note how carefully the rules of operation are obeyed. These tests are designed also to familiarize trainmen with unusual signals and to enhance the safety of the service.

Of the 4,364,519 recent observations and tests, 99.9% showed perfect compliance with every operating instruction.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of the World

CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DEMANDS FULL REPLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN

State Department Again Asks for Response to Complaint About Mail Seizures.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH NOTE

Irritation Apparent in Resenting Insinuation That Mails Were Held Up to Aid British Contractor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The British Government's memorandum responding in part to the complaints of the United States over the detention of ocean mails will not be answered by this Government until a complete reply to the American representations has been received at the State Department. In making public the text of the memorandum today the State Department let it be known that the only action taken by the department with respect to the memorandum was to instruct the American Ambassador in London to make another request that the British Government expedite the sending of its formal response to the American communication concerning the detentions. This was the second call on Great Britain for an answer.

The instructions sent today were to impress upon the British and French Governments that the United States desires an early and complete reply to its last note regarding interference with neutral mails. These instructions the State Department cabled both to Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Sharp at Paris. This step was taken after President Wilson and other officials had studied the British memorandum.

The memorandum, a summary of which was printed this morning in dispatches from London, is not a formal diplomatic note. It was addressed to Ambassador Page, and, as its text shows, was intended merely as a preliminary statement in regard to some of the complaints made by the United States. The formal reply will not follow until Great Britain has submitted it to her allies.

The memorandum is devoted mainly to reviewing a few specific instances of mail detention charged by this Government. According to Great Britain, the United States failed to give specifications in most of the cases complained of. In answering four alleged instances of mail detention the British Government goes into detail, presenting data which it contends show that the American complaints in these instances are not fully justified.

A note of irritation is manifest in the memorandum over what the British Government describes as an apparent insinuation that an American company's bid for a contract was delayed in delivery because a British firm was one of the competitors. In this same case the British Government expresses even more surprises because the complaint "appears not even to have been adequately examined."

Herewith is the text of the British memorandum as given out by the State Department:

Four Specific Instances Cited.

"The reply of the allied Governments to the note addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington on May 24 regarding the examination of mails on neutral ships will be communicated to the Government of the United States as soon as the arguments contained in that note have been fully considered by the allied Governments in consultation. Since, however, the note contains in Paragraph 8 certain specific instances affecting the conduct of the work of examination by the British censorship, his Majesty's Government desires to deal with these instances in advance and in detail.

"In that paragraph allusion is made to a large number of complaints, of which no particulars are given. Only four specific instances of these complaints are cited, and they are put forward in a form which, in the absence of any of the details which his Majesty's Government have repeatedly asked for as necessary to identify and trace the occurrences complained of, makes it difficult to investigate them. The following facts have, however, been ascertained in regard to them:

"MacNiff Horticultural Company, New York—It is stated that the shipping documents relating to perishable goods for this firm were removed from the New Amsterdam, Oosterdijk, and Rotterdam. The mails on these three ships were removed for examination on Feb. 10, Feb. 17, and Feb. 25, respectively. The mails from the New Amsterdam were forwarded again, part by the Cedric on Feb. 17 and part by the Lapland on Feb. 25; the mails on the Oosterdijk were forwarded by the Lapland on Feb. 25; the mails from the Rotterdam were forwarded part by the Cameronia, sailing March 4, and part by the Cedric, sailing March 8.

It was not until March 22 that a note was received from the United States Ambassador, inclosing a copy of a letter from the MacNiff Horticultural Company, and stating that the company anticipated difficulties of this kind in regard to their shipments, the first of which was due to arrive about the beginning of March.

Complaint Came Too Late.

The possibility of preventing such losses to neutrals was considered by his Majesty's Government immediately on receipt of the Ambassador's note and on April 14 a reply was sent to his Excellency, offering to place a special censorship staff at ports of call in order to examine separate mail bags labeled shipping documents and to reforward such documents by the same ship without unloading them with the rest of the mail. It will therefore be seen that when specific complaints of this kind are made action has been taken immediately to prevent damage to neutral interests, and the loss sustained by the MacNiff Horticultural Company, which his Majesty's Government much regret, was due to the specific complaint not having reached his Majesty's Government in time to enable them to apply the new system to this firm's shipments.

"Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh—The Government of the United States appear to insinuate that the delay on this company's mail to Christiania was directly connected with the fact that a British competitor obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering. His Majesty's government are astonished that such an insinuation should be made. They are the more surprised at it as the complaint from the Underground Cable Company clearly appears not even to have been adequately examined.

"The contracts alluded to are presumably those recently made by the Christiania municipal electric works. Out of seven contracts placed by these works, of which his Majesty's Government have record, five were allowed to American firms and only two to British firms, and, in spite of the extremely dangerous nature of consignments of copper to Scandinavia, in view of the German attempts to obtain that article through contiguous countries, his Majesty's Government went out of their way to take all possible steps to facilitate the dispatch from the United States to Norway of the goods necessary to execute the American contracts, including 205,000 kilograms of electrolytic copper wire, 10,800 kilograms of electrolytic copper, 12,000 kilograms of copper tubes, and 10,800 kilograms of copper sheets and bars.

Quote Dates Against Complaint.

"Of the two orders placed with British firms one small one was placed on Feb. 2, 1916, and the other for a larger amount on April 8, 1916. In this latter case the call for tenders was issued on Feb. 14, the date specified for closing being noon on March 30, and the British firm tendered on March 17. As the first direct inward-bound mails from the United States for Scandinavia on ships passing around the north of Scotland removed for examination by the British censorship were those on the Hellig Olav, which called at Kirkwall on March 28, it is difficult to understand the assertion made by the United States Government that owing to the detention by the British censorship of the Standard Underground cable Company's tender a contract was awarded to a British competitor, and in the absence of further details it can only be concluded that the American company's tender never passed through the hands of the British censor or that it related to a contract which was not awarded to a British firm.

"Money Order Lists.—This complaint must be left for consideration in the final reply of the allied Governments, as it involves questions of principle on which consultation between these Governments is still in progress.

"Mails from the Medan.—The facts stated in the United States note are correct, except that it is not made clear, though it is the fact, that the neutral mail bags removed from the Medan were all sent on by Feb. 12, and that the 182 bags lost in the Mecklenburg were without exception for enemy destination. American trade or correspondence with neutral countries was, therefore, affected by the loss of the Mecklenburg, and the loss of the mails destined for enemy countries was due to the illegal sowing of mines with no military object by the enemy themselves.

Says Charges Are Not Supported.

"It will be seen that these specific complaints do not support the general charges against the efficiency of the British censorship which the Government of the United States have put forward in their note. His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing in regard to it which they desire to conceal. His Majesty's Government desire to emphasize most strongly the fact that they have had many instances of complaints against their censorship which on examination proved to arise from the wrong direction of letters, the irregular sailings of neutral mail boats, such as the Dutch boats during the week following the sinking of the Tubantia, and from other similar causes entirely outside the control of His Majesty's Government and often directly due to the action of their enemies. They are obliged, therefore, to disclaim responsibility for occurrences complained of until they have first been given the opportunity of investigating such occurrences in detail.

"July 20. "PAGE."

GERMAN FLOTILLA RAID NEAR THAMES REPULSED

Six Destroyers in Foray Go to River's Mouth, But Later Are Routed by British Warships.

LONDON, July 24.—Six German torpedo boat destroyers were engaged in a running fight by British light forces off Schouwen Bank (the northernmost extremity of Holland) yesterday, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty this afternoon. The German vessels were repeatedly hit, but they succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast.

The text of the official statement says:

"At midnight of July 22, while near the North Hinder Light vessel, some of our light forces sighted three enemy destroyers, who retired before damage could be inflicted on them.

"Subsequently, off Schouwen Bank, six enemy destroyers were engaged and a running fight ensued, during which the enemy was repeatedly hit, but he succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. One of our vessels was hit once and one officer and one man were slightly wounded. There was no other damage or casualty."

Heavy firing was heard off the Dutch coast all day Sunday, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Five German destroyers were observed returning toward Zeebrugge. Two of them had a heavy list.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—German torpedo boats in their raid from Flanders on the night of July 22-23 went up to the mouth of the Thames without sighting any British naval forces, says an official statement issued today by the German Admiralty. Later they encountered several small British cruisers, but returned to their base undamaged. The text of the statement follows:

"In the night of July 22-23 German torpedo boats, starting from Flanders, undertook a raid extending until they were close to the mouth of the Thames without sighting hostile naval forces there. While returning they encountered several small British cruisers of the Aurora class and destroyers. A short artillery engagement followed, in the course of which we obtained lucky hits. Our torpedo boats returned to their base undamaged."

FRENCH FLIER DROPS WARNINGS ON BERLIN

"We Could Kill Women and Innocent Children," Says Marchal's Manifesto.

CONTENT TO PROVE POWER

Aviator Descends After 807-Mile Flight and Is Captured—Spark Plugs Fail.

PARIS, July 24.—An official communication given out today said:

"On June 20, at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, Sub-Lieut. Marchal ascended at Nancy on board a Nieuport monoplane of a special type, taking with a him a supply of fuel sufficient to last fourteen hours. His mission was to cross Germany at a low altitude in order to drop proclamations on the capital, Berlin, and then to descend in Russia.

"This audacious flight was accomplished point by point, and after flying all night Lieutenant Marchal was compelled to descend at 8:30 o'clock in the morning of June 21 near Chelm, Russian Poland, at least 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the Russian lines. He was made a prisoner.

"The proclamation which Lieutenant Marchal dropped on Berlin began with the words:

"'We could bombard the open town of Berlin and thus kill the women and innocent children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation.'

"Lieutenant Marchal was interned at Salzerbach, whence he forwarded to France a postal giving these details:

"'I was made prisoner at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st at Chelm. The Austrian officers did not believe that I had accomplished my task, but the proof later arrived and they were obliged to bow to the reality.

"'It was the failure of the spark plugs which stopped me and I descended to change two of the plugs and to start the motor again. Unfortunately it would have been necessary to change two more plugs, and at this moment I was taken prisoner. You may judge of my chagrin.'

"Aviator Marchal, in the course of his journey, covered in continuous flight a distance of about 1,300 kilometers, (807 miles,) most of which he traveled during the night."

Antoine Marchal's flight of more than 800 miles without stop constitutes a world's record. It is also exceptional because every stage of the journey until he was forced to descend by motor trouble was over land. Roland Garros, in September, 1913, made the record for a comoined flight over land and sea when he flew from Fréjus, near Cannes, in France, to Bizerta, near Tunis, 558 miles, which included the crossing of the Mediterranean Sea. Garros made this distance in 7 hours and 45 minutes. Flying at the same rate he would have been able to cross the Atlantic to Ireland in about twenty-seven hours.

The American record for cross-country flight without stop was made by Victor Carlstrom, who flew with one passenger from Newport News to Sheepshead Bay, 416 miles, on May 21 of this year. His time for the flight was four hours and one minute. Carlstrom on Nov. 27, 1915, had flown from Toronto to New York, about 400 miles, with one stop.

A French sportsman, Brindejonc des Moulinais, flew in 1913 from Paris to Berlin, where he lunched, and to Warsaw, where he arrived in time for dinner. He announced the day before he started that he would breakfast in Paris, lunch in Berlin, and dine in Warsaw, and he accomplished the feat with ease.

There have been various raids in the war in which aeroplanes flew several hundred miles. On April 14-15 three naval aeroplanes flew from the British base in the Dardanelles to Constantinople and dropped bombs on the Turkish capital. They flew more than 300 miles under adverse conditions, being forced to combat wind, rain, and thunderstorms.

Shortly after this a French airman beat their record by flying from Saloniki to Sofia, where he dropped four bombs on a Zeppelin shed. This was a distance of about 375 miles, and he was forced to fly over the Vitosha Mountain, with its elevation of 7,000 feet and its treacherous air currents.

KAISER LEAVES WEST TO VISIT EAST FRONT

In a Remarkable Speech He Again Tells of His Leadership by "Divine Appointment."

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—Emperor William, it was officially announced today, has moved from the western to the eastern theatre of the war, accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army in the Field.

LONDON, July 24.—Emperor William, during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, says a dispatch to the Wireless Press from Berne, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German Emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at our enemies as my age and strength would permit.

"I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by divine destiny the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea.

"The burden of thinking, deciding, and leading has been hard upon me, and, realizing this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany, in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

ITALIANS FIGHT FOR PEAK.

Capture Austrian Defenses Just Below Summit of Monte Cimont.

ROME, July 24.—Italian attacks in the Astico region to gain possession of Monte Cimont are making good progress, says the Italian official statement issued today. The Austrian defenses just below the summit were captured yesterday. The text of the statement follows:

From Stelvio to the Lagarina Valley the artillery of both sides has been very active.

In the Astico region our attacks to gain possession of Monte Cimont are making good progress. Yesterday we captured the enemy's defenses just below the summit.

On the Cette Communi Plateau the enemy launched two attacks against the trenches we had taken July 22 on Monte Zebio. These were repulsed with heavy losses.

Between Cismon and Aviso we completed the occupation of the Upper Trevignolo and St. Pellegrino valleys, taking the summit of Monte Stradone and new positions on the slopes of Cima di Bocche.

Enemy artillery yesterday continued the bombardment of Cortina d'Ampezzo and our guns bombarded the Drave Valley.

On the Upper Fella and in the region of Monte Nero hostile artillery was particularly active.

ASQUITH REQUESTS NEW VOTE OF CREDIT

House of Commons Asked to Apportion £450,000,000 Additional for the War.

MAKES TOTAL £2,832,000,000

Army and Navy Expenditure at a Standstill, That for Munitions Still Mounting.

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith asked the House of Commons today for a vote of credit of £450,000,000. This vote, the largest asked by the Government since the beginning of the war, will bring the total appropriated this year to £1,050,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000, (approximately $14,160,000,000.)

In moving the vote of credit the Premier said the recent expenditure out of the previous vote of credit was approximately £5,000,000 daily; the £6,000,000 daily recently referred to by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech in the House, represented all the outgo. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was £559,000,000, the Premier added. The navy, the army, and munitions cost £379,000,000, he said; the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, &c., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure on the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

The Premier said he hoped the expenditure for the army and the navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, he added, and might increase.

Mr. Asquith said that since the outbreak of the war there had been twelve votes of credit, totaling £2,832,000,000; the present vote was substantially larger than its predecessors, but this was not because any great extension of expenditure was anticipated, but to make provision for a longer period and the covering of any necessary results.

Explaining the statement of Chancellor McKenna that the expenditure had reached £6,000,000 daily, the Premier made the same statement as did the Chancellor in regard to the purchase of American securities, which, he said, was not a true expenditure, but merely a transfer of assets from England to America.

After expending £559,000,000 between April 1 and July 22, continued the Premier, there was a balance on hand of £41,000,000, which was sufficient to carry on the services to the end of July, instead of the first week in August, as he had estimated. The daily average of expenditure had risen from £4,820,000 during the period from May 1 to June 30 to £5,050,000 during the period from June 21 to July 22, or an average over the two periods of £4,950,000; the principal causes of the increase were the army and army munitions, said Mr. Asquith.

During the first period, the average irrecoverable expenditure was £3,000,000, being exclusive of supplies to Great Britain's allies; during the second period it was £3,600,000. From both these figures should be deducted the average peace expenditure of £220,000 daily.

The naval expenditure, the Premier added, proceeded at a uniform rate and was not expected to increase in the near future. Army expenditures, he said, reached the high mark, exclusive of munitions, last November, and from January to June remained fairly constant at a figure rather less than that of last November.

The July total, continued the Premier, probably would be higher than that of November, and it was expected, apart from any change in policy, that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure had increased steadily and continuously up to May and in that month and during June and July it was fairly constant. Under all heads, the expenditure might be expected to expand little more.

The daily average of loans to all Dominions had dropped £1,490,000 in the first period to £1,320,000 in the second period, but these figures, said the Premier, were very misleading, because in the first period there was one item of £12,000,000 attributable in reality to the previous period. Allowing for that, the average expenditure under this head had increased. The figure for the second period was swollen by the fact that the Government had advanced £11,000,000 to Australia to enable that commonwealth to finance the purchase of wheat contracted for for the home Government.

AMERICAN QUOTED ON BERLIN CONDITIONS

Found People Depressed—Story That French Woman Killed Noted German Aviator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent gives a fuller account of the experiences of an American traveler from New York who unsuccessfully sought to reach Constantinople from Berlin by the Balkan Express. The correspondent says:

"The American actually saw the Balkan Express in the railway station at Berlin and it was still there when he left after five days of fruitless endeavors to obtain permission to travel with it. Up to the last moment he was always assured by the German General Staff that the necessary permit would be granted, but although supported by the Ambassador at Berlin and the Government at Washington, permission ultimately was definitely refused on the ground that civilians were not allowed to travel between Berlin and Constantinople.

"A number of wealthy German-Americans who sought to succor starving Turkish people also were held up at Berlin because they were unable to obtain the necessary authorization for the Balkan Express.

"My informant is inclined to think the train in question is something of a myth. He doubts if it goes any further east than Budapest.

"The Bristol Hotel in Berlin was inhabited by officers on leave or by convalescents and also by a contingent of German-Americans. The officers have entirely lost their starchlike stiffness and insolent swagger. They occasionally recited 'The Hymn of Hate,' varied with maledictions on the head of America for consenting to supply munitions to the Allies. As German beer had deteriorated, the officers were consoling themselves with whisky and soda, still procurable in Berlin hotels.

"My informant, who knows Germany well, last visited the country just before the outbreak of the war. This time he was much struck with the change observable everywhere. There is profound moral depression, and he is convinced, to put it in his own language, that the colossus of Germany is 'down and about to be counted out.'

"A story is current in Berlin that Immelmann, the German aviator, was stabbed by a patriotic Frenchwoman whom he happened to encounter in a certain frontier town in German occupation. The author of the deed was at once shot by way of punishment.

"The American visitor saw in the Rhine Valley groups of Russian prisoners engaged in hay making."

EASTERN CAMPAIGN INQUIRY

Asquith Says Commission Will Have Wide Powers and May Go to India.

LONDON, July 24.—Introducing a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns, Premier Asquith today announced in the House of Commons that the Commissioners would have discretion as to the privacy or otherwise of their proceedings. The commission would sit in India as well as in London.

RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA CLOSE IN ON ERZINGAN

Within 15 Miles of the Turkish Stronghold, Which Is Menaced North and South.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Forces of Emperor Nicholas operating in Turkish Armenia are steadily advancing upon the fortified town of Erzingan from the north and the south, says a Russian official statement issued today. On the east the Russian advance guards are within fifteen miles of the place, which is eighty miles southwest of Erzerum.

The following was issued by the War Office tonight:

On the Erzingan route, in the Ziaret Tapasi district, our troops repulsed two Turkish counterattacks and have occupied the heights of Naglika. Our advance continues.

East of the Erzingan route we captured an enmy line on the Durum Darasi River. After having repulsed several Turkish attacks our cavalry has reached the line of Boz-Tapa-Mertekli.

The offensive of our Caucasus army is proceeding successfully. In the direction of Mosul, throughout the day of July 22, numerically superior Turkish forces attacked a detachment of our troops at Rayat, combining a frontal attack with an outflanking movement, but our fire and counter-attacks forced the enemy to abandon the offensive.

Turks Claim Victory in Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24, (via London.)—A further retreat of Russian forces in Persia under Turkish pressure is reported in two official War Office statements issued today. The earlier one read:

In Persia, Russian forces, which fled in disorder eastward, attempted to offer resistance thirty kilometers east of Pzandoz. We pursued them. The enemy, unable to offer battle, was obliged to withdraw toward the frontier.

In the district of Pomana, our advance detachments drove off enemy detachments.

Subsequently the following was given out:

Irak Front—In the Euphrates sector one of our monitors attacked two hostile monitors, causing a fire to break out on one of them. Our volunteers fired from the bank and killed some of the crew. The hostile monitors were forced to retreat.

Persian Front—In the Kermanshah sector the situation is unchanged. Our detachments and volunteers, attacking energetically, pursued Russian forces in the region of Bane, driving them eastward. Thirty-five kilometers east of Revanduz our troops, eight kilometers this side of the frontier, encountered Russian rear guards, inflicting such severe losses that, in order to facilitate their flight they threw away their equipment and munitions.

423 OFFICERS DIE IN JUNE.

British Casualty Lists Fix Total Lost to Date as 8,997.

LONDON, July 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Casualty lists issued by the War Office show that during June the British Army lost 423 officers killed, 1,032 wounded, and 64 missing—a total of 1,519. These figures bring the aggregate losses to date to 29,424, of which number 8,997 have been killed or died, 18,456 wounded, and 1,971 missing.

During the month the heavy fighting around Ypres caused losses among officers in the Canadian contingent of 109 killed, 304 wounded, and 51 missing. Of the Australians, 14 were killed and 32 wounded; Indians, 10 killed, 55 wounded; Field Artillery, 20 killed, 42 wounded; London regiments, 6 killed, 31 wounded; Flying Corps, 14 killed, 17 wounded, 6 missing.

Brig. Gens. Kirk and Mercer were killed and Brig. Gen. Williams was reported to be a prisoner. No other Brigadier Generals were wounded, while nine Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

The lists also contain the names of 200 officers made prisoners at Kut-el-Amara.

Established 1857

I. P. FRINK REFLECTORS

FOR LIGHTING

Stores Windows Showcases Churches Theatres Hotels Art Galleries Private Collections and Public Buildings Generally

LIGHTING PROBLEMS SOLVED

Interior and Exterior, by Our EXPERT ENGINEERS

I. P. FRINK

24th St. and Tenth Ave.

Phones Chelsea 833-834-912-8436.

$14.75 For Stein-Bloch Suits That Were $20

ALL my *Stein-Bloch* Fancy Summer Suits, regularly $20, have been assembled into one group and price-pared down to **$14.75.** Your saving on each Suit is $5.25.

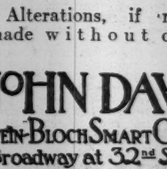
This gathering includes *Regular Sack* and *Pinch-Back* Models in Stripes, Plaids and Multi-Mixtures embracing the fashionable colors and patterns of Summer, 1916.

Alterations, if needed, made without charge.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street



SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Wake up, Electro, and take a look at this nut-gall picture. I think you're distantly related because you're both *nuts* and full of *gall.*"

Nut-gall is the principal ingredient of good ink. Only the best quality of nut-gall and other ingredients is used in Davids' Inks.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1825

WILSON TO PUSH BLACKLIST FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

with the trade of American firms with neutral countries. It is asserted in responsible quarters here that the blacklist program contemplates such interference. This Government holds, for example, that it is beyond the legal or moral power of the British Government to boycott steamer lines that carry cargo to neutral countries for American firms that have been placed on the blacklist. Instances have been reported, where steamship lines have refused to carry cargoes for blacklisted firms to countries not at war with Great Britain. This amounts to a boycott, officials hold, and a boycott that does not apply directly to goods intended for German consumption is entirely illegal, according to their views.

Officials Move Cautiously.

While it is believed that the Government is inclined to concede that Great Britain has the right to forbid her subjects from dealing with American firms that have been blacklisted for suspected trading with Germany, no official acknowledgment that the Government takes that position has been made. Officials are cautious in their comment on the matter, and it is apparent that they are reserving all declarations that might commit the United States to any admission that Great Britain had any legal authority whatever to punish firms doing business in this country.

Nothing has developed to indicate that the British Government intends to recede from its position. One of the British arguments in favor of the blacklist is that in effect it creates a white list of American firms, as those American firms that had been suspected of having had dealings with Germany but whose names do not appear on the blacklist can now do business with British business men. Another point made in behalf of the British Government's action is that there were no less than 8,000 suspected American individuals and firms, and with only eighty-two names, or about 1 per cent., on the blacklist the British Government stands in the attitude of having been extremely lenient.

PAGE BUSY ON BLACKLIST.

Confers Today with Lord Crewe and Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, July 24.—Diplomatic exchanges between Washington and London with regard to the statutory blacklist have not yet passed the stage of inquiry. As the result of his talk with Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, has cabled to the Foreign Office asking for an elucidation of several points in the blacklist not understood by the State Department.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, who already has visited the British Foreign Office on the subject of the blacklist, will confer tomorrow with the Marquis of Crewe, the Government leader in the House of Lords, and Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade. At the Foreign Office it was announced today that it was quite incorrect to say that a grave situation had arisen. Nothing in the nature of a protest has yet been received, and neither side has had a chance to state its position fully. It is felt, however, that the Foreign Office will rely on the doctrine that a nation has the undisputed right to legislate as regards its own nationals. Officials say they do not believe the British Government will rely greatly on precedents established in the civil war and the Spanish-American war.

PLANNING BLACKLIST FIGHT.

Leopold Zimmermann Chosen to Represent Firms Under Ban.

Leopold Zimmermann of the Wall Street banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay, which firm is on the British trade blacklist, is to be the Permanent Chairman of the organization effected last week by more than fifty firms and individuals who are under the trade ban of Great Britain. From this time on, it was said yesterday, M. Zimmermann, who will be assisted by an Advisory Committee yet to be appointed, will direct the efforts of the firms and individuals to carry on their trade despite the British boycott, and to have the blacklist nullified so far as it affects the trade activities of American citizens.

Mr. Zimmermann spent several hours yesterday afternoon in conference with Maurice B. Blumenthal, legal adviser of the organization of blacklisted firms. It was announced after the conference that scores of letters and telegrams from prominent persons in all parts of the country had been received offering their support in the movement against the enforcement of the blacklist. Affidavits, it was said, were being made by various corporations, firms, and individuals who are on the blacklist, in which they say under oath how the blacklist has operated against them for months past. In some instances for a period of nearly two years.

At the close of the conference the following statement was issued by Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Blumenthal:

"We are making haste slowly because the great importance and far-reaching effect of the controversy between the two countries require that the American side be presented deliberately and without excitement or clamor.

"In attempting to justify its conduct England has declared through its chief of the Department of Foreign Trade as follows:

"The test applied before putting a firm domiciled in America on the statutory list is this: 'Is that firm by its business operations strengthening our enemies? If so, then British firms may not support it.'

"This test reflects an attitude that is (1) unlawful. (2) inconsistent, and (3) absurd.

"One other contention made in attempted justification is an alleged precedent in our own history. When law and logic fail, precedents are frequently resorted to in presenting a defense of guilt but excusable. The alleged precedent is the proclamation of President Lincoln on Aug. 16, 1861, during the rebellion, that 'all commercial intercourse between the States in insurrection and citizens of other States through the ports of the United States is unlawful and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease.'

"That this so-called precedent has no application to the present case will be apparent to the most casual observer when it is noted that the Lincoln proclamation was one by the President of the United States affecting two classes of its own citizens, one of which was in rebellion against the Government; while the proclamation of England has to do with the citizens of a friendly country, and with United States citizens, over whom she has absolutely no authority, power, or jurisdiction.

"The other so-called precedent is the act of Congress of May 26, 1863, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse clearance of ships where their cargoes, 'whatever the ostensible destination, were intended for points or places in the possession or under the control of insurrectionists against the United States.' The difference between that case and this is obvious because there was an express and frank inhibition by our own Government against the shipment of merchandise to rebellious citizens of our own country.

Phelan Beale, the lawyer of 2 Wall Street, who represents in this country the German-American Trade League, composed of more than 1,100 German houses doing business with the United States, according to a statement of one of those who attended the meeting of the blacklisted firms and individuals, is himself on the British trade blacklist. He issued the following statement yesterday afternoon with reference to the blacklist:

"It is true that I have represented for some years the Deutsche-Amerikanischer Wirtschaftsverband of Berlin, which is the German-American Trade League composed of 1,100 German firms having business with the United States. Dr. Siresemann, one of the leaders of the Reichstag, is the President of the organization.

"Prior to the publication of the blacklist I had been informed that the English Government had a boycott list containing the names of more than 3,000 American citizens and business firms, but that a feeler would be put forth containing only a small number of business firms for the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which the American public would receive the step and the attitude of our Department of State in reference thereto."

The firms of Albert Herskowitz & Son, 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, and I. Ariowitsch Company, Inc., two of the largest fur houses in New York, announced yesterday that for months past they have been on the British blacklist, although the names of these firms do not appear on the list made public by the British Government last week. Both of these firms have branches in London and Leipsic.

Louis A. Cohen, Secretary of the Ariowitsch Company, said yesterday that the only reason he could give to account for the firm's name being on the blacklist was the fact that it had a branch in Leipsic.

Albert Herskowitz said that his firm also maintains a branch in Leipzig and that so far as he knew that was the only reason that his being blacklisted.

It became known yesterday that the South African business of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., which firm was one of Captain von Papen's bankers, was taken over months ago by the English house of Gillespie Brothers & Co., of 82 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C., and 11 Broadway, this city. Amsinck & Co., had about 200 clients in South Africa, who are now cared for by the English firm. Amsinck & Co. continue to do a large South American business and are not on the British blacklist.

The charge that the chief purpose of the British blacklist is to take trade away from them will play a prominent part in the protests to be filed with the State Department, according to information obtained in the financial district yesterday.

It was learned that some of the most prominent bankers and exporters mentioned in the list had been gathering evidence to this end ever since they learned that they had fallen out of favor with the English authorities.

It was learned from reliable sources, however, that certain proofs regarding shipping conditions would be presented, going to show that British commercial houses had profited in South American trade by the inability of blacklisted American firms to obtain cargo room for their goods on British or neutral ships sailing out of this port.

It is understood that documents will be filed with the Washington authorities purporting to show that certain neutral steamship companies have declined to carry goods to German firms in South America from this country when consigned by blacklisted houses, while they have permitted English goods sent out by London and Liverpool commercial houses to be taken to the German firms in question.

"There is no question in the minds of persons on the blacklist," said one of the most prominent of them yesterday, "but that an effort is being made to seize a part of our trade. There are banking institutions in this city which have done, and are doing, a big business with Germany, the extent of which is known to the British Government, yet their names were not on the list. The reason is plain enough to me. These institutions do not conduct any commercial business, and therefore do not supply the same interest to British trade that American exporting houses do."

CARPET MEN NOT AFFECTED.

No British Attempt to Limit Their Supplies, They Say.

Denial was made yesterday at the offices of the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, of a published report that the British Government had a strangle grip on American manufacturers of carpets through its manner of regulating raw wool imports into the United States. The allegation was made that the requirements imposed on American manufacturers in order to get raw supplies were in reality a phase of the blacklist situation.

The Textile Alliance was formed shortly after the outbreak of hostilities for the express purpose of handling such wool as the British Government was willing or able to spare for the use of American wool users. Russia placed an embargo on all wool shipments from the empire, while Great Britain and its colonies undertook to see to it that no wool produced in British territories found its way, either in the raw or in the manufactured condition, into Germany or Austria-Hungary.

The embargoes of both Russia and Great Britain threatened for a time to cause a wool famine in this country. It was then decided, after urgent representations by American consumers, that the British Government would make shipments to American firms only through the medium of the Textile Alliance after that body had approved the applications for such supplies from the British dominions. The condition under which applications were accepted required the individual or firm to agree that no shipments of either wool or wool fabrics would be sent to "enemies" of the Allies. In addition, merchants were required to pay first 1 per cent., and more recently one-half of 1 per cent. on the invoiced value of all British wool so received, to the Textile Alliance, this payment, it was explained yesterday, being merely to cover the expenses of the Alliance's service.

The requirements applying to carpet and other wools apply also in the case of jute used in carpet manufacture. All applicants for permission to import supplies must be American citizens and sign contracts promising that none of the goods so imported shall be sent to Britain's enemies.

Carpet manufacturers acknowledged yesterday that if they wanted any British wool supplies they were under the necessity of getting permits from the British Government through the medium of the Textile Alliance. A representative of one big carpet manufacturing firm said:

"All business in imported British wools has to be done through the alliance, but considerable quantities of Chinese and Argentine wool suitable for carpet manufacture are received. Over shipments of these classes, the British have no control at all, or limited control at best. The war has made it hard to get sufficient wool supplies, and prices of course soared beyond precedent. The scarcity of raw material, coupled with the famine in dyestuffs, sent up the prices of the finished products until now carpets and rugs are anywhere from 33 to 50 per cent. higher than was the case one year ago. Certain grades of both classes of goods selling at wholesale twelve months ago at $18 are now up to $28. We do not know when the upward price movement will end."

J. J. Nevins, Secretary of the Textile Alliance, had this to say regarding the charge that the British were interfering with the carpet trade:

"The British Government had a perfect right to see to it that wool grown in its dominions was not used in clothing its enemies. Accordingly, it made arrangements through the Textile Alliance to let wool come to America under the express agreement that none, raw or finished, was to be allowed to be shipped to the Central Empires. Most of the American manufacturers, carpet men as well as others, applying for shipments through the bureau, have been accommodated. We have heard no complaints of British attempts to strangle the American carpet industry or interfere unduly with other textile manufacturing interests."

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

CRESTA BLANCA WINES | PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908 | NAPA SODA WATER

CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 41st St.

MY Tropical Worsted Suitings at *$25,* tailored to your individual measure, dot Long Beach on Sunday and Wall Street on Monday. My exclusive "Shapelee" Model (belted, pleated, tucked) for town or country, is copied, but—!!!—??? Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$15 for Mohair Suits to measure.

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St 17 Years On This Corner

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

CONTINUE TO SELL

ALL STRAW HATS at $1.95. Formerly $3 to $6

PANAMAS $4.50 to $20 Formerly $8 to $30

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce A Continuance of Their

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits	.....	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30	"	"	$24.50
$40, $37.50 and $35	"	"	$28.50

Selections are unusually complete, practically the entire stock, except dress and tropical clothes being included.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

80 Broad | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway | 44th and Broadway | 42d and Fifth Avenue

MEXICANS PROTEST OVER BORDER SHOTS

Gen. Gonzales Charges Militiamen Crossed and Attacked the Homes of Natives.

VILLISTAS BLAMED BY BELL

American Commander Explains That His Men Have Orders to Fire Back When Fired At.

EL PASO, Texas, July 24.—General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, tonight notified General Francisco Gonzales, commandant in Juarez, that his reports indicated six outlaws, Villa sympathizers, were responsible for the recent exchanges of shots between Massachusetts National Guardsmen in this region and Mexicans south of the frontier. These outlaws, according to General Bell's information, have a rendezvous on "the island," a bit of Mexican territory a few miles below El Paso, left on the American side of the river when the Rio Grande formed a new channel. He suggested that General Gonzales take steps to break up the band.

General Gonzales protested today to General Bell against the conduct of the outpost guards of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, who, he said, crossed into Mexico territory yesterday morning "in violation of Mexican rights," and last night shot up "without provocation a number of homes of Mexicans south of the border."

The protest was filed through Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul, who also suggested to General Bell that regular troops, accustomed to border conditions, replace guardsmen who, in the main, are new to soldiery and to the country at the point where the shooting occurred. This, he said, would give the people on the Mexican side a feeling of security.

The Mexican officers call attention to the fact that there was no trouble with the border patrols as long as United States regulars were on guard duty, but all of the shooting across the line occurred after the arrival of the Massachusetts militia, who, the Mexicans charge, are looking for trouble and are invading Mexican soil to bring it about.

Dispute About First Shot.

The outposts declared they were shot at first, but the Mexicans living opposite reported to General Gonzales that not a shot was fired from the Mexican side before the Americans began an unprovoked attack on civilians, including women and children. In his protest General Gonzales affirmed that no Mexican soldiers were stationed in the neighborhood of the island and that he had no information of outlaws or smugglers being in that region. General Gonzales said the Judge of Letters of the Juarez Court had been assigned to make a thorough investigation of the shooting and the reported crossing of American troops.

Both General Bell and General Gonzales tonight continued their investigation of the affair. Today the two commanders exchanged views several times, through Consul Garcia, with a view to eliminating the sniping below El Paso. Although General Gonzales and Mr. Garcia announced that they had protested to him, General Bell said that the Consul had communicated with him by telephone, and that he did not remember the conversation in the nature of a protest, but rather as a notification that the Mexican authorities were willing to co-operate in every way to eliminate possible chances of friction between the two commanders.

General Bell added that Brig. Gen. Lercy Sweetzer, commanding the Massachusetts troops, reported that the Mexicans fired first. In regard to the alleged protest General Bell said:

"Our men have orders to shoot back when shot at. They will be punished if they are guilty of shooting first. But their instructions are to answer any fire. And the sooner that the Mexicans learn that they cannot snipe with impunity, the better it will be for both sides. As to crossing the international line, if it can be shown that any of our men have done so in defiance of my orders they will be punished."

General Bell also stated the Mexican authorities at Guadalupe had voluntarily informed him that the two horses and two mules taken from Reynolds's ranch near Fabens, Texas, by Mexican thieves would be returned to the owner. He denied that he communicated previously with the Carranza authorities on this matter.

Order to Wing Aeroplane.

On the report that an aeroplane believed to belong to the American punitive expedition had been seen near La Mancha, south of Torreon, General Jacinto Trevino from Chihuahua telegraphed orders to his garrisons in that region to bring it down "by any possible manner," and to capture the aviator, according to El Democrata of Chihuahua in its edition of last Saturday, copies of which arrived here today. The aeroplane was seen July 20, the paper said, and added that it appeared to be making reconnoissances.

"This the Mexican authorities can in nowise permit," the editor commented.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—General Funston has asked General Bell for a report on the reported exchange of shots by Mexicans and the Massachusetts guardsmen last night. Neither the incident nor the protest made by General Gonzales has been reported to Department Headquarters.

18,000 RUSH TO ARMS AT A SURPRISE CALL

New York Troops Spring to Posts Smoothly, But Machine Guns Err Technically.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, June 24.—The first big manoeuvre of the New York troops was held this morning when the call to arms summoned every man in the three camps to post to repel an imaginary attack from the north. Although the operation required the utilization of 18,000 men in the branches of the division, that movement was accomplished without a hitch and the imaginary enemy was routed.

At 7 o'clock three buglers took position to the rear of Major General O'Ryan's headquarters and blew the call. It is the duty of every regimental trumpeter to echo the summons, and before the last notes of the headquarters buglers had died away the call was sent through the camp from a score of trumpeters. It was early sun up and, because of the stillness of the hour, the sound of the bugles and the roll of the drums could be heard in the main street of McAllen, a mile away.

The confusion and excitement which had been expected did not appear, and the men lined up in the company streets quickly and ready for battle. Because of the danger of permitting the men to carry their cartridge belts entirely full all equipment except rifles was left behind. The first battalion of the Seventh Regiment marched out of camp to go three miles to Sharyland for rifle practice on the range there a few minutes before the call, and as a result the honor of the coming out in the advance skirmish line went to Company E. One and a half minutes after the call Company E was well on its way to its position, and 200 yards from the first line of Seventh tents, back of the company, were the men of the Hospital Corps.

Machine Guns Too Slow.

To support the E men two machine guns and 2,400 rounds of ammunition were hurried up on mules. This quantity of ammunition fired from both guns at the rate of 600 shots a minute each would have been sufficient to last four minutes. It was exactly seven minutes before the second pair of machine guns, with additional ammunition, came up to support the first gun crew. It was only theoretical fighting, but if it had been the real thing, with an enemy who had machine gun units to give more prompt co-operation, there would be gaps in Company E ranks tonight, it was said.

To the Seventy-first went the task of guarding the Seventh's right flank and protecting the east front of the camp. The men were flung along the canal which borders the western part of town, and were theoretically intrenched. The Twelfth took care of the west front while the Field Artillery and Squadron A dismounted on the south.

After two hours spent in holding their positions the men received information that the enemy had withdrawn. The entire movement was made merely for the purpose of accustoming the men to the ground they will have to traverse some dark night when General O'Ryan decides to have another surprise attack.

In discussing the manoeuvres this afternoon, General O'Ryan said such things were not the main purpose of camps along the border. He declared that the concentration was not only for the purpose of cementing the organization and obtaining the equipment for the State soldiers. He added that the McAllen camp would be devoted wholly to the technical training, and that when the divisions got back to New York it would compare favorably in military knowledge with the regular service. He pointed out that such training could not be gained in a short time, but said he had absolutely no knowledge of how long the men would have to remain.

DENY HEALEY DEATH WAS DUE TO NEGLECT

Surgeons Made Investigation Before Charges Appeared in Anonymous Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 24.—A thorough investigation of the death of Clinton O. Healey of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, stationed in the Third Brigade at Pharr, was made by Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, and by Major John R. Kevin, regimental surgeon, even before an anonymous letter had been published in The Philadelphia Public Ledger alleging that the death of Private Healey had been due to neglect of the regimental hospital corps and the division hospital or the first field hospital, a comtal unit now used for other cases of illness.

Even Healey's former tent mate said that no regimental surgeon had ever told him that he was only a homesick man suffering from a poisonous bite, and that he was to return to the hospital to follow his day. It is true, however, that he did lie in a tent flooded with water one night. Every man and officer of the Twenty-third, from the Colonel to the newest recruit, lay in flooded tents the first night the Twenty-third was in camp, and Healey was practically the only man in the regiment who had a cot to keep him out of the water.

Hospital records show that there was no neglect in Healey's case. He was attended personally by Major Kevin, who, although he had three assistant surgeons, decided that he would personally supervise the treatment. Other medical officers were called in consultation, and one diagnosed the case as jaundice.

Although the Twenty-third has a brick schoolhouse as an infirmary, while all other regiments have only tents, Healey was not moved from his tent to the building that night because Major Kevin and all the other officers decided that it would be dangerous to move him more than 100 yards from his tent to the infirmary during a heavy downpour of rain that began early in the afternoon, before Healey complained of illness, and that continued all night without cessation. Orderlies from the Medical Corps remained near Healey all night and gave him medicine.

Early the following morning he was moved to the infirmary and, acting under a general order instructing medical officers to send all men with high fevers to the field hospital at McAllen, Major Kevin sent him to headquarters. Other sick men who rode in the ambulance with Healey said that orderlies had given Healey all possible care and attention on the journey.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, visited Healey in the hospital, and the patient said he thought he was getting better, and asked the clergyman to write to the soldier's mother at Park Place and Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, that her son was rapidly recovering. Dr. Cadman had visited Healey in his flooded tent at Pharr as well as at the field hospital, and had talked with the physicians and orderlies at both places. He said he had seen no evidences of neglect. "And if I had I would not hesitate to tell about them," he said.

Lieut. Col. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, today gave out the records of the case as well as those of the autopsy, confirming all that had been said by privates, officers, and surgeons in the medical corps of the Twenty-third.

Surgeons at the field hospital decided to send the case to the base hospital at San Antonio, and the patient died on the way. Not satisfied with the diagnosis of the case, Lieut. Col. Terriberry telegraphed to Colonel W. J. Ireland, surgeon at the pase hospital, requesting an autopsy.

This showed that Healey had pulmonary tuberculosis of both lungs, pleurisy, aortitis, a hardening of heart artery, with a lesion, and traces of other diseases. Diagnosis at the field hospital had brought out symptoms that had been classified as those of incipient pneumonia. Lieut. Col. Terriberry said he could not understand how any physician could have passed Healey so that he could enter the Federal service.

FATHER ASKS INVESTIGATION.

James R. Healey Petitions Quartermaster's Department.

James R. Healey of 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, father of Private Healey of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who died in Pharr, Texas, on July 15 last, said yesterday that he had petitioned the Quartermaster's Department at Washington for a thorough investigation of his son's death. On reading the letter of a National Guardsman which was published in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, and which made special reference to the manner in which Healey died, the father said he was convinced that the young man was a victim of neglect.

Before his son left for the border, a doctor's examination proved him to be in perfect health The father said he had received no notification of his death excepting a telegram sent to him by the Captain of the company of which his son was a member.

CARRANZA DENIES RUMORS.

No Torreon Attack, No Chihuahua Food Riots, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—General Carranza today sent a telegram to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate in Washington, saying the story that a Villista force had attacked Torreon was "utterly without foundation." Carranza added that there was a suspicion that this false information was set going by the so-called legalista sympathizers in the United States. The Ambassador-Designate was instructed by his Chief to deny "as unqualifiedly false" statements that there had been food riots in the City of Chihuahua.

HIKE OVERCOMES TROOPS.

Nearly 1,000 of First Illinois Brigade Drop Out of Line.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—The First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, which has been here several weeks, during which the men have been going through a hardening process, taking hikes and drilling every day, felt today that it was in good physical condition to start out on a hike to Leon Springs, twenty-six miles from Fort Sam Houston, to encamp for a week. This is part of the training mapped out.

The three regiments composing the brigade, the First, Second, and the Seventh, about 3,500 men in all, began their hike at 7 o'clock this morning, planning to do the twenty-six miles by easy stages, making ten miles the first day and devoting three days to the trip. Fifteen miles is considered the average infantry hike for a day, though the regular army men frequently exceed it. The guardsmen, too, traveled light, carrying none of their equipment except their rifles.

Before the Illinois troops got out of the city limits fully a hundred had dropped out of the ranks, fatigued and overheated, though today was not hot, judged by San Antonio standards, the temperature ranging about 90 degrees. Some of the regular army officers witnessed these first heat cases, and suspected that the men were faking to get rides on the motor trucks.

When the regiments had marched a few miles from town the column moving slowly away from San Antonio presented a curious appearance62 First were the panting men; behind them several motor trucks, upon which men who had dropped out literally swarmed; then a line of automobiles, some antique, some ultra-modern—machines owned by civilians and commandeered haphazard as they drove along the road; behind these were a couple of hay wagons piled high with hay. Clinging to precarious perches on top were more of the Illinois guardsmen. The farmers had been on their way to town when they met the marchers. There were a couple of hospital ambulances, crowded, and last a truck load of beer kegs, with a couple of soldiers trying to balance themselves on each keg.

When the men reached the end of their first day's hike it was near noon. They had marched ten miles in a little less than five hours, stopping frequently for short rests. In all, nearly a thousand of them dropped out of line on the march. Many of these were able to resume the hike after resting and receiving treatment from the medical corps, or being carried part of the way in conveyances. All were able to remain in camp and expected to be able to continue the hike tomorrow, except nine, who had to be brought back to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston.

Of the three regiments the Seventh suffered the smallest loss. This regiment is composed to a large extent of men who work out of doors and who are in better physical condition than the others.

SOCIETY WOMEN AID GUARD RELIEF WORK

A Trainload Expected to Come Here from Newport to Sell Field Day Tickets.

NEWSBOY GIVES HIS MITE

Prominent Citizen, Former Member of 71st Regiment, to Relieve Twelve Soldiers' Families.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman, yesterday practically completed the organization of its campaign for $50,000 to be made through the sale of tickets for the Field Day at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday.

It was said yesterday that a trainload of society women might come from Newport to sell tickets. Squads of society women are to visit the department stores and ask that the girls employed there have a few hours on some certain day to go out and sell tickets from automobiles that will be provided for them.

Wednesday will be "actresses' day" and 200 actresses from "Very Good Eddie," "Step This Way," and the Winter Garden will start from the Vanderbilt Hotel Wednesday morning and sell tickets all day in the financial districts.

One feature of the big athletic and military events at Sheepshead Bay not yet announced will be the review by Admiral Usher, Commandant of the navy yard, of four companies, with the band, from the dreadnought Oklahoma.

As the need of relief grows among the families of the soldiers at the front, a prominent citizen, once a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, has agreed personally to care for twelve cases, his only stipulation being that the families should be guaranteed as worthy by Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, a social service expert, now a volunteer worker at the Active Service Auxiliary.

An appeal was made yesterday by a woman who exhibited an undertaker's bill of $75 for the burial of a 6-year-old boy who had died since his father went to the front. The mother wrote to ask the father to come home, as the boy was dying, but his Colonel could not give the permission, and in her last letter the father had not heard that the child had died.

An officer in another company wrote to the auxiliary to look after the family of one of his men. An investigation was made, and it was found that the funds of the little family had given out entirely, that the mother had found a place to scrub offices at $6.50 a week, leaving two babies at home to be cared for by a child only 10 years old. The rent will be paid, so that the mother can stay home and care for the children. Her husband was employed by a railroad company and received good pay. He was not a member of the National Guard, but enlisted when the call came.

One of the offerings for the men at the front which they appreciate most at the Red Cross Rooms at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue came from a little newsboy, who said his name was Lewis Walton. Grimy and warm, he entered the office yesterday, and, handing out a nickel, asked: "Can you change that?"

They gave him five pennies, three of which he turned back.

"That's fer you," he said. "It's fer our own fellers down in Mexico."

It will go for comfort bags for the men for which the Chaplains are writing, saying they are greatly needed. The Red Cross has sent three gross to the Seventy-first and as many more to the Twelfth. Then the supply gave out, and there was no money for more. Friday night they ordered additional supplies "on faith," feeling that the money would surely be received. The next day $50 arrived in a check from Mrs. Otto H. Kahn from Park Harbor, Me.

A large American flag floats at the front of the headquarters of the Woman's American Supply Committee at 4 East Forty-ninth Street. It was a gift of the husband of the President, John Hays Hammond. Mrs. Fitch Swinburne has given up her vacation this year to become Chairman of Headquarters for the league and will be in charge of the work all Summer. All the workers are volunteers.

Two boxes of hospital supplies and comforts for the soldiers will be sent South this week.

Barry Heads G. O. P. Publicity.

David S. Barry has been appointed Director of the Literary Bureau of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Barry, for many years a Washington correspondent, was in charge of the Literary Bureau in the 1912 Taft campaign. In 1908 he served under Richard V. Oulahan in the Publicity Department of the Republican National Committee.

HUGHES SENDS FOR FALL.

Wants Latest in Mexican Situation for July 31 Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 24.—Charles E. Hughes sent a telegram to Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico at Washington tonight asking for a conference on Thursday. It is understood that the nominee wishes to talk over the Mexican situation with the Senator before he completes the last draft of his speech of acceptance, which he will deliver on July 31 at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Hughes will meet the Senator either in New York or at the Hughes Summer home, Tremedden, and the details of the conference will be arranged tomorrow. If Senator Fall comes here Mr. Hughes may not go to New York this week.

Mr. Hughes worked all day on his address and had little time for visitors. It became known today that he expects to make at least one address a day during the Western tour and that his proposed vacation of two weeks in the Rockies probably will be cut down to a week or less because of the many requests for addresses. Reports that Mr. Hughes would speak in St. Paul and Minneapolis on Aug. 9 were confirmed here tonight.

Two letters received by Mr. Hughes were given out today. One was from Henry C. Hazzard, President of the League of California Clubs of California, offering loyal support. The other, an indorsement, came from China, where Professor Charles N. Tuck is on leave from Cornell University. It read:

Chinese Post, Harbin, Manchuria, July 17, 1916.

Hon. Justice Charles E. Hughes,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Justice Hughes:

From "Down in China" I have heard the good news of your nomination. Congratulations to the party and to the country. Ever since the '08 Cornellian was dedicated to you I have had your framed photo in my office, and now the day has come when I hope you will be our national guide. Respectfully,

CHARLES N. TUCK.

Mr. Hughes received scores of telegrams today asking him to make addresses on his Western tour.

VENIZELOS DISPUTES KING.

Former Premier Says War's Events Make Germans Certain Losers.

ATHENS, July 24 (via London).—Former Premier Venizelos openly challenges King Constantine's expressed belief that Germany cannot be defeated in an article which appears in today's Herald. Venizelos quotes an interview given by the King to an Associated Press representative last January, in which the monarch declared that the war would result in a draw.

"Who is now so blinded by prejudice," asks Venizelos, "that he still believes in German victory? Who today, after the reorganization of the Russian Army and the organization of Kitchener's army, by which England is raised to the rank of a great military power, still imagines that the war can be ended by a bastard peace in which there will be neither victor nor vanquished?"

In the interview referred to by former Premier Venizelos King Constantine said: "If economic exhaustion does not force Germany to sue for peace, I believe it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to conquer her in a military way." Asked as to what he believed would be the outcome of the war, the King replied: "A draw—don't you?" The interview was given on Jan. 20.

USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times gives particulars of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BLISS COMPLETES FAVORABLE REPORT

Finds Rumors of Lack of Food and Medical Attention on Border Baseless.

VARIETY LACKING AT FIRST

General "Particularly Pleased" at Absence of Intoxicants—Names New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Reports that National Guard organizations on the Mexican border have suffered from lack of food and medical attention are denied in a letter to the War Department from Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, who is making an official inspection of the camps. The National Guardsmen are now better satisfied, according to General Bliss.

General Bliss's letter refers to his inspection of the militia organizations in the Brownsville district. Part of the letter follows:

"I have now personally visited all the camps, approximately 30,000 men, and have interviewed company, regimental, brigade, and division commanders. Without exception they have denounced every story that has appeared in the newspapers as to insufficiency or poor quality of the rations as a deliberate falsehood. Many enlisted men have told me that the food is better than they were accustomed to at their homes. The only ground for criticism (and that is being rapidly remedied) is that in these first few days of the camps they have not had the variety in the components of the ration that was desired. This is due partly to the fact that depots have been hastily organized and great quantities of supplies suddenly unloaded in them more rapidly than they can be sorted out so that they can lay their hands on any article the moment that it is called for.

"Men coming here crave such things as dried apples and preserved fruits. In the first days, in order to guarantee against a shortage of food, the first object of the commissary officers was to rush to the camps an abundance of the principal components of the rations, and that was wise. There would have been no excuse for a shortage in food, although for a time there may be an excuse in not supplying each organization with the exact components of the rations that it desires. The matter was never any cause of real complaint. It was only by persistent inquiry that I developed the fact that a number of organizations were tired of the montony of their diet. This is now all being remedied and any cause of complaint has practically disappeared.

"There is one thing that is particularly noticeable and pleasing among the troops that I have thus far seen immediately along the border, and that is the practical absence of intoxicating liquors in the camps. This is noticeably true in the New York Division. The officers set the best example in this respect, and the men seem to follow it. The local communities are so small and scattered that there is comparatively little temptation from that source.

"Even in these early days of the movement, their tentage is ample and excellent, their food is ample and excellent, their clothing is excellent and ample for every organization that was not hastily rushed to the border—and even for them all deficiencies are rapidly being supplied—their camps are the very best that can be obtained in this country and appear to be perfectly satisfactory to the commands, their sanitation is excellent, and there is almost no sickness, and that largely confined to the small troubles incident to change of diet from home to camp life."

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL SEEM SATISFIED

A nice, clean, comfortable home. This is what we provide. Although our people are deprived of their sight we're a happy family.

Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind
now at
104th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
"Home for the Blind."
Special campaign for building fund now on.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"The Real Fight for a Real Navy is Just Beginning"

Write today to your Congressman *urging him* to vote for the *Senate Navy Bill.*

It is the only plan presented for real preparedness.

The Army Bill does nothing for the Country's safety. It nominally authorizes an army of 178,000 men, but the Appropriation Bill only provides for an increase of 15,000. Let us help real preparedness in the navy while waiting for Universal Obligatory Military Training and Service.

This is issued by the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City, with branches everywhere.

Your letters today will help your Congressman to know how you stand.

Join the League and help its work. There is no reason why *you*, as a patriotic American, should leave your Country's safety to others. Dues $1 and upward.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Good-by, And *Keep* That Grouchless B.V.D. Grin"

YOU go away with a light heart, if B. V. D. is on your back and in your bag. Be sure it is.

If it *hasn't* This Red Woven Label — MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE — It *isn't* B.V.D. Underwear

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

Loose fitting, light woven B.V.D. Underwear starts with the best possible fabrics (specially woven and tested), continues with the best possible workmanship (carefully inspected and re-inspected), and ends with complete comfort (fullness of cut, balance of drape, correctness of fit, durability in wash and wear).

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upward the Garment.

B. V. D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

THE B.V. D. COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

XIIth Century Arabian Food

كتاب مصنوع للانسانيه

NATURE'S LAXATIVE NO DRUGS

"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)

Park & Tilford Stores

A food composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, a confection LOVED BY CHILDREN AND ADULTS. This natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract and makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN — FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians. Half Dollar the Half Pound.

For Booklet and Samples of "LES FRUITS" write ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1176 Broadway, N. Y.

MOOSE CONVENTION MAY NAME WILSON

Second Progressive National Gathering Will Meet at Chicago Aug. 5.

LOOK TO COLBY TO LEAD

Insurgents Get Democratic Assurances That They Will Have No Reason to Regret Flop.

With the Progressive State organization shattered as a result of developments at the stormy meeting of the State Committee in Syracuse last Saturday, the Bull Moose leaders now are trying to save the pieces. Everything indicates that from now on the two Progressive factions will travel along different routes.

The insurgent element which was successful at the Syracuse meeting to the extent that they managed to prevent an indorsement of Hughes is making preparations for a second Bull Moose National Convention in Chicago on Aug. 5, the fourth anniversary of the Progressive Party's birth.

A conference of Progressive leaders from all parts of the country is scheduled for an Eastern city some day this week. The date and place have not as yet been definitely decided upon. At this preliminary conference an inventory will be taken of the Progressive insurgent strength and plans laid definitely for the proposed convention.

There is little likelihood that the convention will put a third ticket in the field by providing some substitute candidate for President in the place of Colonel Roosevelt. The hat of John M. Parker of Louisiana, Bull Moose candidate for Vice President, is still in the ring, although strong pressure has been brought to bear from influential Progressives who follow the Perkins leadership in an effort to have him withdraw his name as a candidate.

Wilson May Get Insurgent Moose.

Bainbridge Colby, who has been most pronounced in his opposition to the proposal for Progressive indorsement of the Republican nominee, and who is looked to by Progressive insurgents in all parts of the country as a probable leader in any concerted action of nation-wide scope that may be decided upon by the anti-Perkins element in the party, has told his friends that he regards a third ticket this year as utterly impracticable. In Democratic circles there is a joyful expectation that the insurgent Progressives may be induced to throw their solid support to President Wilson.

Mr. Colby said yesterday that the claim of William H. Hotchkiss and other Bull Moose leaders in favor of a Hughes indorsement—that they had a sufficient number of votes to put their program through—was preposterous.

"The most amusing thing about the whole meeting," said Mr. Colby, "was the manner in which the Perkins votes flew out of the window. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Perkins people were arrogant, by noon they became civil, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon they were solicitous. At 9 o'clock in the evening they called it a day and fled the town.

"The meeting in Syracuse was not even good sport. It was like shooting mackerel in a barrel. The wreckers of our party in their zeal to show loyalty to their new party have shown the speed of renegades and have displayed such conspicuous aptitude at disloyalty to their own party that it would not be surprising if the Chicago conference is not as well attended as it should be."

Mr. Colby announced that he was preparing to go to Chicago for the new Bull Moose Convention, and that prior to that affair the New York State Progressive leaders of the anti-Perkins faction would consult with the insurgent Bull Moose leaders from other States where the banner of revolt has been raised against the Perkins program.

New Convention Anti-Hughes.

One Progressive leader said yesterday that while at first the Chicago conference had been suggested largely for sentimental reasons and with a view of giving the party launched amid such a burst of patriotic fervor four years ago decent burial on the anniversary of its birth, latter day developments had wrought a change in the situation and vested the prospective Bull Moose gathering at Chicago with much more importance. This leader held a Wilson indorsement by the Progressive insurgents when they meet in Chicago not at all improbable, and added that assurances had been received from Democratic quarters that Progressives turning to Wilson would have no reason to regret their action.

Walter A. Johnson, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday that he would call a conference of Progressive leaders in this State for some day late this week, to determine upon some future course of action.

"I would have called it earlier, but I thought it best to give them a chance to cool off after the Syracuse meeting before bringing them together," he said.

Chairman Johnson was very anxious to have it made clear that he had nothing to do with the calling in of the police during the turmoil at the Syracuse meeting.

"I think it was the local Police Department which decided that the presence of policemen was necessary," said Mr. Johnson.

Expect 100 to Sign Round Robin.

Progressive leaders who were committed to the plan of having Hughes indorsed by the Progressives expect to make up for their failure last Saturday by circulating a petition indorsing his candidacy among the enrolled Progressives throughout the State.

George W. Perkins, who is said to be the proponent of this plan, has told his friends that he fully expects to receive the signatures of at least 100 of the 150 members of the State Committee.

A recent canvass of the Progressives in New York City, conducted by August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader of the Bronx, showed 72 per cent. of all the Progressives in the city for Mr. Hughes for President to 21.53 per cent. for Wilson. Up-State Progressive leaders declare the percentage runs as high as 90 for Hughes.

John Robert Taylor, one of the Progressive leaders in Kings, claimed credit yesterday for having scared the Progressive leaders of the Hughes faction into moving for an adjournment of the State Committee meeting before any action could be taken on the Ransom resolution indorsing Mr. Hughes. According to Mr. Taylor a resolution prepared by him calling upon the Progressive State Committee to carry out forthwith the function devolving upon it under the election law of designating Progressive Electors pledged to support John M. Parker for Vice President did the trick.

Mr. Taylor said he had shown his resolution to Mr. Hotchkiss, Judge William L. Ransom, and other leaders of the Hughes faction in the recess preceding the final session and proposed that it, together with the Ransom resolution indorsing Hughes and the middle-of-the-road resolution introduced by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, should be read at the night session and the State Committee be asked to decide which of the three resolutions should be taken up for action first.

Whitman in Moose Primary.

"It was fear that the resolution providing for the immediate nomination of Parker Electors would prevail that precluded the adoption of this plan of procedure and led to the precipitate adjournment sine die," said Mr. Taylor. "If the result of the State Committee meeting should be that the Progressives will not name any Electors for John M. Parker in this State, that fact will turn from Hughes many men who may have been friendly toward his candidacy before. These men, in view of the high-handed action of the Hughes faction, will undoubtedly turn to Wilson if the Progressive Party fails to supply a means for supporting at the polls on Election Day the candidacy of John M. Parker, named by unanimous vote in the Progressive National Convention for Vice President."

Petitions to give Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals a place on the Progressive primary ballot as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination are already being circulated by a group of Progressives. It was stated yesterday that an invitation might be extended within a few days by Hughes Progressives to Governor Whitman to enter the Bull Moose primaries as a rival candidate for the nomination.

'CYCLONE DAVIS' LOSES FIGHT FOR RE-ELECTION

Says "Booze" and Absence of His Nickname from the Ballot Caused Defeat.

DALLAS, Texas, July 24.—Latest available figures from 211 counties in Texas show that in Saturday's primaries ex-Governor Colquitt was leading in the Senatorial race with 84,481 votes and Senator Charles A. Culberson, candidate for re-election was second with 62,512. Dr. S. P. Brooks, who earlier returns showed to be in second place, was third with 60,371. Ex-Governor Campbell, Congressman Henry, and John Davis followed in order named. These returns also showed that the lead earlier reported for submission of the prohibition proposal had been cut from 8,000 to 5,639.

Dan Garrett and Congressman McLemore were leading by good margins for Congressmen at large. J. H. (Cyclone) Davis was being hard pressed by Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald for third place in the race. A suit which Davis filed to compel election officials to place the word "Cyclone" on the ballot is pending in court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Representative "Cyclone" Davis, member-at-large from Texas, read the primary returns from that State today and then said: "Booze, bowdle, big business, and the refusal of the State Chairman to carry my name 'Cyclone' on the ballot, have defeated me for renomination."

Mr. Davis is one of the most picturesque figures who ever sat in the House. He came here in last December without a collar. Subsequently he formed the habit of wearing an upstanding collar and an occasional white shirt. Usually his shirts were of flannel. He did not discard a broad-brimmed black hat or an old-fashioned "swallow tail" coat that flops about his knees. He is more than six feet tall.

"I was carried on the ballot as 'J. H. Davis,'" he said today. "I tried to mandamus the State Chairman and force him to write it 'J. H. (Cyclone) Davis,' like I sign my name. I am suing him for $50,000 damages, too. I believe that I lost thousands of votes because the fellows didn't know J. H. Davis. I received a letter from one of my best friends saying he didn't recognize my initials.

"There were three Davises on the ticket for various offices.

"Well, I don't suppose I'll ever run again. I've just figured it up and it has cost me $750 so far to be a member of Congress. That is, my campaign expenses for both campaigns and my living expenses in Washington have exceeded my salary by that sum.

"I've hammered away at things for a sufficient number of years any way. I guess I'm entitled to a rest, whether I want it or not.

"I have lived to see much of the Ocala platform written into law. When I proposed that platform, more than twenty years ago, I was called an anarchist, and yet the country has come around to it. Roosevelt advocated the initiative, referendum and recall and social justice four years ago.

"I have been fighting the liquor interests for years and liquor and big business combined against me. The whisky folks are about to take Texas and run away with it."

Although Texas is mainly dry, Mr. Davis says that the fact that ex-Governor Colquitt led the Senatorial ticket shows how the "wets" are getting the upper hand.

PLAN TO NOTIFY WILSON ON AUG. 26

Ceremonies Will Be Held at the President's Summer Home at Shadow Lawn, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Enthusiastic in the belief that the Progressives are turning to President Wilson rather than Mr. Hughes, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, conferred with the President today and announced that the Democratic notification ceremonies would be held just as soon as practicable after the adjournment of Congress. The President and Mr. McCormick took luncheon together at the White House.

Mr. McCormick commented upon the action of the Progressives at Syracuse as being indicative of the trend toward the President. The great body of Bull Moosers, he asserted, would not follow Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins into the Republican Party.

Arrangements for launching the Democratic campaign were discussed by Mr. McCormick and the President at the luncheon. It is believed that the notification ceremonies will be held at the President's new summer home at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 26, assuming that Congress has adjourned before that date.

Denying that there exists any friction in Democratic ranks over the selection of the Democratic Campaign Committee, Mr. McCormick said:

"Such talk is absolute rot. There is no special need to rush with the announcement of the names of the committee. Why, the Republicans have not even opened up their permanent headquarters. Everything connected with the Democratic campaign, including the selection of the committee, is running along just as harmoniously as did the convention at St. Louis. No decision has been reached yet regarding the size of the campaign committee. Four years ago, I believe, there were fifteen members. The matter is optional, to be settled by geogrpahical location and other things."

Chairman McCormick was plainly elated over the Progressive flare-up at Syracuse.

"We are going to get most of the Progressive votes," he said. "The action of the Progressives at Syracuse is merely a reflection of the feeling that has shown itself in other States—New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan, for instance. The great body of the Progressive Party, those who were fighting for a principle, refused to be delivered to the Republican Party under the domination of the Penrose-Smoot-Crane faction. We are going to get more Progressives than we need to win."

SUFFRAGISTS URGE WILSON TO AID THEM

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A delegation of woman suffragists called upon President Wilson today to tell him a large number of women voters were waiting to decide for whom they would vote and wanted to know how he and Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, stood on the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage.

The President did not commit himself, but asked the women many questions, and they said at leaving that they felt encouraged. Mr. Wilson hitherto has stood for State action on woman suffrage, but after their interview today members of the delegation thought he might change his attitude.

The delegation included Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Helen Todd of California, and Mrs. Abraham Van Winkle and Mrs. George N. Le Monte of New Jersey. They told the President they had come to the conclusion that the only way to get suffrage for the entire country was through a federal constitutional amendment.

Members of the delegation have already seen Mr. Hughes and other women affiliated with them plan to see him again. They said that the great majority of women voters in Western States would vote for the candidate who committed himself definitely to the federal amendment.

SENATE INCREASES MILITARY GRANTS

Policy of Reduction Reversed When Army and Militia Items Are Reached in Bill.

NORRIS DRAWS A REBUKE

Intimation That Military Committee Is in League With Arms Makers Resented by Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate changed its policy today in its treatment of the Army Appropriation bill; it called a halt on the reduction of items and voted numerous increases. Incidentally Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, administered a rebuke to Senator Norris for the imputation of certain motives.

In previous debate Senators inclined to criticise the policy of preparedness also showed a disposition to haze Senator du Pont in connection with powder contracts, and now and then take a hit at Senator Brandegee and other new England Senators in whose States are located large ammunition factories. Today Senator Norris undertook such a criticism and called attention to what he termed a violent incongruity in the Army bill as amended by the Senate Military Committee.

Senator Norris pointed out that the item of $5,000,000 authorized by the House for the manufacture of rifles in the Government armory at Springfield, Mass., by had been cut in two by the Senate Committee, while one provision for machine guns had been increased from $3,600,000 to $7,725,000. He said it looked as if the committee were willing to withhold money from the Government shops and let it go with a loose hand where private concerns were interested.

Senator Chamberlain explained that there were on hand rifles enough for two or three times the number of men now in the military service, while, owing to the war in Europe, it had not been possible to obtain a sufficient number of machine guns. Taking up the charge that the majority in the Senate and in the Military Committee were trying to aid the munitions factories, Senator Chamberlain said:

"I am tired of hearing the charge that the Senate and the Military Affairs Committee are standing in with the munitions factories. I am willing to measure my patriotism and my honesty with the patriotism and honesty of my man in the Senate. The only man on the Military Affairs Committee who has ever bee interested in the manufacture of munitions declined to vote and went out of the room whenever such questions came up. And yet these charges are made against not only me but also against the committee. They are not made openly; they are mere suggestions of dishonesty.

"I think it comes with very poor grace from a Senator to make such suggestions from the floor of the Senate. If the Senator knows of dishonesty on the part of any member here let him put his hand on that member's shoulder, and I will be just as glad as he to take that member out of the Senate and hold him up to the scorn and hatred of the American people."

Senator Norris denied that he ever had impugned the motives of Senator Chamberlain, but insisted that appropriations for purchases were in every case greater in the bill than those for Government manufactures.

Today's increases included: For medical supplies, increase from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000; engineers' equipment, $1,000,000 to $1,770,0; ordnance stores, $6,000,000 to $11,000,000; automatic machine guns for regular army, $3,600,000 to $7,725,000; automatic machine guns for National Guard, $2,000,000 to $6,588,150; armored motor cars, $300,000 to $1,000,000; field artillery for National Guard, $8,000,000 to $14,200,000; ammunition for National Guard field artillery, $8,000,000 to $14,000,000.

While in the item for small arms ammunition the Senate approved a reduction from $5,000,000 to $2,500,000, several Senators said they would insist on another vote on the proposal. Several important items remain for consideration, including the $13,281,600 proposed for aviation, an increase of $10,000,000 over the House appropriation.

Dale Showrooms

display a delightful variety of designs in authentic period styles. Expert service Free—and prices 1-3 below retail.

Write for New Catalog No. 20,

or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

109 West 13th Street, New York.

1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Sell Them

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE devotes its pages largely to the practical side of home-building—motherhood; the care, development and education of the child.

The Woman's Magazine

A woman interested in child-training, education, housekeeping, dress, is a purchasing agent that manufacturers can appeal to with profit.

Quarter of a million such women are subscribers to THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Butterick

GIANT SUBMARINE MAKES FINAL TEST

Continued from Page 1.

believed to indicate that something miscarried. There is absolutely no doubt that all Mr. Hilken's time is being taken up with this submarine enterprise. And in this connection Mr. Hilken made a statement about the valuable cargo of dyes the Deutschland brought here.

Consignees Will Sell Dyes.

"The cargo was consigned to us," said he, meaning the German Ocean Navigation Company and the Eastern Forwarding Company. "None of it was consigned to any individual dealer in dyes or any firms. We shall sell it. I cannot tell you now just what was in it. Difficulties in selling it? If you could see the pile of letters we have from dealers all over the country making inquiries about it, you would not suppose there would be any difficulty about selling it."

Returning to the mystery enveloping the coming of the Bremen and the going of the Deutschland, it is certain that some unexplained development has held up the latter.

Just what the nature of this unexpected development may be only Captain Koenig and a few of those most intimately associated with the adventure in submarine merchantmen know. Perhaps the Bremen has been captured, despite a British denial to this effect. Perhaps the agents of the novel line have received information through their obscure sources that the hazards of Captain Koenig's voyage, and of other voyages like his, have been increased by enterprises by the Allies designed to counter this move in which the broad Atlantic is the chessboard and cruisers and submarines are the pieces. But, unless the Deutschland sails in the next few days, it will be impossible for agents of the line to hide the fact that a condition of checkmate has been reached.

Sir John Hammer Leaves.

It is pointed out that, once the Bremen left Germany, no word from her could be expected until she reached America. The seas being free of German ships, there would be no friend to whom she could speak on the sea with the absolute confidence that the friend would carry word ashore without dropping a hint as to her whereabouts to her enemies.

Sir John Hammer, the Swedish capitalist from Stockholm, who has been here for some time, it is said, in the interest of the German submarine, has left for New York. Sunday night Sir John said he would be in Baltimore one week longer.

During his stay he was in daily communication with Sweden, and also paid many visits to the Deutschland and met officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

BIG BRITISH WARCRAFT JOINS HUNT FOR U-BOAT

Shifting Patrols of Allies Off Capes Communicate With Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 24.—From an authentic official source confirmation was obtained today of the presence far out at sea of a patrolling British and French naval squadron, of which cruisers that have appeared at the edge of territorial waters are only the outposts. At the same time the elaborate snares set by the Allies in nearby waters in the hope of intercepting German commercial submarines were disclosed more definitely than before, though their existence has been realized for some days.

It was learned that every British skipper who leaves Norfolk with a vessel of any sort is requested to stop at a designated point between twelve and twenty miles off Cape Henry. There each of the many merchantmen which weekly clear from here gets in touch with a patrol boat of the British Navy, and advises either that it has no news to communicate or delivers intelligence sent from some source which has not been revealed. Written orders originating with the British Admiralty, THE TIMES informant asserted, make this reporting imperative. The official said skippers of eight merchantmen had actually shown him their orders.

At the same time every incoming merchantman flying the British flag is obliged so to lay its course that it shall come within speaking distance of the patrol. These, too, are commanded to make full reports before being allowed to proceed.

In addition to carrying such information as has been intrusted to them, all British vessels at sea are said to have received orders to keep an unremitting lookout for a German submarine trader, to follow any such that may be sighted, and to use every possible means to advise an allied cruiser of its location at the earliest possible moment. The merchant navy of Great Britain, it is declared, thus has been enlisted in the search for the Deutschland, once she goes out, and for the Bremen, believed to be somewhere on this side of the Atlantic if she is still afloat and at liberty

Lookouts May Doom Subsea Boats.

The existence of this far-reaching patrol, it was learned today, is the underlying reason for the belief among English sympathizers who have been aware of it for some days that successful voyages of undersea freighters are over. They don't believe the submarines can make the larger part of their voyages under water, and they are sure that too many vigilant eyes now scan the surface of the seas for them to escape detection.

Satisfaction in the efficiency of this ocean-wide lookout system is, too, the basis of the ever-firmer belief on the part of friends of the Allies that the Bremen is already a merchant prisoner in British hands and that from some nearby British port her capture may be flashed to the world at any moment.

That the Bremen has delayed her entrance into these waters and her sister subsea freighter, the Deutschland, her exit from them in order to exhaust the vigilance of hostile patrols was the only explanation to be gathered in German circles here for the failure of either to essay the passage of the Capes.

Even this tardy elucidation of the alleged reason for previous Teutonic boasts and prophecies not having been made good was offered in a half-hearted manner, in marked contrast to the positiveness which characterized every declaration regarding the movements of the two submarines prior to the Bremen's failure to appear anywhere near her scheduled time.

It became more evident today that the Bremen's non-appearance has been a more acute blow to German pride, if not a more serious one, than have reverses on the battlefronts of Europe. This was proved by the deep study the whole matter is receiving in Teutonic circles, and the labored efforts that are apparent to offer some sort of plausible explanation that will lead Americans to believe the Bremen is merely delayed and that her eventual arrival is still a certainty.

Bigger British Cruiser Appears.

Germans here even went so far today as to boast that the tactics of those in charge of the submarine commercial enterprise had already succeeded. They pointed to the fact that whereas two cruisers have recently allowed themselves to be visible while patrolling at the three-mile limit beyond Cape Henry, only one was there today. This, they thought, meant that the long vigil for the appearance of either of the submarines was tiring the hostile craft engaged in it, and that most of them had put to sea to pursue more exciting as well as more important tasks.

While allied sympathizers were ostensibly anxious that the German view should receive credence, just one important physical fact, added to what was learned of the British merchant patrol, served to discredit it. That there was only one cruiser to be seen off Cape Henry all day, but it wasn't the four-funneled French warship Conde that kept guard there several days, nor was it either of the somewhat smaller British cruisers Berwick Park, that had kept her company in searching the seas for sight of the Deutschland or the Bremen. It was a new British cruiser, larger than any warcraft of an allen nation seen in these waters in a long time, and declared mercantile experts who observed her to be of the latest and fastest type of three-funnel high-speed battle cruiser.

Previous theories that the patrolling fighters which have come within sight of shore about this port were only the outposts of a sizeable fleet hid somewhere in waters near the southern drill grounds, which are seldom visited by merchant craft, were thought to be confirmed when the new boat put in its appearance. At the same time its presence was regarded as evidence that the allied powers are determined to get the German undersea freighters if they can, and that, while their coming and going may presently cease to occupy so large a share of public attention, those directly concerned will watch as long as there is anything to watch for. The French cruiser Conde disappeared over the horizon when the new Englishman came, and was seen no more throughout the day

Communication Worries Allies.

Next to their desire to intercept the craft themselves, the Allies are reported here as being most anxious to discover how the local spirits in the enterprise succeeded in communicating with one and perhaps both submarines while they were at sea. They are said to be convinced that the Ocean Navigation Company's agents in America were for a time at least in touch with the Bremen.

If this be the case, allied agents here are said to be determined to find the leak and stop it at all costs. They are said to have regarded the almost complete severance of communication between Germany and America, except in so far as British censorship permitted it, as of prime military importance. Even more menacing, they are said to believe, than direct connection between the two countries would be the existence of means on the part of Germans here to send intelligence to their craft at sea, since such information could obviously be relayed to war vessels as easily as it would be to merchant submarines.

For this reason, it is rumored here, allied agents all over the United States are engaging in a still hunt to discover what ingenious means the Germans may have found to beat both British censorship and American neutrality regulations. The fact that if such communication actually was established it might have originated in any port along the Atlantic Coast, and might even have been carried to sea by physical means and not by wireless, is said to make the search for such a leak a difficult one.

WARSHIPS OFF GEORGIA.

Two Allied Craft Guard Entrances to Southern Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Two allied warships are cruising off Tybee Roads, at the mouth of the river, presumably watching for the arrival of the expected German submarine Bremen. One of the warships is British and the other French, and they are patrolling the coast between here and the mouth of the St. John's River on the Florida coast. It is believed here that the Norwegian steamship Haugland, which recently coaled at Savannah and proceeded to Baltimore, was stopped and searched by the French vessel. Wireless operators report signals emanating from a foreign ship at night, but owing to the code used they have been unable to determine the nature of the messages.

It appears that another British cruiser, after being relieved by the Frenchman, proceeded to steam for Baltimore, running between here and that port to prevent, if possible, the entrance of the German undersea craft into any of the ports between here and Baltimore.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is one place you cannot afford to overlook when you contemplate making investments in land or modern apartments. Though opportunities in other sections may be all that they are represented to be, we do not hesitate to claim for Jackson Heights the greatest opportunities for successful investment in the city. Why not investigate for yourself?

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

On Being Human

By PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

"It is interesting, delightful, sweet, and wholesome, and good as a corrective in a day of excited planning and vehement execution."—*Detroit Journal.*

"A splendid little preachment for every one at this particular time in the nation's crisis."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Cloth, 50c net; Leather, $1.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

Store Opens 9 A.M. Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Weather Tomorrow Unsettled

This Midsummer Sale of Home-Like Furniture

Is an Extraordinary Achievement in Money-Saving

As the beautiful Furniture which we gathered for this Sale has been assembling on our floors, we have been more and more vastly pleased with each succeeding arrival.

Now you can see the whole superb assemblage; and you are bound to be impressed with the wonderfully good taste of every design.

The Furniture is simple—not over-decorated or "fussy." It is *livable* Furniture—pleasant to get along with. And you have our guarantee for the fact that it is *good* Furniture and that it will give long service.

And now we come to what this year is really the most important part of the Sale—the exceedingly low prices which we have been able to fix, in the face of very curious trade conditions. For from the mirrors in your dressing table to the casters on your easy chair; from the mahogany to the wages of the workman who polishes it, practically everything connected with making Furniture has risen greatly in price.

There is probably $100,000 worth of Furniture on our floors at the special prices of the Sale—which means

10% to 50% Below Our Regular Markings

But even in the case of Furniture which is *not* reduced, we figure that at our *regular* prices for it today it shows a saving of 25% on what we should have to ask for it if we had bought at today's prices, and a much greater saving when compared with the prices asked by other stores.

With these facts in mind and a personal acquaintance with the Furniture, you will realize how important this Midsummer Sale is to you.

If you wish, we will hold the pieces you choose now for delivery later in the Fall.

Parlor and Living Room Suites, Three Pieces

Now.	Reg.	
$40.00	$45.00	Mahogany finish. Velour.
54.00	60.00	Mahogany finish. Leather.
60.00	75.00	Mahogany finish. Velour.
75.00	85.00	Mahogany finish. Leather.
98.00	110.00	Mahogany finish. Tapestry.
160.00	200.00	Over-stuffed Tapestry.

Living Room Rockers

Now.	Reg.	
$4.25	$4.75	Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.
5.40	6.00	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
6.75	7.50	Fumed Oak.
8.00	10.00	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
10.40	13.00	Jacobean Oak.
12.80	16.00	Golden Oak.
14.40	16.00	Fumed Oak.
16.00	20.00	Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.

China Closets

Now.	Reg.	
$10.00	$13.00	Golden Oak.
13.50	15.00	Golden Oak.
18.00	21.00	Golden Oak.
21.60	24.00	Golden Oak.
24.00	27.50	Golden Oak.
27.00	30.00	Golden Oak, all glass.
30.00	42.50	Butler finish and Golden Oak.
36.00	40.00	Golden Oak.

Chiffoniers

Now.	Reg.	
$3.95	$5.50	Golden Oak.
6.90	8.00	Golden Oak.
17.00	19.00	Maple, Golden Oak & Mahogany finish.
20.75	26.00	Mahogany finish.
23.00	29.00	Circassian Walnut.
24.00	30.00	Mahogany finish.
28.00	35.00	Circassian Walnut.
40.00	55.00	Ivory Enamel.

Dining Room Tables

Now.	Reg.	
$9.75	$12.50	Golden Oak, 42 in. top, extends 6 ft.
12.00	15.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
18.00	22.00	Golden Oak, 45in. top, extends 6 ft.
20.00	25.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
23.00	29.00	Golden Oak, 48 in. top, extends 6 ft.

Library Furniture

Now.	Reg.	
$15.00	$30.00	Rocker; velour.
17.50	35.00	Arm Chair or Rocker; tapestry.
21.25	42.50	Rocker or Arm Chair; velour.
27.50	55.00	Sofa; velour.
45.00	62.50	Arm Chair; Morocco.
50.00	70.00	Arm Chair; Morocco.

Library Tables

Now.	Reg.	
$12.00	$15.00	Fumed Oak.
15.00	19.00	Mahogany finish.
18.00	20.00	Mahogany finish.
22.50	25.00	Golden Oak.
24.00	30.00	Mahogany.
$27.00	$33.00	Mahogany.
31.50	35.00	Mahogany.
39.00	57.00	Mahogany.

Brass Bedsteads All in Velvet Finish—All Sizes

Made with solid cement-filled caps; the continuous post bedsteads with head and foot boards in one piece; filling rods with anti-rattling device.

$14.40,	regularly $16.00
17.10,	regularly 19.00
18.00,	regularly 20.00
22.50,	regularly 25.00
24.75,	regularly 27.50
26.10,	regularly 29.00
27.00,	regularly 30.00
40.50,	regularly 45.00

Buffets

Now.	Reg.	
$13.50	$16.00	Golden Oak.
18.00	22.00	Golden Oak.
22.00	27.50	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
32.00	40.00	Golden Oak.
34.00	42.50	Mahogany finish.
37.75	42.00	Golden Oak.
40.00	55.00	Golden Oak.
45.00	57.00	Mahogany.

Bureaus

Now.	Reg.	
$7.50	$8.50	Golden Oak.
8.50	9.50	Golden Oak.
17.00	19.00	Maple, Golden Oak & Mahogany finish.
20.00	22.50	Mahogany finish, Maple & Gol'n Oak.
22.00	27.50	Mahogany finish.
26.00	32.50	Circassian Walnut.
32.00	40.00	Circassian Walnut.
40.00	55.00	Ivory Enamel.

A Beautiful Queen Anne Dining Room Suite, Remarkably Low-Priced

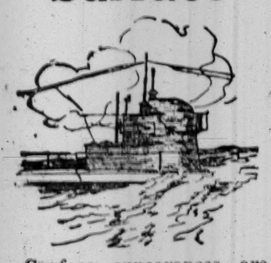
This superb Suite, in American walnut, is one of the most unusual offerings in the entire Sale. In design and character of workmanship, it presents extraordinary value at its price. The pieces are sold separately:

(A) Silver Cabinet, encased in wood.....$55.00
(B) Side Table, 40 in. long.....$30.00
(C) Buffet, 62 in. long.....$65.00
(D) China Cabinet, glass panels.....$55.00
(E) Side Chairs, tapestry seat, each.....$12.00
(F) Arm Chairs, tapestry seat, each.....$17.50
(G) Extension Table, 48 in., extends to 6 ft.....$50.00

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Under the Surface



Surface appearances are deceptive — even on the ocean.

Under the placid waves commerce as well as warfare is being carried on.

Under the surface is the place to look also for the true character of sporting goods.

A smart, well-turned-out appearance — essential to thoroughbred sportsmen and sportswomen — is merely incidental to the appropriateness and serviceability of sporting apparel.

To be correct means to be smart—but to be smart does not carry with it correctness.

Abercrombie & Fitch sporting apparel is *smart* because it is *correct* and *serviceable*.

Any article of Abercrombie & Fitch sporting goods, from a golf putter to a moose gun, is the tried-out, correct thing, with as much quality under the surface as on it.

English Archery and Country Games

That the ancient and honorable Robin Hood sport again commands attention was evidenced by the Philadelphia national tournament.

Best imported yew bows, arrows, quivers and targets.

Badminton, lawn bowls and clock golf.

All the English country-house indoor games.

Abercrombie & Fitch hand-made golf clubs, golf bags and standard balls.

Complete line of tennis goods.

Shotguns—A Score of Leading Makes

An opportunity to see almost every make of shotgun, in your individual weight and size—to judge between the best.

Specially complete assortment of the celebrated Parker guns, beginning at $51.50.

Sporting rifles of all standard makes and sizes.

Winchester 1906 Government model rifles for shark shooting.

Largest assortment of sporting guns and revolvers in the world.

Always Fair Weather in A. & F. Sporting Clothes

From the Miami oilskin coat, illustrated above—$6—to made-to-order English tweed sporting suits at $60, the sportswoman's wardrobe is completely supplied by this house.

For golfing, tennis, fishing, camping, hunting or motoring.

Clothes for Sportsmen

For every sport of the field, woods and stream.

A department unequalled in extent, patronized by the leading sportsmen of the world.

Hunting and fishing outfits, tropical country and golf suits, tennis shirts and trousers, motor and aviation apparel.

Correct headgear for every sport—and the largest sporting shoe department for both men and women in the world.

Store Closes Saturday at 12 o'Clock

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

HASTE TO FILE PLANS TO AVOID ZONE LAW

Total Value of Building Specifications Received Yesterday Exceeds $10,000,000.

$16,000,000 IN FOUR DAYS

List Includes a Number of Skyscrapers and Largest Apartment House in the City.

Plans for new office buildings, lofts, and apartment houses to cost more than $10,000,000 were filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau yesterday. A number of them were of the so-called skyscraper type, three of the commercial buildings being of sixteen stories, one of eighteen stories, and one of twenty stories. Most of the apartments ranged from twelve to fourteen stories.

Not in many months have so many plans for costly structures been filed in the Building Bureau. The rush began last week. Since Thursday, and including yesterday, the total cost of the proposed buildings for Manhattan Island exceeds $16,000,000.

The reason for this unusual boom in building operations is to be found in the fact that today the Board of Estimate will hold what is expected to be the final hearing on the last report and recommendations of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. Many owners, including speculative builders, who have opposed the proposition to place reasonable restrictions on buildings in certain localities of the city, fearing that the report of the commission will soon be adopted by the Board of Estimate, have filed plans for prospective operations on their properties.

In many cases, the architects said yesterday, they did not expect to begin work immediately, and in the opinion of many realty brokers some of the projected structures may never be erected according to the present plans.

Practically all of the new structures for which plans have been filed for a height exceeding twelve stories are in districts which will be more or less restricted, and if the report of the Building Commission is adopted the excessive heights planned for some of them would not get through the Building Department. Among these are a twenty-story office building planned for 110 to 116 William Street by a corporation of which H. Randolph Anderson is President, estimated to cost $981,000; an eighteen-story building for the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, for George G. Rives and James A. Burden, owners of the property, to cost $400,000, and three sixteen-story structures, one at 6 and 8 West Forty-eighth Street, to cost $250,000; another at 7 to 11 West Forty-ninth Street, to cost $300,000, and the third on the site of the present Racquet and Tennis Club, Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to cost $1,100,000.

With the exception of a twelve-story addition to cost $1,500,000 filed on Saturday by the New York Central Railroad for the four-story express building on the westerly Lexington Avenue block front between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the proposed commercial building for the Racquet Club site is the costliest business operation for which plans have been filed during the last week. The club, a short time ago, voted to move to the new east side club centre and leased for its new $400,000 home the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, owned by Robert Goelet. A syndicate of members, including Charles H. Sabin, the President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frank V. Burton, and E. Townsend Irvin, known as the managers of the Racquet and Tennis Club, agreed to buy the present property, on the approval of the members, for $900,000, and Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court last week gave the club permission to sell its property. The price is far below the assessed value, which is $1,100,000, of which $815,000 represents land value. The plot has a frontage of about 142 feet at 21 to 33 West Forty-third Street with a fifty-foot extension at 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street.

Of the plans filed yesterday the largest individual operation was for a twelve-story apartment house, to cover the entire block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, to cost $2,500,000. If erected, it will be the largest building of its kind in the city. The Belnord, which now covers the greatest apartment house area, has frontages of about 208 feet on Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue and 350 feet on Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. The New York Central Railroad is the owner of the block, and the proposed building would be erected over the track yards. Plans are pending, it was learned, to lease the block to a syndicate. The architects, Warren & Wetmore, said that they expected to begin work in a short time. The house will be built U-shaped, the open portion being about ninety feet wide, facing Park Avenue, and leading into a great garden court.

Plans were filed for a $1,500,000 twelve-story apartment on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Claremont Place, and a thirteen-story apartment to cost $1,000,000 is projected for the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninetieth Street. At 206 to 216 West Seventieth Street, just beyond Amsterdam Avenue, plans were filed for a fourteen-story apartment hotel to cost $800,000.

General Lloyd S. Bryce, who filed plans on Saturday for a $900,000 twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, had plans filed yesterday by his architects, Shape & Brady, for another twelve-story apartment two blocks below, covering a smaller plot, 70.6 by 90 feet, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, at an estimated cost of $300,000.

The University Club filed plans yesterday for a $100,000 addition to its clubhouse at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. It is intended to begin work at once. The addition will be nine stories high, covering the two lots immediately in the rear of the club and extending through to Fifty-fifth Street, in the rear of the Hotel Gotham. The addition will be 50 feet on each street by 200 deep. McKim, Mead & White are the architects, and the cost is placed at $100,000. The club purchased the property several months ago, and the addition is intended to provide extra sleeping rooms.

Wireless Communication Stopped.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that wireless communication by way of Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., had been suspended until further notice. It was said last night that this was done at intervals to allow the cleaning up of business that had accumulated because of delay due to static conditions.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL REFUSED BY BRITAIN

Government Will Not Permit Him to Invoke Aid of Lords, but Pope Seeks Clemency.

HIGH OFFICIAL IS OBDURATE

Washington Makes Informal Representations and Hears Life May Be Spared.

LONDON, July 24.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, has notified Sir Roger Casement's solicitors that he is unable to grant his fiat which would enable Sir Roger's appeal against the death sentence, passed on him for high treason in connection with the Dublin rebellion, to be carried to the House of Lords.

Later an official statement regarding the Casement appeal was issued this afternoon. It read: "The Attorney General has refused application for his certificate under the Criminal Appeal act of 1907, authorizing a further appeal of this case to the House of Lords."

The Evening Star today says that Colonel Maurice Moore, Inspector General of the National Volunteers, Redmond adherents, had forwarded a petition to Premier Asquith praying for the revision of the death sentence on Sir Roger Casement. The petition, the newspaper says, was signed by six Bishops, twenty-six members of Parliament, and fifty-one others, described for the most part as members of universities and other learned bodies.

Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the editor of The Irish Citizen, has also made a personal appeal to the Premier asking that the extreme penalty be not exacted.

Pope Intercedes for Casement.

ROME, Sunday, July 23, (delayed.)—Pope Benedict has interceded in favor of Sir Roger Casement, condemned to death on the charge of treason, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British Government. Influential Irish Nationalists have urged the Pope to do all in his power to save Casement, saying they do not consider him a traitor to the British cause but inspired in his actions by Irish patriotism.

The Pontiff, in addition to the influence he is exercising in London, has interested Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister to the Vatican, in the case. The Pope already has obtained from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria grace for Cranak, a leader of the Bohemian patriots, who was made a prisoner while fighting against Austria and condemned to be hanged.

Washington Hears of Clemency.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Through official sources in Washington the British Government has been informed that much public opinion in America is adverse to the execution of Sir Roger Casement.

There have been no formal requests from the United States for a pardon or commutation of sentence, for it is realized that any such action would make it much more difficult for the British Government to accept suggestions which are coming to it informally from high official sources. There are intimations, however, that conditions at present indicate that clemency will be shown.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.—Delegates to a convention of the United Irish Societies, held here today, adopted a resolution protesting against the executions in connection with the recent disturbances in Dublin and voted to start a relief fund for the relatives of those killed or wounded. The convention members were from Boston, Lowell, Charlestown, Haverhill, and Holyoke, Mass.; Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Houston, Tex.

DANISH ISLANDS FOR UNITED STATES

Continued from Page 1.

West Indies, control would readily be secured of our sea-borne traffic with South America.

"While we cannot, without mention, dismiss the bare possibility that a convenient port of call on this side of the Atlantic is all which would be sought, it is evident that a foreign nation endeavoring to acquire the Danish West Indies could, in fact, have had no mere commercial or profitable colonial aim in view. There is but one harbor in the group that is especially fit as a naval base—Charlotte Amalia—on the south side of St. Thomas. It is rather restricted, but by skill and care it could be made to accommodate a fleet large enough to occasion us grave concern.

"As the ground rises behind the town and the harbor runs back in the land, it can be adequately fortified with slight difficulty.

"The other islands in the West Indies are French, British, Dutch, or Cuban. We may, consequently, in the future, as in the past, count upon their neutrality, which may assume a 'benevolent' character. The same may well be said of Bermuda and Canada.

"The harbor of St. Thomas is by no means ideal, but it can be made to serve. Its strategic position could hastily be bettered. The need of such a base for operations against us or for our defense, should the ratifications of the present treaty with Denmark be exchanged, is manifest. Nowhere else can its like be found.

"From a secure harbor for merchant steamers to a naval establishment and a military outpost, the path is neither hard nor long. It is wiser, however distasteful, to forestall any such manoeuvre by a foreign power by purchasing the Islands ourselves. We do not relish the idea of such a thorn in our side, such a threat to neighboring Porto Rico, to our naval station at Guantanamo, (only 300 miles distant,) to that at Key West, (1,000 miles distant,) to the free navigation of the Caribbean Sea, the Mona and Windward Passages, (between Porto Rico and Haiti, Cuba, and Porto Rico, respectively,) to our Gulf cities. It would be excessively awkward, too, were our enemy planted on the flank of our lines of communication with Vera Cruz and Tampico, should we, which God forbid, be forced to intervene in Mexico.

"Thus, it appears, north, east, south, and west, these islands are a most valuable point d'appui for any European Government wishing to quarrel with us. It is, therefore, in the highest degree essential that we spare no effort to prevent them falling into unfriendly hands."

THREE ISLANDS INVOLVED.

St. Thomas Considered an Ideal Coaling Station.

The Danish West Indies, a group of three islands, are situated east of Porto Rico, belonging geographically to the Virgin Islands. The islands are St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with a total area of 138 square miles. Cultivation of sugar is the chief industry, and the trade of the islands is chiefly with the United States and Denmark. The exports consist almost entirely of sugar and rum.

The group has been practically autonomous, the legislative power being vested in two councils, one for each of the two districts into which the colony is divided. Three-fourths of the members are elected. The executive power is in the hands of the Governor General appointed by the Danish Crown. The revenue has been derived principally from customs which were for years insufficient to cover the expenditures.

The inhabitants, mostly negroes, in 1901 numbered 30,527. The Danish element hold almost all the offices. The language most used is Spanish, but English is generally spoken in the ports.

Negotiations for the sale of the islands to the United State began a number of years ago, but a treaty of sale was rejected in 1902 by the Danish Parliament.

St. Thomas, one of the islands in the Danish West Indies group, has been considered an ideal coaling station. It was offered to the United States for $1,500,000 in 1870, but was declined. The question of the purchase was raised in recent years because of their importance to defenses of the Panama Canal. The natives have frequently expressed their dissatisfaction with Danish rule and their desire to change their allegiance to this country.

PIRATE CATS INVADE PARK.

Wang and His Band Chased to Their West Side Lairs.

Wang, the tailless Formosa cat pirate, and his hungry crew, which have been making the nights hideous in West Eighteenth Street, have moved down nearer to the White Light section.

Reports from residents along Central Park West indicate that they have been giving some nocturnal vocal exercises in Central Park. J. H. Strowbridge, a guest at the Hotel Majestic, was awakened at 4 o'clock Monday morning by what he supposed to be the cry of a lost soul.

It was the pirate leader, evidently striking the key, for, by the time Mr. Strowbridge was thoroughly aroused, the entire band of pirates was singing in Catonese, "Yo, ho, and a Bottle of Rum!" He looked out the window and saw the heads of many other guests at their windows and all along Central Park West the heads of residents at their windows.

Timothy Ebbitt, night house detective at the hotel, formed a posse, consisting of bell boys, night clerks, kitchen men, and a few scrubwomen with mops. Near the Seventy-second Street entrance to Cental Park they saw two fiery balls of fire. They approached, and, sure enough, the fiery balls were the eyes of Wang—minus his tail and in a devilmay-care mood.

He was surrounded by about thirty other cats, who seemed to regard him as their leader. As soon as Wang saw the invaders he arched his back and showed fight. Ebbitt picked up a stone and hurled it at Wang's head, but it missed and Wang and his followers started, pell mell, down Central Park West.

A policeman on duty at Sixty-eighth Street said the band of cats turned into that street, headed for Broadway. He pinched himself several times to see if he really was awake and then started in pursuit, but the cat pirates evidently knew the topography of the neighborhood, for they escaped.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't throw cold water on the perfect flavor of

Club Cocktails

by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps, or cool the bottle.

SAY THEY'RE NOT DISLOYAL.

German-American Alliance of Elizabeth Seeks Federal Investigation.

Resolutions have been adopted by the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth, N. J., calling upon Senators Martine and Hughes and Congressman Capstick to use their influence for a thorough investigation by the House of Representatives, or some other authorized body, of charges that the alliance has been carrying on an anti-American propaganda.

The resolutions recall the request of the National German-American Alliance, of which the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth and vicinity is a subordinate part, in an open letter of last June 19, that the Federal authorities direct an investigation of the organization, and asserting: "We believe the time has come when, in justice to our friends and duty to ourselves, something should be done to convince the public that our organization has not committed any act justifying the criticism and charges heretofore allowed to go without denial until they are believed by some people to be proved facts."

According to the resolutions, an issue of these allegations has now been raised "by persons who seek to profit by the use of them to the detriment of others."

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

DIRECT TO BORROWERS

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan

124 Montague Street, Brooklyn

A Modern Real Estate Office

with its various departments, performs the same service in its way for its clients as a bank or trust company. It has to be in close touch with everything relating to the care of a building.

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

Columbia August Records

Now on Sale

Songs on the Top Wave of Popularity

THRILLING patriotic ensembles like "Young America—We're Strong For You" and "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall"; hits that *are* hits, like Al Jolson's singing of "I Sent My Wife to the Thousand Isles"; and comic and sentimental song-successes like "I've Got a Sweet Tooth Bothering Me" from Lew Fields' latest show "Step This Way" and "Songs We Used to Sing in Dixieland," a Remick song-gem that is sweeping the country.

Music of a very different sort is Casals' marvelous handling of the 'cello in Saint-Saens' "Allegro Appassionato" and Haydn's "Minuet in C Major."

Also in the August List

Kathleen Parlow's inspired playing of two brilliant violin compositions by Kreisler and Svendsen, Graveure's inspired rendering of two beautiful old-time hymns and Rothier's great basso in the immortal anthem "La Marsellaise," rank quite as high in artistic interest. As examples of another side of the month's list, here are

Four Popular Records You Should Hear

A 2025 10 inch 75c.	HURRY BACK TO MY BAMBOO SHACK. Henry Burr, Tenor. SAMOA (Some More). Campbell and Burr, Tenor Duet.	A 1992 10 inch 75c.	SWEET IS TIPPERARY. Mary O'Rourke, Soprano. MA LITTLE CURLY HEADED BABY Mary O'Rourke, Soprano.
A 2015 10 inch 75c.	GWINE TO RUN ALL NIGHT. H. C. Browne, baritone. Banjo and orch. acc. ROLL OUT, HEAVE DAT COTTON. H.C.Browne, baritone. Banjo & orch. acc.	A 2019 10 inch 75c.	MY GRANDFATHER'S GIRL. Peerless Quartette. THROUGH THESE WONDERFUL GLASSES OF MINE. Campbell and Burr, Tenor Duet.

Music of Universal Interest

Varied and charming is the balance of the list: eight rhythmic dances; the Tartar Ballet from "Prince Igor", (a veritable orchestral triumph;) violin gems, banjo solos, instrumental trios; vocal choruses, quartets and solos; novelties on the harp, gypsy *cimbalom* and Hawaiian guitar. Two Shakespearean orations add further novelty to this extensive and entertaining list—a list that you'll enjoy hearing at your dealer's.

New Columbia records on sale the 20th of every month

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 380 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 32d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saleton, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Av.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3d Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.

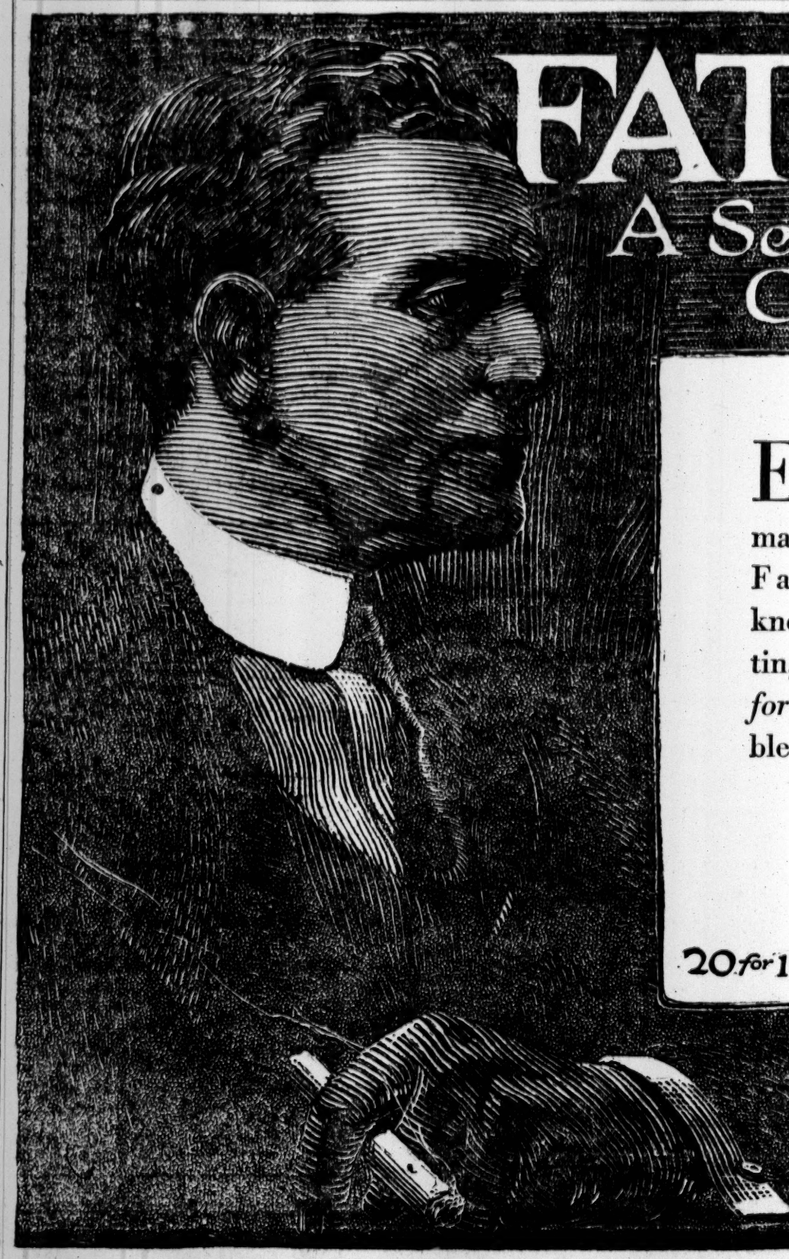
BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
M. B. Evans, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway

BROOKLYN (cont.):
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 606 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4017 12th Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 184 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



EVERY time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

ANOTHER PRIEST ATTACKS MITCHEL

Mayor's Charge of Catholic Interference in Charities Inquiry Called False.

COMMITTEES TO CONFER

Despite Acrimonious Exchanges, a Meeting Will Be Held to Settle the Controversy.

In spite of some slight feeling of resentment on both sides, aroused by the publication yesterday of a reply by the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, which has been supporting Mayor Mitchel in the charities controversy, to the Catholic laymen's letter asking cooperation in keeping the charities investigation from appearing to be a fight between the Catholic Church and the city, and the statement in reply by William D. Guthrie of the committee of Catholic laymen, it was made certain that the two committees would hold to their purpose of having a joint conference on the situation within a few days, as told in THE TIMES last Friday.

Another event of the day was a severe arraignment of the Mayor and sharp criticism of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens by the Rev. John L. Belford, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn. He said some members of the committee were so hostile to Catholicism that they could not be just. His remarks appeared in yesterday's issue of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. It was said that the article was written for the August number of The Mentor, the priest's parish publication.

The committee of Catholic laymen will meet today. They will select an Executive Committee of a few members, and arrangements have already been made with the Committee of One Hundred whereby this Executive Committee will confer with a similar committee from among the supporters of the Mayor.

The Catholic Committee takes the attitude that the Mayor's supporters should not have named certain of the priests who have figured in the investigation, since they are concerned in the judicial proceedings now going on before Justice Greenbaum in the wiretapping cases. The Mayor's supporters, on their part, think the statement of Mr. Guthrie in reply to their letter was rather tart in tone. They have been assured, however, that this was an individual expression of opinion.

While the conference was being arranged, a new hostile note was injected into the situation by the Belford article attacking the Mayor and Committee of One Hundred. The rector said of the committee:

"We know that several are so hostile to the Church that they cannot be fair in their judgment. We do know that there are very few who can understood the life whose glory is self-denial and service. Minds that are dark with atheism and irreligion cannot appreciate justice or truth."

That part of Father Belford's article which deals with the charge of catholic interference in the charities investigation and the City Government says:

"The charge of Church interference is equally false, and its falsity was equally well known to the Mayor. The Catholic dearly loves the nuns who serve the institutions, the women whose sacrifices make them possible, and whose work has done so much to supply the place of the mother to the orphan and the nurse to the sick and aged. We are jealous of their good name and we resent the charge that they are either brutal or mercenary.

"Brutality cannot live in hearts which choose to serve God by serving others, and mercenary women are not found in convents. The indignation that was universal at the infamous misrepresentations of the Mayor and his party inspired a couple of generous priests to speak and act.

"When the Mayor declared his approval of his agents and when their false and damning testimony was printed and diffused in the Moree pamphlet, with Kingsbury's aid, they did use pamphlets and appeal to the public.

"They did try to show that the Mayor was worse, if possible, than his agents. That is not interference with the City Government. If it is, what shall be said of the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research, of the various boards of trade and taxpayers' associations which strive to get attention and service by appealing to the people? Publicity is the one thing which the political pirate fears.

"Commenting on the letter which a body of Catholic laymen has sent to the Committee of One Hundred, THE NEW YORK TIMES said editorially: 'The vital interest is the welfare of the children. It must be seen to first of all that they are well cared for.'

"Has any one denied this? The charge that they are not well cared for in our institutions is the cause of our indignation and wrath. The effort of the Mayor and his agents to misrepresent conditions, such as orphans and pigs feeding from the same pail, is the cause of our protests.

"THE TIMES continues: 'The gentlemen who sign this letter recognize the right of the city authorities to a fuller knowledge of the administration of the institutions in question and to an exact account of the public funds disbursed.'

"No one denies the right of the city authorities to the fullest knowledge of such administration. Every facility has always been offered to the proper authorities to obtain all the knowledge an elaborate system of inspection and investigation can afford. The Catholic men who signed that letter are not offering something new; they are all assuring the Committee of One Hundred that it exists, declaring that if more is needed it will be supplied. We have always met any reasonable demand made by the city.

"As for the exact account of the disbursement of public funds, the testimony of Messrs. Prendergast, Coler, Metz, and Grout, backed by the thorough audit made by Patterson, Teale & Dennis, should be convincing."

PRIESTS DENY PHONOGRAMS.

Mgr. Dunn Admits That Wiretappers Heard Aright Sometimes.

With a complete repudiation of the phonogram records of their conversations, Mgr. John J. Dunn and Dr. Daniel C. Potter endeavored yesterday to discredit before Justice Greenbaum, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, the charges of conspiracy and libel which Mayor Mitchel made against them and Father William B. Farrell. Mgr. Dunn admitted that the substance of some of the conversations had been reported correctly by the police wiretappers, but Dr. Potter declined to concede even that much, wherever the phonogram was particularly relevant to the issues in the case.

To Dr. Potter the phonograms constituted a "terrible jumble" of inaccuracies. As soon as he took the stand he launched into a violent tirade against that kind of evidence, and had to be admonished by the Court to exercise more restraint in his language, as well as in his testimony. He would find fault with the phonogram if the substance of his conversation was reported inaccurately and instantly become enraged if the wiretappers happened to thrust an ungrammatical sentence into his mouth.

"Your Honor," he declared on one occasion, "the conversation we had was the conversation of educated gentlemen. But as reported we are dropped into the sewer with the rats."

At the beginning of the hearing Alfred J. Talley, counsel for the defense, said his clients were willing to waive their legal rights and testify under oath.

The first witness called was Mgr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, who repudiated in its entirety a phonogram of a conversation he was alleged to have had with Dr. Potter on March 22. In this conversation Mgr. Brann was reported to have told Dr. Potter that the name of Charles H. Strong had been suggested to Governor Whitman as Commissioner to investigate the Charities Department. After the phonogram was read to him Mgr. Brann was asked whether he recalled having had such a conversation with Dr. Potter.

"I did not," he replied. "It is false from beginning to end. I never called Dr. Potter on the telephone. I don't know him. I met him in a crowd about six years ago and never saw him since. The policeman who reported that ought to be punished. He perpetrated a perjury."

Mgr. Dunn, the next witness, was questioned closely on all the phonograms in which he figured as a speaker, and especially on the one which records him as offering Dr. Potter $100 to leave the jurisdiction and avoid subpeona service in the Strong investigation. His explanation of this conversation was similar to that which he gave before the Thompson Investigating Committee. Having had reasons to suspect that his telephone wire was being tapped, he was determined to convince himself by a ruse and the offer of $100 was the ruse.

"Dr. Potter told me he was going away for forty-eight hours," said the priest. "I asked him if he needed a rest. Then the idea came to me to test whether the wire was being tapped and I asked him if he needed a hundred. He shut off the wire as if he had been shot."

Before the Thompson committee, Mgr. Dunn denied knowing that Potter was wanted as a witness in the Charities inquiry, but yesterday under cross-examination by Martin Littleton he altered this testimony somewhat.

"If you did not know Potter was wanted how did you know that the mention of a hundred would be a good bait?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"May I explain something?" asked the priest.

"No," replied Mr. Littleton, "do that with your counsel."

"Well," answered the priest, "I had a suspicion that Dr. Potter was wanted."

Mgr. Dunn assumed full responsibility for the publication of the so-called Farrell pamphlets, which assailed the work and good faith of the Strong Commission. Although he had access to the complete testimony taken in the charities investigation, Mgr. Dunn said he based these pamphlets not on the record, but on what was told to him by Father Farrell and on newspaper reports. He placed utter reliance in Father Farrell's word, although he had known him but a few weeks before the charities investigation began.

Mgr. Dunn stamped several phonograms in which his conversations were reported as utterly false. Portions of others he admitted to be true. He denied that he had ever used the expression "Slam the Mayor," as he was reported in one of the phonograms, but admitted that he did talk with Potter about "the unfairness of the charities investigation."

Dr. Potter, when called to the stand, would not admit that any of the phonograms had reported his conversations correctly. A lot of them he considered pure fabrications, both in substance and in language.

"It is the language of ignorance thrust into our mouths," he said.

Dr. Potter was still repudiating phonograms when court was adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

PRUDENTIAL AGENTS BEGIN THEIR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

was said our association was affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World. That is untrue, for we have no affiliation with any one.

The Prudential issued this statement explanatory of its position:

Agents who have been or become disloyal to the company or its policyholders will be promptly dismissed. Having been discontinued for the good of the service, they will not be re-employed. About fifty or sixty men have been notified of the termination of their service.

Among 13,000 or 14,000 field employes, a few agitators in New York and vicinity and in Philadelphia have sought, with little success, to create dissatisfaction. There is absolutely no ground for complaint. Average earnings have increased over 30 per cent. in five years, and are now greater than ever before in the history of the company. They are between $23 and $24 per week for agents throughout the field.

The interests of the policy holders have been fully safeguarded in the present disturbance. The work of the men dismissed will be assigned at once to others, and no difficulty will result. The company proposes to conduct its business in such a manner as to give the maximum benefit to its policy holders at the minimum cost. To do this it requires and will insist upon competent service in return for liberal compensation.

All employes also receive annual vacations with pay, disability allowance when sick, retirement allowances when old, and free insurance for their families.

Company's Side of It.

Mr. Duffield supplemented this later by saying:

"The Prudential officials desire to emphasize the fact that they are interested primarily in conserving the interests of the policyholders, and in order to do that they must place every safeguard they can about the business, especially in view of the fact that the company is carrying between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 in policies. Loyalty to the policyholders means loyalty to the company. The only men we have dropped are those who have been flagrantly disloyal even to the extent of publicly misrepresenting the company and threatening its welfare. Some of the men threatened that if certain ones were discharged they would refuse to work. That is their privilege. If they make that decision they sever for all time their connection with this company."

Former Assemblyman Joseph Carroll, for many years an industrial insurance agent, said he would try to get Congressman J. J. Hamill of Jersey City to move for a Congressional investigation of industrial insurance companies and would appeal to the policyholders to protest to the company and to resent the company's treatment of the agents.

The agents will meet again today in Bryant Hall to consider further steps in their strike, and it was said last night plenty of money and legal assistance would be forthcoming when it was needed.

PHILADELPHIA MEN QUIT.

Four Hundred Join the Strike and Others Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Four hundred Prudential Life Insurance Company agents of this city will not report for work tomorrow morning. Furthermore, it is said that this number will be increased by 300 more with in twenty-four hours. This action was decided upon tonight at a mass meeting of the local branch of the Insurance Agents' International Protective Association in Metropolitan Hall, 717 Fairmount Avenue.

The walk-out, according to officials of the association, is due to the fact that not only has the company refused to recognize the union, but has taken the offensive by dismissing its employes who are either officers or active members of the union.

"Seven Chances" Opens Tuesday.

David Belasco will make his first production of the season next Tuesday night in the Cohan Theatre, when he will present a new comedy by Roi Cooper Magrue, entitled "Seven Chances." The play has already been given preliminary performances out of town. In the cast will be seen Frank Craven, Otto Kruger, Hayward Ginn, Charles Brokate, Rowland Lee, Harry Leighton, Allan Thomas, Carroll McComas, Anne Meredith, Marion Abbott, Helen MacKeller, Florence Deshon, Alice Carroll, Lillian Spencer, Emily Callaway, and Beverly West.

Devereaux Players at N. Y. U.

The Clifford Devereaux Players gave the first of a series of open-air performances on the campus of New York University last night. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," done in the Elizabethan manner, was the offering, and this afternoon "A Comedy of Errors" will be given and tonight "She Stoops to Conquer." The last four nights of the week a répertoire of classical plays will be presented by the company on the Columbia University Campus.

Civic Orchestral Society Program.

Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony will be the principal number of the program of the Civic Orchestral Society's concert at Madison Square Garden this evening. The program will also include the "Tannhäuser" Overture of Wagner and Strauss's waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods." The soloist will be Mme. Androva, soprano.

TUBERCULOSIS RAGES IN THE FRENCH ARMY

116,000 Soldiers Were Discharged on April 1, Wm. P. Hollingworth Says.

MORE HOSPITALS NEEDED

War Relief Clearing House Official Tells of American Aid and Appeals for More.

William P. Hollingworth, Vice President of the American War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, returned yesterday from Paris on the French liner Lafayette with his wife and three daughters, Miss Gladys and Miss B. Allen, who are members of the American Girls' Relief Committee.

Mr. Hollingworth said the work of relieving the hundreds of thousands of refugees and the distribution of hospital supplies undertaken by the organization has reached enormous proportions. About 40,000 cases of clothing and supplies have been shipped to France and distributed through the Clearing House in Paris, besides many thousands of dollars in money.

Mr. Hollingworth said the Clearing House had penetrated to every nook and corner of France, not only to places removed from the war zone, but also to the trenches themselves. According to figures supplied by the Government there were known to be 116,000 soldiers who had been discharged from the French Army on April 1, this year, suffering from tuberculosis, he said.

"Many of these men return to their homes unable to work, a burden to themselves, a menace to their families and the communities in which they live," he continued. "Prompt action on the part of Americans would save many of these men by restoring their health, and, above all, by providing hospitals in properly chosen localities which would prevent them from being a menace to others and where they would be properly cared for. There is much need of medicine, hospital supplies, and clothing.

"There is an urgent need for more hospital and ambulance groups for the French Army manned by American volunteer drivers. The French Government has shown high appreciation of what has been already done in this direction.

"Schools for the re-education of the soldiers wounded in battle in such a way that they can go back to their homes and earn a living at their former vocations have been established in Paris and other cities in France, as well as schools for teaching the blind. All these useful charities can be assisted by wealthy Americans."

Another passenger on the Lafayette was B. J. Shoniger, an American, who has lived thirty-five years in Paris and was formerly the President of the American Chamber of Commerce there. He is now President of the Union of Foreign Colonies in France in Aid of French Mutilated Soldiers, and has come over to New York to get financial aid for the work from his friends.

Mr. Shoniger said the aim of the organization was to prevent the French cities being flooded with maimed soldiers after the war, and to send them back to their old homes fitted to carry on their former occupations.

ARNOLD DALY IN 'KISSES.'

S. Jay Kaufman's New Sketch Made Up of Bright Dialogue.

It must have been the name of Arnold Daly on the billboards in front of the Palace Theatre that packed its huge auditorium to still more intense degrees of suffocation yesterday afternoon, for the day was undeniably uncomfortable and there were no other particular novelties announced. Certainly when Mr. Daly finally appeared toward the end of an amusing bill the applause indicated that this was true, and Mr. Daly accepted it as one who had expected much but had received more.

The title of the sketch, "Kisses," in conjunction with the great name, may have had something to do with it. It was a bright little sketch by S. Jay Kaufman, well suited to Mr. Daly's talents, though not so well adapted to the great reaches of the auditorium. Mr. Daly played in his usual finished manner, which, indeed, the sketch demanded, and his associates took their cue from him, and while the whole venture might have miscarried had the piece been acted more stridently to those far removed from the stage it might as well have for all they heard.

Mr. Daly's rôle is that of another Anatol, who makes a wager at a ball with a friend who has been twitting him about his affairs with women that he can get the next four women he meets to ask to be allowed to kiss him. The psychology he uses on each as she is sent to him in the conservatory divides the sketch into a series of amusing episodes. There is a suggestion of the Viennese satirist, Arthur Schnitzler, in Mr. Kaufman's playlet, but it comes from a strong conviction that the latter consciously adopted "The Affairs of Anatol" as a model rather than from any near approach of Mr. Kaufman's dialogue to the brilliance of the master's. The dialogue was for the most part bright, however, and what with Mr. Daly's performance and acceptable support "Kisses" was a welcome relief from the average vaudeville banality.

The boneless Tom Dingle and the equally boneless Emilie Lea were the featured dancers in a dancing skit that gave glimpses of dances of many ages and climes. Then there were Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball, Herbert Williams and Hilda Wolfus, George White and Lucille Cavanaugh, Avelling and Lloyd, and the "Baggage Smashers" from the Hippodrome show to fill out a diverting midsummer bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of Rachel Crother's new play, "Old Lady 31," in which Lee Kugel will star Emma Dunn, has been scheduled for Labor Day in one of the small towns, and after a two weeks' preliminary tour the piece will be presented here. Rehearsals will be begun Aug. 7 under the direction of the author.

Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins yesterday signed a contract with Corey & Rifter to deliver a play to them by Nov. 1. The managers have in mind a prominent actor for the play, and they are now negotiating with him for his services.

Several parties from New York went to Stamford for the premiere of St. John Ervine's drama, "Jane Clegg," last night. The piece will probably be seen here at the Comedy before the Washington Square Players begin their regular season.

Whitford Kane is collaborating with I. K. Friedman on a comedy in which he expects to appear in the leading role about midseason.

A new song with verses by Ring Lardner and music by Jerome Kern was introduced in "Very Good Eddie" at the Casino last night. It was called "Old Bill Baker, the Undertaker," and was sung by Arthur Aylesworth and the entire chorus, who appeared as "Peg Legs."

Alice Hageman and Will Archie have been engaged by F. Ray Comstock for important roles in the new Golden-Hazzard musical comedy, "Go To It," with which the Princess Theatre will be reopened in September.

Hal Forde and Maude Odell are recent additions to the cast of "The Brazilian Honeymoon," which will be produced in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Monday night, Aug. 14.

"Pitfalls of the Young" is the title of a book with which Ed Wynn, the Winter Garden comedian, threatens the public in the Fall. It tells the story of his experiences while acting on tour with a repertoire company in the West.

Motion pictures of the New York regiments in their camps near the Mexican border are being shown in the topical review at the Strand. The men are shown drilling, digging trenches, and amusing themselves during leisure moments. A new style of haircut made popular by Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, known as the "second baseman" haircut, is pictured.

SAW CONTALMAISON STORMED BY BRITISH

Frederick H. Allen, Here from Front, Watched Battle Raging for 12 Hours.

WAS UNDER FIRE HIMSELF

Prisoners Amazed at Efficiency of Kitchener's Troops, Whom They Mistook for Veterans.

Frederick H. Allen, a retired New York lawyer, who returned yesterday from France on the liner Lafayette with his wife and three daughters, is the first eyewitness to reach this country of the big offensive movement of the Allies along the western front which commenced on July 1.

Through his long friendship with President Poincaré and Premier Briand Mr. Allen said he had a special permit to go to the battle front and stood on a trench from 2 in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon watching the British bombardment followed by the infantry attack on the town of Contalmaison on July 6. Two months previously Mr. Allen was an eyewitness of the fighting at Verdun which he described as not being so interesting because it was all on the defensive, while the fighting on Anglo-French front was offensive on the part of the Allies.

"At 2 A. M. on July 6," Mr. Allen went on to say, "I took up a position on top of a trench in the front of the British lines, and about a mile and a half from the town of Contalmaison, which was held by the Germans. Besides Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, and Colonel Reppington of The London Times, there was an observation officer holding a telephone in his hand connected with the battery of artillery to tell where the shells fell on the German side.

"A few minutes later the guns began to boom and the artillery poured a continuous shell fire on Contalmaison which did not slacken for one instant until 8 o'clock, and made the earth tremble with its violence. I shall never forget the sight of the dark sky illuminated by the bursting shells, red lights, flares, and searchlights used by the engineers to locate the position of the enemy's batteries. British aeroplanes were flitting overhead, but were invisible to the eye except when the aviator dropped a light bomb as a guide to the gunners down below. As daylight broke the lights began to vanish and the battle front was seen in all its grim array along the ten-mile front between Thiepval and Montauban.

"About this time the Germans began to take an interest in our little group and started to fire shells at the trench on which we stood. Eight big shells came one after another, getting gradually nearer until the last one fell below us within about fifty yards.

"Personally I began to feel very uneasy as to what would happen next, and neither Mr. Palmer nor Colonel Reppington looked exactly comfortable. The observation officer appeared to grasp what was passing in our minds and told us calmly to roll down the other side of the trench if we saw another shell coming, as it might drop too near our position to be pleasant. He was a nice young officer and seemed to know the shells and where they would go just as if they were regulated by mechanism under his control.

"At 8:30 the British infantry charged up the hill to capture Contalmaison while their artillery fired over their heads and the German gunners turned on a curtain fire to prevent the second and third lines advancing. The whole panorama of the battle was spread out before our eyes and was a most spectacular sight, full of movement on every side—horses dashing up at full gallop with fresh field pieces ready for action, carts filled with ammunition, and in the distance the motor ambulances waiting to carry away the wounded.

"As the smoke lifted we could see the lines of soldiers like waves crossing the open ground and note them falling under the fire of the German machine guns. At one part of the attack the right and left flanks of the British could be seen advancing on the town, while the centre had disappeared from view. This was due to the German curtain of fire, and when the smoke cleared men could be seen falling back on the hill as if the British centre had been repulsed and was in retreat. It proved later that the men we saw returning down the hill were German prisoners, who had been passed through the lines to the rear. I spoke to one of them afterwards, an officer of the Prussian Guard, who asked me what troops they had been fighting against. When I told him it was Kitchener's army he expressed great surprise, and said he though it was the Old Guard by the way the men fought.

"It was curious to watch the waves on the battle line as they would charge and be repulsed, charge and be repulsed again, until the attack ceased for the day on Contalmaison.

"Afterwards the fighting continued in Mametz Woods, where tree after tree was mowed down by the artillery fire from the British guns, until 2 P. M., when it ceased. Next morning the Germans were driven out of Contalmaison and the town was captured by the British.

"On July 8 I visited Thiepval and saw the trenches which had been captured from the Germans. Many of them were very strongly constructed, but they had been torn to pieces by the heavy shells of the Allies. The odor from some of the lower trenches where the bodies had not been removed made it very unpleasant, but the soldiers were at work clearing them out very rapidly. I was informed that when the British infantry stormed Thiepval they rushed the trenches so quickly that they did not stop to clear out the other ones where a number of German soldiers were hiding. As a result the Germans came out of the lower trenches with their machine guns and attacked the British troops from the rear until they [the Germans] were either killed or disabled and the remnant of the survivors surrendered.

"The British aerial service was very good at Thiepval, where I saw dozens of their machines in the air in addition to twelve captive balloons. Near Montauban I saw one of the aeroplanes brought down by German shrapnel, which hit the machine in several places. First the planes kept it steady for a few minutes, then the gasoline tank caught fire and the aeroplane shot to the ground one blazing mass with the aviator incinerated among its débris."

Mr. Allen said his 15-year-old son Julian was the youngest driver in the American Ambulance Corps and had served three months at Verdun.

Dr. J. Edward Munro of Ottawa, who returned on the Lafayette, said he spent two months at Verdun, where he witnessed the attack by the Germans on Hill 221, which lasted a whole day and a night without cessation. He said the Germans lost twice as many troops as the French, because the latter fought a defensive action all the time. As the Germans came on in massed formation the French field guns mowed them down.

NEW PRICE OF Lion Collars Oldest Brand in America
15 CENTS EACH
6 FOR 90 CENTS
12 FOR $1.75
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.
TROY, N. Y.

FANS TO FIGHT MARKET FLIES

City Officials Meet to Plan Means of Keeping Stalls Sanitary.

A conference of city officials was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works to discuss the fly problem in the city markets. As a result of the meeting further measures to minimize the nuisance will be taken immediately by the city departments concerned.

The conference, which was called as a result of an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 20, was attended by Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks; J. W. Adams, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan; H. C. Todd, Acting Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices; Dr. L. P. Brown, Chief of the Food Division of the Department of Health, and President William Minder of the Washington Market Merchants' Association.

Commissioner Folks gave orders yesterday for the installation of a system of large electric fans in Washington Market to supplement the fans which many of the merchants already have on their counters. Fans have been found one of the most effective means of combating the fly pest, and the Commissioner has made arrangements to have the new ones placed on the walls in such a way as to sweep the counters with cross-currents.

In addition, Mr. Minder intends to bring strong efforts to bear on the members of his association to obtain adequate fan protection of their own and to keep their fans in continual motion.

Dr. Brown, who represented the Health Department at the conference, said that, in addition to the usual precautions taken by the Department to have the Sanitary Code observed, he had now arranged to have an employe of the department spend two hours daily at Washington Market to assist in the work. This man will not only make a careful inspection of conditions, but will also be continually at the command of the merchants for advice and help in maintaining sanitary conditions.

Washington Market, Dr. Brown said, is one of the largest markets in the country, and therefore presents a different problem from the others in the city. It is possible to screen the smaller markets with some beneficial results, and this has been done wherever it appeared advisable, but both the merchants and the Health Department are agreed that, with the large floor space and volume of business at Washington Market, screening would be no solution.

Both Dr. Brown and Mr. Minder said the utmost care was being observed to reduce exposure of foodstuffs on the counters to a minimum, and standholders, who keep meats where flies can reach them longer than is absolutely necessary, will be given immediate attention by the authorities.

The Health Department has increased its vigilance in all city markets and the officials hope that their efforts in Washington Market will lead to discoveries of still more efficient methods of eliminating the flies.

ALL AGREE IN CLOAK STRIKE

Conferees End Session and Work May Be Resumed Thursday.

After a conference lasting from 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly midnight last night between the representatives of the Garment Workers Union and the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association the agreement was finally reached which brings to an official end the twelve weeks' strike in the garment industry of the city. The agreement will be presented to the union for signature tomorrow, and it is expected that the workers will be back in the shops by Thursday.

By the terms of the agreement the workers will receive an increase of from $1 to $1.50 in wages, and a basis of 75 cents for operators and 55 to 55 cents for finishers was decided upon. The working week was reduced from fifty to forty-nine hours. The union obtained its demand for a preferential shop, and the manufacturers have the right to discharge for cause any employe they may choose.

In connection with this last term of agreement the workers have had restored to them the right to strike against any employer for violation of the agreement, for discrimination on account of union activity, and for any arbitrary or oppressive exercise of powers on the part of the employer.

Both union officials and manufacturers expressed themselves well satisfied with the amicable settlement of their difficulties which came about without the interference of any third parties. The shops will be running on full time on Monday in the effort to make up for the weeks of lost time in the $50,000,000 worth of Fall trade.

GIRL CASHIER ARRESTED.

Lace Merchants Accuse Her of a $5,000 Theft.

Miss Dorothy Barnholts of 508 West 136th Street, for three years assistant cashier and bookkeeper for the lace firm of Klauber Bros. & Co. of 867 Broadway, was arrested in the concern's offices yesterday on a charge of stealing $5,000.

The alleged defalcations, which were spread over a considerable period, were uncovered, the police say, by accountants who worked on the company's books during Miss Barnholtz's vacation this month.

Miss Barnholtz's father was once a wealthy leather importer of this city. After his retirement the family went to California about six years ago, and there they are said to have met with financial reverses. Three years ago the father died, and the family returned to this city. Miss Barnholtz obtained employment with Klauber Bros. & Co.

Miss Barnholtz was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate McQuade and was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Friday.

Low Summer Tourist Fares to Colorado, California, Yellowstone and North Pacific Coast via Chicago & North Western Ry.
Low fare round trip tickets on sale July, August and September to Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Yellowstone Park, etc.
Splendid daily train service. Ask for free booklet, "Forty Ways and More to California and the North Coast"; It will give you just the information you need to plan an attractive summer trip. Address C. C. Walton, G. A., 1282 Broadway, Tel. Greeley 5360, New York, N. Y.—Advt.

TRAVELER ASKS AID TO FIND GOOD WIFE

Arthur M. Loeb Wants Helpmate Willing to Accompany Him to South America.

COMMITTEE TO HELP HIM

Head of Engineering Firm Favors Using Business Methods to Obtain Suitable Companion.

Tired of traveling alone through South America, Arthur M. Loeb, head of the engineering and contracting firm of Arthur M. Loeb & Co., with offices in this city and Panama, is desirous of obtaining a wife. He telephoned THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to ask help in the search he has begun to get a suitable helpmate. Mr. Loeb is particular. He has in mind the ideal woman he wishes to meet and in anticipation of a possible rush of lonesome women he has appointed, he said, a committee of two to pass upon the desirability and qualifications of the future Mrs. Loeb. The test will be a severe one and those who contemplate asking Mr. Loeb to take them for better or for worse will have to pass the inspection of two of their own sex.

Mr. Loeb has just returned from an eight-year sojourn in South and Central America and he is at present staying in the Broadway Central Hotel. He was seen yesterday in his downtown office looking very romantic, and for a few minutes he forgot business to tell about the kind of a wife he expects to obtain. He looks of the "good husband" type, and rather merry eyes regard one from behind shell-rimmed eye glasses.

While Mr. Loeb is perfectly frank about the type of wife he wishes, it might be well to give a discription of him for the consideration of those who may be interested. To begin with, Mr. Loeb has enough of this world's goods to provide comfortably for a wife. He was born here and educated in the public schools. Leaving school he started out to hustle for himself and he is still doing it, he said, with fair success. He sells machinery and supplies to the countries that lie south of the United States. He is 28 years old, and has hair that just escapes the Titian shade. Also it is curly and inclined to rebellion. His habits, he said, are good, and though forced to travel much, he is also home loving.

So much for the man, and now for the woman of his dreams. The first qualification is that she must be of an agreeable personality, and not afraid to travel in the tropics. Whether she is blonde or brunette makes no difference, but she must be between 23 and 28 years of age. A Southern or a Western girl is much preferred by Mr. Loeb, but no nationality is barred.

"My friends and relatives will probably think I am very foolish to take this means of meeting a desirable young lady," he said. "I don't think I am. No man hesitates to advertise if he wants a good employe, so why should not a man take the same means if he wants a wife. It is a far more important step than taking an employé and so why should not the same routine be employed to obtain one that holds in getting good office help. In my line of work I have little chance of meeting a woman suitable for a wife, and the few I have met in my travels did not appeal to me. I want a good pleasing companion for life, and you may be sure that I am going carefully to see that I get such a one.

"I have seen many of the so-called New York type since I came back this time, but they don't appeal to me. Most of them are over-dressed and have not the qualifications that I believe are necessary for a good, lifelong companion. And it is a companion I want. An educated woman? Yes, but not one who is over-educated. She must not be of the dressy type found in New York, nor one with a veneer of education, affectation and perfunctory manners, but just a natural, companionable woman who can be a pal and a delightful traveling companion. The object of my search is a real wife and not an over-dressed ornament."

Mr. Loeb said that he was perfectly serious in his endeavor, and that if there are applicants who appear desirable to him, they will be very thoroughly investigated, for he did not intend to make a mistake that he might later have cause to regret. While preferring an American born, he said that his choice in order of desirability would be German, English, French, "or even" Spanish.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. GOOD 2D BALCONY. SEATS, 50c. Ziegfeld Follies IRVING BERLIN'S GREATEST SONG. After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

CENTURY THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle CIVILIZATION SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20 REGISTERS THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF LAUGHTER. AVERY HOPWOOD'S FARCE. FAIR and WARMER

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. 25c to $1.00. DAILY MATINEE 2:30, 25 & 50c. AUDREY MUNSON, "PURITY" World's Famous Model in ALLEGORICAL PICTURE. SPECIAL MUSIC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Matinee Today 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916

ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. LEW FIELDS IN STEP THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. VERY GOOD EDDIE A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF. Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—DEWOLF HOPPER in "STRANDED," S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8 Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. GEO. BANCROFT & OCTAVIA BROSKE; Grew, Pates & Co.; Golet, Harris & Morey; oths. & Photo Plays. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Tues. & Fri. 8:15 P. M. CIVIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Inc. WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor. Soloist July 25—MADAME ANDROVA, Soprano. Seats 10, 25, 35, 50c. Box and table seats, 75c, at Box Office, Macy's, Tyson's, McBride's.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All. Mr. Arnold Daly & Co., "World Dancers" with Emilie Lea & Tom Dingle, Lambert & Ball and Geo. White and Lucille Cavanagh.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Next Wk. Mary Pickford "Hulda from Holland." Rita Jolivet, "An International Marriage." Strand Orch. & Soloists

LUNA PARK CONEY ISLAND BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA and Other Big Features. Free Attractions—Dancing. Darktown Follies—40 People. Aeronautical Society—TONIGHT—Parachute Jumps.

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. 15c-25c-50c. Mae Marsh & Robt. Harron, "The Marriage of Molly-O"; Soloists; Rialto Orch. Keystone Comedy & "Lure of Alaska."

NEW MAT. TODAY BRIGHTON Brighton Beach HOUDINI, Adele Rowland, Clark & Verdi, "Prosperity," The Volunteers, White & Clayton, oths.

Give it Room

The Coward Bunion Shoe has a hollow shaped at the right place to fit over the bunion. It does not touch the sore spot but protects it from chafing or rubbing. The bunion pocket is shaped —not stretched—and does not show unduly on the outside of the shoe. This member of

The Coward Shoe

family is exceedingly popular, especially in the hot summer months when a sensitive bunion is apt to cause considerable discomfort. We have this shoe in practically every size and width for Men and Women.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.
Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalog
Store closed on Saturdays at 1 o'clock during July and August.

SCHWAB ORDERS 5 SHIPS.

Will Use Freighters to Transport Ore from Chile and Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 24.—Charles M. Schwab today placed an order for five ocean ore-carrying vessels with his new subsidiary concern, the Maryland Shipbuilding Plant. These vessels will be used in the transportation of the iron ore from the steel company's large properties in both Chile and Cuba. The larger ones will be 523 feet long, 66-foot beam, and will carry 17,000 tons of cargo. The smaller steamers will be 470 feet long with a beam of 57 feet and carry a cargo of 11,300 tons. These ships will fly the American flag and will be operated by the Ore Steamship Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The names of the three vessels now building are Bethore, Cubore, and Feltore. Before the war the Bethlehem Steel Company placed with a Swedish shipbuilding concern an order for a fleet of ore-carrying vessels, but that concern has been unable to carry out its contract.

MUST HONOR NATIONAL AIR.

Baltimore May Fine Those Who Do Not Stand When It Is Played.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Policemen today began distribution of copies of a municipal ordinance providing that "musicians, performers or other persons shall stand while playing, singing or rendering 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'" Any person violating the provisions of the ordinance "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $100."

Copies of the ordinance were distributed at all theatres, moving picture halls, restaurants, and cafés, and to the offices of all musical unions or branches in Baltimore.

In the circular it is pointed out that the "indiscriminate rendition of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' or parts thereof in connection with other compositions tends to lower the esteem and reverence in which the national anthem should be held by the people of the nation."

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Moderate Prices, But Not Cheap

DELIGHTFUL COOL HAWAIIAN ROOM OPEN ALL SUMMER.
ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT, INCLUDING CLARK'S HAWAIIAN SERENADERS.
AND TH

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.
Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Pictures, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.

THE NAVAL BILL IN PERIL.

The fight against adequate naval extension will be resumed this week. The conferees to consider the excellent bill passed by the Senate will be appointed today and we shall hear much in the near future from the little navy men of the lower house. The opposition in the Senate was vociferous but futile. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Senate's Military bill, which was a serviceable measure, was beaten in conference and an army law fastened upon the country which has already proved to be unsatisfactory, and will prove to be more so. Emboldened by their success in overturning the well-laid plans for military extension devised by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, the House conferees will take up the Naval bill hoping, at least, to defeat its ample building program. Messrs. KITCHIN, BAILEY of Pennsylvania, HENSLEY, GRAY, and CALLAWAY will not back down unless they are forced to. The Administration in the eleventh hour did not stand by the Chamberlain bill. If it fails to use its influence now to secure the acceptance of the plans for a larger navy, for ships to be built quickly, for a large increase in the personnel, it is likely that the country must get along with another makeshift.

Yet there is no question that the bill as it stands provides for the best and cheapest insurance the Republic can have against war. There is no sign in any part of this country that the people are not alive to the positive need of a large modern navy. The millions spent for that purpose now will save the expenditure of many more millions in the future and may save millions of lives. It would be false economy to cut $45,000,000 from the appropriations, to postpone the building of new superdreadnoughts, to fail to provide for a sufficient increase of men to put all the useful ships in commission. The blindness and obstinacy of the small navy men should not be permitted to imperil the nation. The country looks to President WILSON to use all his influence to secure the acceptance of this bill.

ANOTHER IRISH CRISIS.

Lord LANSDOWNE'S recent ill-considered speech in the House of Lords seems to have precipitated a new domestic crisis in England. The outlook for the temporary settlement of the Irish question was bright. The discordant factions had been brought to a harmonious understanding. JOHN REDMOND and EDWARD CARSON both accepted the terms proposed by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. But Lord LANSDOWNE managed to complicate the delicate situation in an utterly useless endeavor to conciliate the opponents of home rule in the upper house. If his speech had any other purpose it has not been made apparent. It was disturbing alike to the Government and the Nationalists, and it was surely not gratifying to the Ulsterites, who had accepted the situation and were determined to make the best of it until after the war.

Mr. REDMOND'S immediate response put the matter in a clear light. The threat of military coercion, with a permanent standing army of 40,000 in Ireland, and the suggestion that the exclusion of the Ulster provinces would be made permanent from the start were bound to arouse the suspicions of the Home Rulers. Obviously, the Ministry is in a perplexing situation. The draft of the bill which might have been accepted, with the understanding of its meaning which prevailed before the Lansdowne speech, is now regarded as unsatisfactory. Irish politics are again in a state of ferment.

That the Prime Minister, whose patience and discretion are his best assets, will eventually restore harmony and present a bill exactly conforming with the suggestions of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is not to be doubted. But he has a great deal of other work on hand and his present predicament will compel general sympathy. He had provided for a temporary settlement of the Irish question and there was good reason to hope that the troubles would not become acute again until after the war, which is straining the capacity of British statesmanship. No doubt Mr. REDMOND will be reasonable and he will be able in time to prevail in Nationalist councils. It would be a poor way to begin the experiment of Irish home rule with a standing army to watch it, and it would be a shabby trick suddenly to reduce the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. Great Britain, however, is not the only nation that suffers from the perversity of her statesmen.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The report that negotiations are already under way for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies may be premature, but the fact that Denmark is now anxious to sell St. Thomas and the neighboring islands should encourage our Government to get possession of them as soon as possible. Sooner or later there will be other bidders in the field and we cannot afford to permit the sale of the islands to any European power. They lie too near to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal for that.

They would provide a good harbor and perhaps a permanent base for our enlarged navy, while the agriculture and industries of the islands, which have lately been neglected, would soon be developed with American capital and energy. The price of the islands is said to be about $25,000,000. This might be considered large if the sale were regarded merely as a real estate transaction. But they are worth more to us than to any other nation; we can make them industrially profitable and they will serve as valuable outlying defenses.

WHERE DOES HE COME IN?

So the Hughes members of the Progressive State Committee had the votes to force an indorsement, but could not get a vote without another one on the Governorship; and such a vote would, or might, have been against WHITMAN and in favor of Judge SEABURY. Has it become necessary to take WHITMAN too? We have all been given to understand that the Progressive Party still clung to its principles of 1912, but that they were overshadowed temporarily by the issues of Americanism and preparedness and the necessity of ousting the weak Administration at Washington and putting in a strong one. Therefore Progressives were called upon to unite with the Republicans in fulfilling this supreme patriotic duty.

But where does all this necessitate a Progressive surrender to Governor WHITMAN? What has he to do with Americanism and preparedness? What weak and unpatriotic Administration is his re-election to rebuke? What good will an indorsement of his year and a half at Albany do to the American flag? The issue in the nation may be anything you like, but the issue in this State is the question whether the political kind of administration and taxation New Yorkers have been getting since Governor GLYNN'S business-like methods were interrupted deserves the enthusiastic approval of the voters. What has Americanism to do with that, and why should it attract Progressives, who two years ago would have none of WHITMAN? There is another matter, a personal one, involved. Mr. WHITMAN and those seasoned politicians who do not like Mr. BARNES have taken that gentleman's yellow jacket away, and they would like to have their tenure of the job of Elder Statesmen, now precarious, made permanent. But this, however noble an end it may be in itself, has nothing to do with Bull Moosery, nor yet with Americanism.

Did the Progressives understand, when they were asked to accept HUGHES because of the paramount need of overthrowing a weak Administration, that they must also vote to put WHITMAN'S new State machine on its rickety legs? Did they know that they must vote not only for Americanism, but for sky-shooting tax levies and political government in the interest of its administrators in the State of New York? In short, if it is the duty of Progressives to lay their principles aside because of the presence of a crisis, well and good; but what has that crisis to do with WHITMAN?

A HARD PILGRIMAGE.

The primary bow that spanned Bridgehampton with such far-seen brilliance, faded into secondary, faded away. Darkness succeeded. Very glum that once illuminated patch of sky stared at Chairman WILLCOX as he drove on Sunday to the candidate's house, so recently a house of happy dreams. Mr. HUGHES was going to make only a dozen speeches. What was the use of more? Progressives were weeping joyously on Republican necks. State after State was being carried by rapt seers. Then came the Battle of Syracuse, following so many reverses of the Elephant-Moose Allies. Harmony and sugar plums had to be given up. The Middle-of-the-Road Progressives were out for elephant in a dozen States. Mr. WILLCOX puts the case poetically still. So many cities are yearning to hear Mr. HUGHES that he really must lengthen his speech-making expedition. In cold prose, the brethren are getting frightened. Where, indeed, is Mr. HUGHES'S presence not needed? The conversion of a Utah Democrat is proclaimed with jubilee. Is the Grand Old Party weak of knee even in Utah and Vermont?

To Maine Mr. HUGHES must go, of course. Colonel FREDERICK HALE, the Republican who wishes to be shod with the Senatorial shoon of the Hon. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, has enlisted ten or twelve Senators to help him and the anxious Dirigo Republicans. This Democrat JOHNSON is strong. Colonel HALE is not too warmly loved by some of his rivals and party associates. As a "September State," Maine is of the uttermost importance to the Republicans. There they must get the first omen of the election. Colonel HALE, one of the innumerable multitude of "original Hughes men," is sure that Mr. HUGHES will not neglect him and the first fruits of the campaign. Massachusetts with its Progressive insurrectos may well cry for his aid. In Connecticut and New Jersey, with New York, he must maintain a home mission. In the Middle West and Far West, which now especially yearn for his services, where shall he begin and how leave off?

If he is to preach Americanism, he has plenty of Republicans who stand in need of conversion. He will find them in Ohio and Indiana. In Wisconsin both factions of Republicans, the followers of Governor PHILIPP and the followers of Senator LA FOLLETTE, are tainted with embargoism and proper subjects for dehyphenization. Republican Michigan, so lately Mr. FORD'S Michigan, needs sorely a homily on preparedness. At Chicago Mr. HUGHES can find in Senator SHERMAN and Representative MANN two choice specimens of Mr. HUGHES'S party in Congress, the party that denounces Mr. WILSON'S "weakness" and "vacillation" and then refuses to uphold his vigorous maintenance of American rights. In Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, he will show his sturdy Americanism, will he not, by trouncing the unfaithful Republican Representatives and Senators, the men who have made the Republican Party the party of surrender, of cowardice, of truckling to alien sympathies? And so, on to the Pacific, we wish him a prosperous progress in the work of awakening a proper sense of contrition in his own party, which has other and more sinister divisions in it than the feud of 1912, and a record which Mr. HUGHES, if he still retains the judicial temperament, cannot overlook. He is for Americanism. Let him make his party American.

In North Dakota, by the way, aside from the regrettable case of Senator MCCUMBER, whose re-election Mr. HUGHES, as an ardent and a genuine American, must be presumed to oppose, he will find a new and parlous kind of Republicanism. The so-called Non-Partisan League, an organization of farmers, has nominated all the candidates on the Republican State ticket. The glories of the Farmers' Alliance, the great days of Populism, have dawned for North Dakota Republicanism. It seems to be a Socialist party. "A peculiar condition," as Mr. MCCUMBER says.

Peculiar conditions all along the line await the amiable gentleman who begins his pilgrimage in August. He needs to make a great many speeches, a great many kinds of speeches; or wouldn't it be safer to threw his whole soul into the notification speech, and let it go at that?

WATERSHED PROTECTION.

The effort to create an Appalachian National Forest Reserve began in the South in 1899. The necessity of preserving forests at the headwaters of navigable streams, the injury wrought along the mountain sides by fires and injudicious or reckless timber-cutting, were impressed upon the public. Various forestry associations and commercial bodies, realizing the vital economic value of forests, strove intelligently and persistently for the project. The Weeks act, put on the statute book in 1911, appropriated $11,000,000 for the purpose; $8,000,000 of this sum has been spent to buy 3,051,000 acres in the White Mountain region, mainly in New Hampshire, but including also some 22,000 acres in Maine, and 1,100,000 acres have been bought in six Southern States. All the acquired areas are on important watersheds.

Of the original appropriation of $11,000,000, a million stayed in the Treasury because the time set for its use under the Weeks act had passed before the statute was passed. Two millions more stayed in the Treasury because they couldn't be used with discretion and advantage in the three months between the signing of the Weeks act and the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made.

Eight millions have been spent wisely and fruitfully. A bill introduced by Senator GALLINGER and made an amendment to the General Agricultural bill reappropriates for similar wise and fruitful use the three millions left over from 1911. The amendment should prevail. Congress has begun the policy of protecting mountain watersheds. The policy must be carried on steadily, and so to carry it on is economy. Intermission, neglect, the consequent deterioration and damage mean great private and public loss. The Federal Government would only have to pay much higher in the end for its laches.

THIS TWO-BILLION-DOLLAR PORT.

For three successive years the foreign trade of New York in merchandise has hovered around two billion dollars, with imports and exports each contributing about one-half. The imports were above the billion-dollar line in 1913 and 1914, but fell to $975,837,421 for the fiscal year 1915. The exports passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time in the year 1915. No figures for other ports are available for so late as 1915, but it is known that all the incidents of that year were favorable to New York in comparison with them. In 1912, when New York's commerce was $1,793,690,123, London's was $1,791,857,641. That comparison would be more favorable to New York now upon the expanded figures, and the other ports of the world are poor followers. Upon comparison of tonnage entered and cleared New York is more indisputably the leader, and London falls to lower place. In 1912 New York's tonnage was 27,222,903, and Antwerp's 26,656,480, London falling to fifth place on that standard of comparison.

Within a decade New York has established its world primacy by normal steps, and is a shining mark at which all shafts of competition are aimed. These figures are notable chiefly because of the round amounts, a sentimental benchmark in economics. The world's greatest and perhaps most significant growth of commerce is Japan's. Its commerce had multiplied seven-fold and more some time ago. It may be that in this economic annus mirabilis Japan's commerce will show a tenfold increase within a score of years, largely because the United States has diverted the trade of the Pacific Ocean to the island empire by statute.

Pride goeth before a fall, and it is notable that these figures are published just as an attack is planned by New Jersey to divert to itself the commerce which inclines to the hither side of the harbor. If the trade want to New Jersey it would not leave the port of New York, for the port of New York includes New Jersey's trade as well as New York's. But if New Jersey should carry its point for a differential against New York it might soon claim a geographical separation as well as a rate separation. That New York is more for the nation than for itself, and to its detriment, appears from the alterations of the nation's trade currents without New York's opposition. While New York has been gaining in volume of trade it has been losing in its proportion of the nation's trade. Even in the very favorable year just closed its proportion of the nation's import trade was only 58 per cent., a gain of 3 per cent. in a single year. Back in the eighties New York was aiming at 70 per cent, and never fell below the 60 per cent. line until 1906. Of the national export trade New York's share in 1915 was 43 per cent., a gain for the year of 7 per cent. New York first gained that percentage of exports in 1889, and has never since repeated that record. But in 1889 43 per cent. was a loss from over 50 per cent., which was attained as long ago as 1870.

It appears, therefore, that it is necessary for New York to modify its admiration of its two-billion-dollar achievement. It marks retrogression in national proportion as surely as it marks international primacy. New York's loss has been the gain of the outports, with New York's acquiescence, or rather ineffectual opposition, to the system which has built up other sections of the country at New York's expense. If railway rates are to be fixed on the basis which New Jersey is pressing, New York's retrogression will be increased. On the other hand, if railway rates should be fixed on a basis of theoretical equity, trade could hardly be kept from gravitating to New York as now it drifts away from it. The system of "differentials" was established in order to end railway rate wars, rather than in any battle between ports.

When railways cut rates to the ports which they favored, there were results which prostrated trade as well as railways. Accordingly the railways established a system by which rates were regulated with some reference to the attractions of the ports respectively, those less attractive to trade being allowed to increase their attractions by lower rates. That was a heinous combination in restraint of trade, to New York's loss. It is a sort of pooling and distribution of total trade among those contending for it. The Supreme Court a generation ago condemned it, in decisions which first applied the anti-trust law to railways, to the surprise of everybody. Yet the differentials have survived, although it would take a volume to explain how the railways and the Interstate Commerce Commission became virtually joint conspirators against the Supreme Court's interpretation of the law. In short, it may be said that the life of the law is not logic but experience. The proof was overwhelming that, everything considered, the differential practice was more reasonable than the statute, or than anything which the Interstate Commerce Commission could substitute for it. Now New Jersey is attacking that system for reasons apart from the common good, and there are those of influence supporting New Jersey, it must be supposed because they are stronger on logic than on history and common sense in trade.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Never Was Strike So Peaceful.

Westchester County is confronted by a peculiar situation as a result of the stopping of all its trolley cars, though some features of the situation, of course, are familiar enough as the inevitable features of every strike.

The employés of the trolley company are losing their wages, an injury for which their weekly cash allowance from the union hardly counts even as a partial mitigation, since, in effect, it comes out of their own pockets and is an expenditure of their own accumulated capital. The company is losing its profits, or, as it denies that it has been making any money even at the old rate of wages, perhaps one should say that it is losing its receipts from fares. It is, however, saving a considerable amount in operating expenses, but that is as poor consolation to the company as are the union doles to the men.

The public, that third party to every strike, is suffering, as usual, varying degrees of annoyance and hardship without even an apparent money allowance from anybody, and with expenses increased instead of decreased, but to that it is thoroughly accustomed—so thoroughly that it would do little more than growl softly and hopelessly if it were not for the peculiarity that makes this strike almost unique.

Nobody is doing anything to end the trouble! The men are not fighting to keep other men from taking their places and the company is not trying to bring in strikebreakers. The one action has been made unnecessary and the other impossible by that taken some time ago when several towns in the county, at the effectual behest of "labor," adopted ordinances prohibiting the employment on any car within their limits of trolley conductors or motormen who had not received at least fifteen days of instruction in their respective arts by teachers experienced in the practice thereof. While those ordinances stand they give the operating staff a monopoly of work similar to that which the company itself has of using the streets for the transportation of passengers.

So the deadlock is complete, and the two contending bodies are seemingly prepared to maintain their present positions until, as President WHITRIDGE put it, before he started for Europe, "the people are tired of walking." The "people" are already tired of that, but what they are to do or what they can do they cannot even imagine.

Relation of Morals and Taste.

In a brief—perilously brief for the commentator's purposes, it must be confessed—report of a sermon preached in this city on Sunday by President FITCH of Andover Theological Seminary, that eminent teacher is quoted as having said that a play presenting life truly is a moral play, even though it may outrage every canon of good taste. Whether Presidet FITCH said just this or not, somebody might have said it, and, by the saying, would have raised a question certainly interesting and possibly important.

The statement as it stands seems to need, as the basis of argument and discussion, if not a lot of qualifications, at least a preliminary agreement as to the exact meaning of the words "moral" and "taste"—definitions that would differentiate them much more clearly and widely than does common usage. The law, for instance, in censoring plays, makes no pretense of insisting that they shall exemplify good taste. Indeed, the law explicitly denies any obligation to do that, and yet, even in this very free country and in these very tolerant days, it has suppressed, without exciting any general or effectual protest, plays the severest critics of which admitted that they presented certain phases of life with accuracy.

The defenders of these plays did vehemently insist that because of their accuracy they taught a "moral lesson," and, therefore, were themselves moral, but the plea was held insufficient, in court and out. That there is much, if any, distinction between morals and really good taste, or even between morals and really good manners, is made dubitable by the fact that all three seem to be, and always to have been, in a state of constant change, and innumerable examples could be given by anybody who has read Sumner's "Folkways" or FRASER'S "Golden Bough" of acts authoritatively pronounced right in one time and place and as authoritatively pronounced wrong in other times and places.

Nothing could be easier to recall—or few more difficult to mention—than many acts which, while quite true to life, would have, as histrionic presentations, an effect on most spectators that by fairly common consent would be called demoralizing. And that is, or seems to be, something more and worse than outraging the canons of good taste.

Another Close Distinction.

An unnamed spokesman for the Pope declares that "the Holy See is most desirous that the world at large, belligerents as well as neutrals, particularly in America, be convinced of its absolute impartiality in the present conflict." And from the same source comes warning not to confound impartiality with neutrality, the latter being called passive, while the former is active—warning that while the Pope hates all injustice, by whomsoever committed, he has a fervent affection for all the parties to the great war and is judging none of them on what, for him, as yet can be treated only as interested accusations and denials.

These statements are somewhat puzzling when first read, but the position described is much like the one that is or should be taken by a wise parent with respect to his quarrelsome children, and, so viewed, it can be understood and commended. For most of us, however, individual and personal neutrality became impossible very soon after the war began—not the neutrality of act, indeed, but the neutrality of opinion, which would be the absence of opinion.

Probably we were all from the start more or less partial to one side or the other, and were convinced by less of evidence, and by less disinterested evidence, than would have been required by a really impartial arbiter. To us, neutrality seems to be a formal and official thing—a mere alternative to belligerency equally formal and official.

Facts That Make Pacifists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stewart Paton says the pacifist is a man who cannot face facts. There are a few facts which will inevitably make a man a pacifist if he faces them squarely. They are: First, that the building up of armaments, which has been tried by European nations for many years, has neither prevented war nor proved an "insurance" against it. Second, that no nation can make itself "so strong that it will not be attacked" since all nations are engaged in just this endless competition. Third, that war is brought on by definite forces that can be controlled and is in no sense inevitable. Fourth, that the process of sending hundreds of thousands of young men out to kill one another cannot possibly advance any cause, and, fifth, that anarchy among individuals in the use of force has been gradually controlled and law substituted, and that the whole tendency of civilization is toward the centralizing of force.

From these facts the pacifist draws his conclusions. H. F. WHICHER.
Middle Haddam, Conn., July 17, 1916.

The Back of the Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on parks is excellent. Keep hammering away, for that is the only way to make it certain that the people of New York will have a bit of green grass and trees left to them.

There is another thing I should like to mention. The back of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is an eyesore. It looks like a factory building. Why not put some ivy or trellised vines upon it? FORD SMITH.
New York, July 21, 1916.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Our Ambassador in Russia Predicts a Victory for the Democrats.

Interview with Ambassador Francis.
Printed in Novoe Vremya June 19, 1916.

Ambassador Francis, when asked concerning the national convention of the Democratic Party held in his home city of St. Louis last week, and which nominated President Wilson for re-election for another four-year term, said:

"The national convention of the Democratic Party assembled in my home city of St. Louis June 14, and remained in session three days. Its proceedings were characterized by great enthusiasm and wonderful unanimity of sentiment. There was no difference of opinion whatever as to the nomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall for re-election to the offices which they now hold, for another term of four years. The election will be held Nov. 7, 1916, and the beginning of the new term will be March 4, 1917, when the men elected in November will be installed in office. The present Administration will continue until that date."

"Will President Wilson be re-elected?"

"Yes. I think there is no doubt about the re-election of President Wilson. His Administration has been a successful one in domestic affairs as well as in foreign relations."

"Have you seen the platform or declaration of principles?"

"No, not all of its provisions. The section, however, which has been printed in Petrograd is significant and very important. It unqualifiedly condemns the formation of associations in America for the purpose of promoting or aiding any foreign country when engaged in war concerning which the Government has taken a neutral position. The American citizens of German ancestry or nativity have been outspoken and active in America in expressing sympathy with 'the Fatherland.' The campaign will be very strenuous, and has already begun. Mr. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican Party, has resigned from the Supreme Bench, of which he has been a member for eight years. He is an able man, but has made no expressions concerning the European war; therefore his views on that question are unknown."

"Can you tell us something about St. Louis?"

"St. Louis is on the great Mississippi River and is the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, the most productive section of our country, if not of the world. The city has a population of about 1,000,000. It was founded by a Frenchman named Pierre Laclede in 1763, after journeying up the river from the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about 1,000 miles. It is almost the geographical centre of the United States and also the centre of population of our country. It is a very large manufacturing and distributing point, with ample banking facilities, and is approached by twenty-three railroads running through every section of the very fertile country surrounding the city. It has cheap fuel in abundance, as there are immense deposits of coal within twenty miles, or thirty versts. It has an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which is sold to manufacturers at very low rates. St. Louis is also famed for its excellent public schools of all grades. Its school buildings have been used as models by other cities in America and elsewhere. It is also a beautiful residential city. Almost every residence has a yard surrounding it and most of the residences are owned by those who occupy them.

"In 1904 St. Louis had the greatest international exposition, or exhibition, ever held. It was participated in by all European countries except Russia, which first accepted the invitation and had begun to erect its buildings on the grounds and had shipped its exhibits, when the Japanese war began and Russia withdrew from participation and cabled the management, of which I was the President, that it could not make an exhibit of its products because the money appropriated therefor had been diverted to the use of the Russian Red Cross in the Japanese war. There were many exhibits, however, at the exhibition, of Russia's beautiful manufactured products and of her superb works of art."

Flies In City Markets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very gratifying to read that the city authorities are about to take up the problem of ridding the city-owned markets of flies. You quote Mr. Adams as saying that screening doors and windows does not work well, "because flies that get inside stay in." If Mr. Adams will visit Jefferson Market, which is owned by the city, he will see a very effective means of ridding a market of flies. The fly-traps which were installed in Jefferson Market last Summer by a civic organization are catching flies in such quantities that if the doors and windows were screened we feel sure that we should have a flyless market. But not only are our doors and windows screenless, but since last Spring we have had neither doors nor windows, only openings where we hope that they may some day be placed. Jefferson Market is situated on a very windy and dusty corner, and it is appalling to think of the dirt and insects that have free access to the market day and night. In the Weekly Bulletin of the Health Department, published yesterday, on "How to Guard Against Infantile Paralysis," we read: "Never allow dry sweeping; screen your windows against flies; do not allow milk or other food to be exposed where flies may alight upon it." If it is necessary to take these precautions against dust and flies in the home, surely similar precautions should be taken in places where food is stored and sold. Mrs. F. C. HODGDON,
Chairman Jefferson Market Committee.
New York, July 24, 1916.

IN SAN SAUVEUR.

Down in the valley of San Sauveur
The bell is calling, "Cinq heur!—cinq heur!"
High on the hill, where the wild thyme grows,
Old Leo, the shepherd, leaps from his doze,
Waves his crook, on his trumpet blows
The silly sound every nanny knows,
And warns dog Caesar the goats to mind
That always dally and lurk behind.
In his bleached blue frock
He comes driving his flock,
Cascading down through the dusty lanes,
Pell-mell, in spite of old Caesar's pains,
Past creepered walls at a headlong pace,
To spread like a lake in the market place.

* * *

It is Autumn again in San Sauveur.
The bell is tolling, "Cinq heur!—douleur!"
No nannies nibble the hillsides bare,
No cowbells clank in the meadows where
The crocus proffers her purple pall.
Like a gout of blood glows the vine on the wall.
Unmoving, old Leo lies in his bed.
They told him his son at Verdun lay dead.
Unmoved he will lie
Waiting to die,
Palsied by sorrow, his the one breast
In San Sauveur by oblivion blessed—
For Paul and Pierre and Louis and Jean,
Husband, father, and son are gone.
J. L.

A POLICE PSYCHOPATHIC LABORATORY.

Part of the Prison Problem Might Be Solved by Testing the Offender's Mentality Before He Is Sentenced.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,
Editor Popular Science Monthly.

New York, July 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A psychopathic laboratory is to be established in Sing Sing by an energetic and enlightened Warden. The press of the State applauds. At last an intelligent, scientific effort is to be made to segregate the mentally defective, the drug habitués, and the diseased.

Almost simultaneously the City of New York abandons a similar laboratory established for the study of delinquents before they are tried and sentenced. Not a voice is raised in protest.

No one can doubt the crying need of psychological research in Sing Sing. But if every large city had diagnosed the mentality of its offenders before trial, after the abandoned New York plan, there would be little occasion for a scientific investigation of Sing Sing's inmates. Sing Sing's laboratory will help to solve Sing Sing's problem. It will not lighten the burden of the police, of the courts, and of society.

It is difficult to understand why Commissioner Woods abolished the police psychopathic laboratory that he himself established. The expense incurred was almost negligible. At the head of the laboratory was Dr. Louis E. Bisch of Columbia University, a respected, competent, experienced psychiatrist, a recognized authority on feeble-mindedness. The achievements of the director and his assistants in a few months during which they worked at Police Headquarters were impressive.

The folly of abandoning the police psychopathic laboratory and the need of it appear abundantly from the records made. Out of a total of 450 cases only 205 proved to be normal. The rest were feeble-minded, insane, psychic, constitutional inferiors, diseased, drug fiends, alcoholics, epileptics, and the like. In other words, over 50 per cent. of the delinquents examined, all selected from the police "line up," were cases for the asylum or the hospital and not for the prison.

How fully the courts appreciated the work of the laboratory follows from the wise use that Judges made of it and from the manner in which they treated offenders who had been reported upon by the laboratory. Indeed, the courts seem to have valued the psychological analyses made more highly than the head of the Police Department. Out of the 450 persons studied by Dr. Bisch only 119 were committed to penal institutions. The rest were taken into custody by their own people, discharged, released with suspended sentences, fined, reprimanded, deported, or delivered to other authorities. Instead of throwing defectives ruthlessly into prison, a proceeding which is unfair to the defective, unfair to the inmates of the prison, and unfair to society, (in so far as a defective falls a ready prey to habitual criminals of superior intellect, and practices the arts he learns from them on society after his release,) an effort was made to mete out substantial justice.

Dr. Goddard, whose studies of feeble-mindedness and its relation to hereditary criminality have become almost classic, states that "at least 50 per cent. of all criminals are mentally defective." A wise Warden of Sing Sing recognizes the fact and does something. A New York Police Commissioner also recognizes the fact, takes the proper step to deal with the criminal rationally, and then repents. Surely the records speak for themselves, both as to the competency of the laboratory workers and the results obtained.

We are still living in the Dark Ages, criminologically speaking. The guilt or innocence of an offender is determined by the very barbarous method of appraising the damage that he has done and crudely attempting to fix the motive or causative factors. Only when the culprit is manifestly abnormal or rich enough to plead and prove abnormality will the courts recognize the fact that the commission of a crime must be preceded by a thinking process and that criminality cannot be weighed apart from mentality. The criminal law classifies homicides and larcenies into artificial "degrees," a relic of the old common law. It should appraise criminals as thinking human being instead. We want more knowledge and less law. Prisons will always be necessary. But to stuff them with offenders who have never been mentally examined in an effort to ascertain whether or not they are curable alcoholics or drug fiends, or whether they should not be kept in an institution for the mentally defective, perhaps permanently, is not the way in which the problem of crime will be solved.

New York must re-establish its police psychopathic laboratory. The sooner it does so the sooner will the frightful conditions that prevail in our prisons be relieved, and the sooner will the Legislature provide much-needed institutions for feeble-minded criminals. So long as New York and other cities refuse to provide psychopathic laboratories, so long will the infamies of a Sing Sing flourish. An outbreak of infantile paralysis is fought with all the resources of medical science by the Department of Health. A plague of crime, far more serious because it is ever with us, is allowed to devastate the community, and the Department of Police abandons the only method of coping with it effectively. Why?

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.

THE SHARK'S APPETITE.

His Taste for Human Flesh Attributed to the Recent Naval Disasters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The theory that the German U-boat war on commerce is directly responsible for the prevalence of sharks in the North Atlantic strikes me as far more plausible than that of a fancied shifting of the Gulf Stream. Since Feb. 18, 1915, when the war-zone decree went into effect, several hundred merchant ships, neutral as well as belligerent, have been sunk by U-boats and by floating mines sowed in many cases in the open sea by unarmed U-boats of the Deutschland type. A month ago a British Admiralty report was published estimating the loss of life among non-combatants at 3,000, including some 500 fishermen. This estimate covers the Lusitania, Falaba, Gulflight, Armenian, Arabic, and Sussex. I do not know whether it includes the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Spanish merchantmen and Belgian relief ships. In legitimate warfare numerous war vessels and transports have been sunk, with an attendant loss of many thousands of lives. In the naval battle of Jutland some 5,000 English and probably 4,000 Germans were drowned. In this way thousands of men, women, and children have been fed to the sharks in the North Sea and around the British Isles in the last two years, and hundreds of bodies of soldiers have probably been carried to the sea by the Rivers Yser, Scheldt, Marne, and Meuse. In addition to human bodies, thousands of tons of American meats and foodstuffs, as also horses from transports, have supplied shark bait, (instead of being confiscated and later paid for, as is the English method.)

The presence of enormous quantities of food has undoubtedly attracted countless sharks to the North Atlantic. A steamer which arrived last week from Bergen, Norway, reported passing dozens of floating bodies wearing life-preservers, and also sighting sharks in great schools. Some of these floating bodies may have come from the sixty-nine vessels which the Germans claim to have sunk last month. The suggestion that the man-eaters on the Jersey Coast may have followed steamers, or even U-boats, from the war zone here seems to find some confirmation in the statement of A. T. Nichols, Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, that the seven-and-a-half-foot shark taken off South Amboy on July 14, and said to have contained human remains, was a young white shark of the species Carcharodon carcharias, which attains a length of forty to fifty feet, and of whose previous capture within fifty miles of New York City there is no record at the museum.

NATIVIST.

New York, July 23, 1916.

Fish Supply Inexhaustible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The assertion made by T. C. Hoffman that the fish supply will 'be diminished by the menhaden pirates with their purse nets is only an assumption backed by nothing. This is proved by careful statistics concerning the small Zuyder Zee, in Holland. Since 1888 a fight has been on to prevent thousands of powerful smacks from using purse nets of huge proportions in this comparatively small body of water. But they are still allowed to do this, and the supply of fish in Zuyder Zee has not yet been exhausted. In fact, it has been proved that the fish supply has been increased. The only measure taken to preserve the supply is the avoidance of breeding places. If sharks attack men only where there are no fish, then they certainly have no reason to attack natives of Borneo, as there is an abundance of fish in the Straits of Makassar. I have seen men taken down into the depths there by sharks. No man ventures a foot in the water there without his "parangilang," a short, broad-bladed sword. Their views are certainly not in accord with those of Mr. Hoffman.

JAN SPAANDER.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1916.

Instead of Smoked Glasses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend of mine tells me that when he was with the cowboys in the West, they used to take a burnt cork and put a black streak from the side of the nose down to and under the eyelash, and that this was an efficient protection for the eyes from the glare of the sun, being far superior to smoked glasses, which are too hot.

As this simple protection is as free as the air, it would seem that every one in our army should know of it.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, July 19, 1916.

THE AUTHOR'S SUCCESS.

It Should Lie with Himself and Not Depend Upon a Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was delighted by the clear and convincing letter of Mr. Robert J. Shore in THE TIMES of today. I inclose a copy of the letter which I sent to the Committee of the Authors' League in answer to their appeal for an expression of opinion from the members:

Committee on Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor:

Since you ask for an expression of opinion upon the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, I wish to put myself on record as absolutely opposed to it.

That there are abuses in the motion-picture industry is a question for the league to meet with increased industry and watchfulness. But it is to my mind a distinct loss in dignity to admit that the authors of America are so impotent in directing their own affairs that they need the assistance of any other trade or profession. Do not misunderstand my use of the word "dignity." I have the greatest respect for manual labor and am perfectly willing to grasp the hand of or to work with any laborer, but I believe each trade or profession knows best its own needs and should stand alone. I should feel humiliated as an author if the authors of this country were not sufficiently respected and not sufficiently valued to get fair treatment by standing together.

To use the threat of a strike in allied industries is to my mind clearly to lessen the valuation which we place upon ourselves and our work. If the authors of America are not strong enough to obtain standardized contracts for themselves, it is a serious arraignment of them, and one not to be covered by a success secured through strikes in various trades. It is a serious arraignment of the authors of this country if they are not able to secure universal copyright by their own initiative, but require the aid of industry.

Your committee claims that the American Federation of Labor "could not in any way interfere with the conduct of the league's affairs, nor could it force the league into action of any kind"; moreover you say, "affiliation would in no way limit or interfere with freedom of speech. Individuals would have exactly the same rights as they now possess of criticising the American Federation of Labor or of picturing labor conditions in their writings."

I deny this in toto. We should find our freedom of speech very definitely limited, and I have not found the American Federation of Labor a very open-minded receiver of criticism. Already I can see that the thought of affiliating with the Federation has led some members of our league to take sides with the strikers. I do not wish to be misconstrued as against unionism, I am against the abuses of unionism. I am utterly opposed to sympathetic strikes. I think that each profession should stand on its own merits, and I think that the point of view of the small capitalist

SAY POLICE RECEIVED $45,000 VICE GRAFT

Witnesses Tell Swann Tenderloin Payments Reached That Figure in Eighteen Months.

WOODS WILL CO-OPERATE

To Weed Out of Department All Dishonest Men—Witnesses Tell of Threats.

With the extension of the inquiry into police graft yesterday, District Attorney Swann learned that about twenty disorderly houses were permitted to thrive in the Tenderloin through the payment of protection money to detectives and policemen in the district. According to the information received by the Prosecutor from spies and others in the underworld grafting has been going on for more than a year and a half, yielding the policemen during that period a total revenue of about $45,000. The personel of the graft squad as revealed to the District Attorney thus far includes the names of more than twelve policemen, two Lieutenants, and possibly a police official still higher up in the department.

Five policemen who have already been indicted as the result of this investigation were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of bribery. They were Detectives William J. Enright and David Foley of the Vice Squad and Patrolmen Arthur B. Dallas, Thomas L. O'Brien, and Robert E. Goldman. All of them pleaded not guilty and were released, Enright and Foley in $6,000 bail each and the other three in $2,500 bail each. The defendants were allowed until Aug. 2 in which to change their plea and make any motions they might deem necessary.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he would give the District Attorney his fullest co-operation in weeding out of the department any policemen or officials who had accepted graft.

Suspects Some One Higher Up.

Although admitting that he had the full co-operation of the Police Department, District Attorney Swann said yesterday he could not understand how the police grafters could have pursued the methods they did without the knowledge of some one higher up. Up to the present time, he declared, the evidence of graft clustered entirely about one group of detectives who must have operated under the eye of some superior.

"Of one thing I am convinced," the District Attorney said, "graft was never so raw as it is now. The only difference we can find lies entirely in the methods of collection."

Aside from the difficulties encountered in the collection of evidence in such an inquiry, the District Attorney's office is now confronted with the task of protecting its witnesses from threats and actual bodily harm. All of them are spies of men and women of such degraded character that they are constantly exposed to intimidation. Only yesterday one of the spies known as "Red Levine" informed Assistant District Attorney Smith that he was clubbed and beaten by three unidentified men on Sunday morning at Tenth Street and Avenue A.

He said he believed they are plain clothes men seeking to punish him for testifying. Substantiating the thorough beating which he said he had received, "Red" Levine as he told his story yesterday appeared to be in perfect health, with not a bruise on his head or face.

As for the attacks said to have been made by plain clothes men on two women witnesses, Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that one case had already proved to be without any foundation whatever. The other case, he said, was being investigated.

Witnesses to be Protected.

To insure the safety of witnesses while the investigation is in progress, District Attorney Swann has decided to put them in the House of Detention or send them out of the city in the custody of detectives until their presence before the Grand Jury is required. The witnesses themselves appear to be in constant fear of attack. Lee Haipern, another spy, told Assistant District Attorney Smith yesterday that two men knocked on his door Sunday night and demanded instant admittance. His wife told them Haipern was not in, but they remained at the door, pounding and pounding, and keeping Haipern, who was cuddled under a quilt, in fear for his life. Finally they went away, and he said that day he was certain they were plain clothesmen, or spies seeking to "get even."

Among the persons who have given the District Attorney most of his information in the present inquiry are twelve men who make their living by vice. Although willing at one time to collect tribute for the detectives, these men are now determined to tell all they know about graft, it is said, no matter whom it may hit. According to their testimony each of the twenty houses which composed the graft group paid on the average $125 for police protection. Every month a collector, usually some spy, would make his rounds and collect the money for some detective who assigned him to this work.

Many "Frame Ups" Reported.

Assistant District Attorney Smith has learned that a refusal to pay protection money would invariably lead to a "frame up" of some kind or other against the victim. Mr. Smith is convinced that many women are serving terms in prison as the result of being unjustly accused by detectives because they would not bribe them. This particular aspect of police intimidation will receive special attention from the prosecutor within the next two days.

Much testimony was taken by Mr. Smith yesterday in relation to the activity of Detectives Enright and Foley. Both of them were named in connection with the ball given at Arlington Hall on April 10, which was attended by gangsters, pickpockets, disorderly house keepers, and gunmen. Enright was said to have given this ball for the benefit of the Arlington Boat Club, an organization which, according to Assistant District Attorney Smith, existed for that night only. The name, he declares, was a mere cover under which Enright assembled around him the persons from whom he was allegedly to have collected tribute. Later, Mr. Smith says, another name, the "Arlington Bowling Club," was chosen for the same purpose. According to one of the spies, Enright held the underworld in awe because he was frequently seen riding in an automobile with Deputy Commissioner Lord.

Mr. Lord, however, emphatically denied yesterday that he had been in an automobile with Enright on more than two occasions.

From one of the spies, Assistant District Attorney Smith obtained yesterday a bit of evidence which showed how the collector operated. It was a note written on police department stationery, which the spy received from a policeman, and which he used to display to disorderly house keepers as a sign of authority. All the collector would have to do would be to show the heading which read "Police Department" and the victim immediately appreciated the necessity of paying what was demanded of her.

Miss Helen Plimpton to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Plimpton of Broadway-Flushing, L. I., have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Helen Plimpton, to William F. Lindorff, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Lindorff, also of Flushing. Miss Plimpton is spending the Summer on Cape Cod. No date has been set for the wedding.

HOAGLAND WEDS ACTRESS.

Son of Wealthy Manufacturer Marries "Billie" Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—John A. Hoagland of the Villa Beatrice at Larchmont-on-the-Sound, who is said to have inherited $3,000,000 from his father, Joseph C. Hoagland, a baking powder manufacturer, married Miss Mary Mathewson, an actress, known along Broadway as "Billie" Allen, here today. They have been engaged for two years.

Mrs. Hoagland came to New York from Texas, and appeared in "When Dreams Come True" with Joseph Santley. She became prominent in the theatrical world when she won a beauty contest in which many footlight favorites were entered.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland were married by the Rev. Paul Whitney at the Methodist Episcopal Church, some of those who attended the ceremony being Miss Mary Mallon, Frank De Causse, and Miss Leone oMrgan. Immediately after the wedding the party went by automobile to Mr. Hoagland's home in Larchmont.

He was married in 1904, in London to Miss Grace Weir of Hartford, Conn., who was then studying for the opera in Paris. She obtained a divorce from him in 1910.

Mr and Mrs. Hoagland announced that they would go to Honolulu for their honeymoon and might also decide later to tour China and Japan.

16 REPORTED KILLED IN TUNNEL EXPLOSION

Cleveland Laborers Victims by Gas, Firemen and Lifesavers Go to Survivors' Rescue.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Imprisoned in the new waterworks tunnel under Lake Erie as a result of a terrific explosion of gas in the tube late tonight, sixteen men were said to be dead. The blast occurred shortly before midnight, and lifesavers and crews of fire tugs rushed to the outer crib, five miles from shore, with lungmotors, prepared to enter the tunnel and rescue the victims if alive.

That any survived the gas explosion was considered hopeless. Arrangements were made to receive the bodies of the tunnel workers.

WATER MISHAPS KILL FOUR.

Small Boys, Fearing Sharks, Let Man Drown—Diver Breaks Neck.

Accidents in the water about New York caused the death of three persons yesterday, and a young man died from a broken neck, received recently by diving into shallow water.

Millard Strunk of Caldeno, N. J., and Irving Perlow of 230 East Seventieth Street, were drowned near Newton, N. J. Strunk, who was 16 years old, had cramps while bathing in the Delaware River. He went down beforé his companions could reach him. Perlow went bathing with his wife and a friend, Isaac Wilkin. Mrs. Perlow stepped into a deep hole and her hesband and Wilkin went to her help. They became exhausted and Andrew Weist went in after them. It took several other campers to get the three ashore, but they could find no trace o Perlow.

Samuel Harding, 38 years old, of 10 Summit Street, Newark, was drowned in the Shrewsbury River near Highlands. Three small boys in a rowboat were afraid because of the shark stories to go to his assistance. Harding was a visitor at the home of his brother. He went in swimming after eating a hearty meal against their advice and had cramps. His body was recovered.

As a result of injuries received by diving into shallow water James Peale, the 21-year-old son of Algernon Peale of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday in the South Side Hospital at Babylon, L. I. Peale was a student in Stevens Institute, Hoboken. He had been working during vacation as a chauffeur for Samuel Gillespie of Islip. He received his injuries swimming in Great River.

Mrs. Rose Fiore, although she is 70 years old, still enjoys a little swim in the East River. That is why her friends will visit her at the Lincoln Hospital for a short time instead of in her home at 1,021 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Fiore went into the river off Manida Street in the Hunt's Point section yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. She got out about twenty-five feet and then found her strength gone. She had called for help and was sinking when John Vette of Prospect and Westchester Avenues reached her. She was unconscious, but in Lincoln Hospital soon regained her strength and talked volubly about her experience.

Thed octors expect she will be out of the institution shortly, and she says she'll be right back swimming again.

BENNETT HERE FROM PARIS.

Herald Owner Arrives for Conference as to Moving Plant.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett, who was the Baroness de Reuter, and his stepson, A. de Reuter. The Commodore, as he is generally known in London, Paris, and New York, looked bronzed and healthy and was in good spirits when his representative, George Pollock, greeted him on the deck of the liner at the pier.

Mr. Bennett said he had no news to communicate and had sent a request by wireless that he should not be interviewed. During his six weeks' stay in this city, it is understood, he will hold conferences with Mr. Pollock and others interested in his newspaper as to the advisability of moving The Herald plant uptown.

TWO POLICEMEN ACCUSED.

Man and Woman Pick Them Out of Line as Their Assailants.

Charges of assaulting a man and woman without provocation were made at Police Headquarters yesterday against Lieutenant Max Neumaier and Patrolman William A. Carey on the staff of Acting Inspector John J. Collins of the Seventeenth District of Queens.

The charges were preferred by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger after a hearing in his office. The men are accused of entering the kitchen in the rear of the saloon of Jacob Strobel, at 25 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth, on the evening of July 8 and attacking Louise Hohoach, niece of Strobel, and Frank J. Schultheis of 25 Mymaud Place, Maspeth, an acquaintance of the young woman.

Miss Hohoach bore scratches on her face which she said were inflicted by a pin on Lieutenant Neumaier's clothing when he seized her. Schutheis said his arms were blackened in the scrimmage.

The identity of the two policemen was not known, therefore the entire staff of the Seventeenth Inspection District was summoned to appear yesterday in the Chief Inspector's office. There Lieutenant Neumaier and Carey were picked out as the offenders. The two men will be tried next week before Deputy Comissioner Godley in Brooklyn.

Sulzberger & Co. Now Wilson & Co.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—The Sulzberger & Sons Company of America, meat packers, today changed its name to Wilson & Co. It is a New Jersey Corporation, and will have a registered office in Jersey iCty. Thomas E. Wilson is President of the corporation.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.78 cents per pound.—Advt.

TO ENLARGE STUDIES FOR CITY EMPLOYES

Advisory Board Organizes to Direct Advanced Courses at City College.

PUBLIC SERVICE A CAREER

Mayor's Action Will Improve Municipal Workers and Stimulate Individual Betterment.

An Advisory Board, which will take part in the direction of courses at the College of the City of New York to train young men for the municipal service, was organized at a dinner at the University Club given last night by Gano Dunn of the J. G. White Engineering Company.

The following men, who were appointed yesterday by Mayor Mitchel to serve on the newly-created Advisory Board, attended the dinner: Alfred D. Flinn, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply; Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; Public Service Commissioner Henry W. Hodge; Curt G. Pfeiffer of George Boegfeldt & Co.; Civil Service Commissioner Henry Moskowitz, President Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, and Gano Dunn. Charles H. Tuttle of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York and Frederick B. Robinson, Director of the College Evening Session and Municipal Courses, were also present.

In the last four years the City College has granted special student privileges to persons in the city employ, with the view to improving the efficiency of the municipal service and aiding individuals to advance. Last year the experiment was tried, in co-operation with New York University, of conducting special courses for those in the city service in the Municipal Building.

The success of the experiment last year influenced the Mayor to appoint the Advisory Committee and lay plans to organize a great continuation school which will aim to improve all those in the service who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity and to stimulate men to study for advancement in the city employ. In a statement issued at the City Hall, describing the courses planned, it was said:

"The thousands of bookkeepers will receive not only instruction in bookkeeping methods to make them better workers in their present positions, but they will be admitted to advanced courses in accounting, municipal accounts, statistics, auditing, and allied subjects, so that they may be prepared to advance to higher positions. Similarly, men in the lower engineering branches will be taught drafting and surveying and, besides, more higher mathematics and engineering, to prepare them for advancement.

"The Mayor's Advisory Committee is made up of men who have had wide experience either in public service or private engineering and commerce.

"These men will render valuable service to the community in advising the city's college concerning the groups of courses which should be offered, and also concerning methods of conducting the work. As this educational undertaking begins to bear fruit, public service will be regarded as a dignified career in which adequate preparation and experience will be recognized as necessary for entrance to, retention, and advancement in all public offices except those which are elective or appointive. The city's college may well develop this work for the public good, and it is fortunate in having the advice of the very able committee appointed by the Mayor."

SEEK TO BRING STRIKE HERE

Westchester Trolley Men Ask Aid of Third Avenue Employes.

In response to the urgent pleas of the residents of a half dozen villages and towns in Westchester County, steps were taken yesterday to effect a speedy settlement of the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Yonkers Railroad Company and of the Westchester Eletric Railroad Company. The determined efforts of the members of the street car men's union to extend the strike into New York City by picketing ar barns and distributing handbills furnished another reason for hastening action.

Nearly 100,000 persons in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and villages within the strike area were compelled to walk yesterday to railway stations or distant subway and surface cars because no service was to be had on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company.

The first step to end the strike either through arbitration or by compelling the street railway companies to operate their cars was taken by Thomas F. Curran, Corporation Counsel at Yonkers, who asked the Public Service Commission at Albany yesterday to compel the Yonkers Railroad Company to resume service.

Mr. Curran later had a conference with Seymour Van Santwood, Chairman of the commission, after which it was announced that a public hearing would probably be held by the commission in New York City tomorrow or the day after.

William V. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes of America, and his assistants were busy in the meanwhile, yesterday, trying to extend the strike to the lines of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Early yesterday morning squads of strikers went to the big car barns of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in the Bronx and distributed handbills appealing for assistance. The appeal was not immediately successful, but officials of the union predicted that the employes of the Third Avenue company ultimately would join the strike.

No Reduced Force at du Pont Works

In a recent editorial on "Our Trade in War Supplies," THE TIMES stated, "Another company which has sold great quantities of powder to the Allies has reduced by one-third the work hours of its factories, using two shifts of eight hours each, instead of three." E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del., accepting this statement as relating to the company, because of the fact that a news agency recently published it, has notified THE TIMES that the news agency's misstatement was immediately corrected and the facts are the working force of the company has not been reduced appreciably anywhere, nor are plans held for such reduction in the immediate future.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen, Miss P. Allen, Miss J. Allen, Lieut. Col. P. Bentley Mott, Miss W. McBride, C. Crocker, Dr. John Churchman, F. Clarke, C. Forbes, Mrs. Ellen Frances, F. O. Green, Dr. P. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goddard, Rev. Patrick Hearn, William P. Hollingworth, Miss Gladys Hollingworth, Miss Rose Hollingworth, A. Harper, Mrs. A. Kipling, H. Landsell, Miss Ruth Landon, Mrs. E. Lawrence, Dr. J. Munro, Dr. C. McCarthy, W. Moir, Miss Helen McClelland P. O. Reed, Dr. G. Ryan, R. F. Robin, Miss M. L. Shedden, Mr. and Mrs. B. Shoniger, G. Stephens, Mrs. J. Shindler, Charles A. Spiller, M. Sharpe, John Soares, M. Sharpe, Miss C. Wood, E. Woodworth.

DENIAL BY ROCKEFELLERS.

Neither John D. Nor Foundation Contributor to National Research.

John D. Rockefeller personally and the Rockefeller Foundation are not contributing a cent of money to the newly organized Institute for Government Research, according to a statement issued from the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation yesterday by Jerome D. Greene, its secretary. The statement case as the result of recently published stories that the "Rockefeller interests" were trying to obtain information regarding the inner workings of the Federal Government through the new institute.

Following the lines of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York, the institute planned, it was said, to organize a careful study by experts of the workings of the Federal Government looking to a higher efficiency, and to proposals for such other reforms as might be deemed necessary.

Professor William Franklin Willoughby of the department of jurisprudence and politics of Princeton University was chosen to head the new institute, and counted upon the assistance of Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Lawrence A. Lowell, the active President, and many other authorities. Prominent contributors included James F. Curtis of the Federal Reserve Bank, Raymond B. Fosdick of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The statement issued by the Rockefeller Foundation yesterday follows:

"The published report that the 'Rockefeller interests' are back of the Institute for Government Research, recently incorporated in the District of Columbia for the purpose of making studies into the Federal Government analogous to those made by the various bureaus of municipal research for municipalities in different parts of the country, was brought to the attention of Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, today. Mr. Greene made the following reply:

"'The Rockefeller Foundation has no connection with the Institute for Government Research, though some of its members, including members of its associated boards, have taken a keen personal interest in the institute, and are among its incorporators.

"'Neither Mr. Rockefeller personally, nor the Rockefeller Foundation, is contributing or pledging a cent of money to the enterprise.'"

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE PLANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to Be Guests at a Tea Next Month.

The Roosevelt League campaigning for Hughes in New York City, Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and outlined its program for the next three months. Early in August it will give a tea for all the women's organizations, defense organizations, and bodies of suffragists in the city in sympathy with the Hughes campaign, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will be guests. Later in the month a prominent woman in Southampton will give a tea for the speakers of the Roosevelt League, and arrangements will be made for them to hold meetings at the beaches.

Three recruiting stations will be opened in September—one in Times Square, one at Fifty-ninth Street, and one in the lower part of the city. Tents will be erected and young society women will give out literature and buttons, and addresses will be made twice daily. Vacant stores in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue will be utilized for the same purpose. Later in September there will be automobiles with speakers daily in Wall Street. Late in September there will be a Hughes automobile parade, and in October a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

The list of borough Chairmen is practically completed. The women are finding ready response to their efforts. Miss Anne Morgan, who is Chairman of the Membership Committee, is expected to come to begin work.

Miss Carpenter presided at the meeting yesterday, and present were Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Belle Greene, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. James F. Canfield, and Dr. Sarah McNutt among others.

RULES ON GUARDSMEN'S PAY

Treasury Controller Holds Them Entitled to Regulars' Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24. — The first decision following legislation by Congress in regard to the place of the National Guard in the military establishment has been made by Walter W. Warwick, Controller of the Treasury, in regard to the right of National Guardsmen to the death benefit provided under the Army Pay act of 1908 for officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, and marine corps.

At the request of Secretary of War Baker the Controller has reviewed the acts of Congress that bear on the subject and finds that National Guardsmen while in the service of the United States are in all respects entitled to all the pay and allowances to which officers and men of the regular army are entitled.

The wife or the nearest of kin or the designated friend of any National Guard officer or enlisted man who dies in the line of duty will receive as a benefit gift from the Government a sum amounting to six months' pay of the officer or man, with a deduction of the stated amount provided for funeral expenses. Wives and families of National Guardsmen are also held to be entitled to pensions in the case of the deaths in the line of duty.

ACCUSED OF INSULTING FLAG

Street Speaker and Another Held in $300 Bail Each.

Peter Marmer, 22 years old, of 25 St. Mark's Place, accused of declaring the American flag, the American Government, and the National Guard all "no good," and Alfred Levitt, 22, of 19 East 113th Street, accused of engaging in a fight with a citizen who verbally defended the flag and Government, were arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Men's Night Court last night on charges of disorderly conduct. Each was held in $400 bail, pending a hearing of his case this morning in the Harlem Court.

Patrolman James O'Sullivan of the East 104th Street Station testified that when he heard Marmer insult the flag, Government, and militia, he had to use his nightstick vigorously to fight his way through the crowd of angry persons in the audience aroused by the remarks of Marmer, who was making an open air address at 110th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The crowd followed all the way to the police station, where O'Sullivan arrested Marmer. At the entrance to the station Israel Cohen, 16 years old, of 9 East 106th Street engaged in a fight with Levitt. Both were arrested. Cohen explained to the Magistrate that he had boldly expressed his sentiment that the flag and Government and soldiers were good enough to protect American citizens, and Americans ought to protect them. These remarks, he said, started the fight with Levitt.

Magistrate Nolan, in discharging Cohen, complimented him for his patriotism.

LIPTON PAYS IN $1,239,060.

Turns Big Sum Over to His Company to Make Good Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in fulfillment of the voluntary agreement into which he entered, has paid to Lipton's, Ltd., £247,812 ($1,239,060) in cash to make good losses in capital which the company sustained. Making this announcement at the annual meeting of Lipton's, Ltd., yesterday, Mr. Milne, deputy Chairman of the company, said Sir Thomas not only had kept faith with the shareholders but had gone beyond his promise by paying this large sum in advance.

ACKER LEFT $695,021; A LAWYER TO NEEDY

For 15 Years Husband of J. E. Ward's Daughter Served Clients Without Pay.

OWNED MANY SECURITIES

Hundreds of Thousands Were in Safe Deposit Vaults in Joint Name of Himself and Wife.

A transfer tax report filed yesterday in the estate of Alphonse H. Acker, a lawyer, who died Jan. 12, 1913, shows that for the last fifteen years of his life Mr. Acker's law practice consisted almost entirely of legal services to clients who could not afford to pay. Mr. Acker, who left a total estate of $919,117, was the husband of Mrs. Florence Ward Acker, only child of James E. Ward, founder of the Ward Line of steamships, and heir to the entire estate left by her father. In addition to devoting himself to doing charity legal work, Mr. Acker attended to the financial interests of himself and his wife.

The report of Appraiser Lyons discloses that Mrs. Acker inherited valuable realty and about $700,000 in personal property from her father, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of securities in safe deposit vaults held by Mr. and Mrs. Acker belonged to her. She had a claim against her husband's estate for $283,387 as the value of securities bought with her funds and held in the name of her husband, but the appraiser allowed only $125,000.

Mr. Acker's net estate was $695,021. He gave half the estate outright to his wife, and left the other half in trust. Upon her death the principal goes to her four sons and two daughters in equal snares.

He owned $305,507 in stocks and bonds, and $162,230 in mortgages. The largest stock holding was 1,742 shares, worth $130,650, of the Pennsylvania Cement Company, of which his son, Edward P. Acker is Secretary. He had 1,000 shares, worth $50,000, of the O'Rourke Engineering Company, of which his son, Henry A. Acker, is Vice President.

Mr. Acker's realty consisted of the following: Equity southwest corner Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, $142,600, property appraised at $345,000; south side of Ninety-seventh Street, twenty-five feet west of Broadway, plot 100 by 100.11 feet, $128,200; two parcels in Queens, $2,850, and realty at Great Neck, L. I., $125,000. He had bank deposits of $54,281.

Mrs. Acker owned the following securities found in two safe deposit boxes rented by her and her husband: $30,000 Atchison 4s, due 1955; $300,000 New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company 5s, due 1932; $125,000 Pennsylvania Cement 5s, due 1925, and $100,000 New York and Porto Rico Navigation Company 5s, due 1932.

Mr. Acker was admitted to the bar in 1874.

WM. G. WOOD LEFT $226,000.

Accounting Ends Litigation—May M. Kellard Held $25,000 Note.

The filing yesterday of a final accounting in the estate of William G. Wood, who gave part of a fortune left him by his father to May M. Kellard, known as "The Tombs Angel," and was then committed at the instance of his wife to an asylum, from which he later had himself discharged, marks the end of litigation that has been appearing in the courts constantly since his death on June 10, 1908.

The accounting was filed by the executor, James Nash Webb of Flushing, L. I., and shows that while Mr. Wood's wife, Mrs. Virginia Wood, and daughter, Mary E., of 259 Lenox Avenue, were believed to have been left in poor circumstances, they are enjoying the income from real estate valued at $221,122. Mr. Wood's personal estate was largely consumed in the payment of his debts. After dissipating the fortune left by his father, Wood successfully pressed a claim to a large part of the estate of his cousin, George T. Leaird. His interest in the Leaird estate was $80,951.

Mr. Wood's realty holdings, which could not be touched by his creditors, included a fourteenth interest in a half dozen parcels of property on Avenue B; a half interest in 540 and 542 Fifth Avenue, worth $35,000, and the following parcels held outright: 2,107 Third Avenue, $62,500; 2,108 Third Avenue, $33,750; 2,109 Third Avenue, $34,750, and 2,173 Third Avenue, $43,750. He had a fourteenth interest in 536 to 538 Fifth Avenue, worth $5,000.

The accounting of the executor, filed by George Haas, his attorney, shows that the balance from the personal estate of the decedent, which goes to the widow and her daughter, amounts to $5,050. May Kellard held a promissory note for $25,000 given by Wood "for services rendered," which Miss Kellard, who lives at 17 East Twenty-first Street, compromised for $18,000. The will also left her a trust fund of $40,000. Attorney Haas had a claim for $60,255 for legal services and disbursements covering the various suits brought in connection with the estate, and this claim was paid in full.

A claim of $500 by Frank Moss was reduced to $300 and paid. The executor accounted for $119,913, out of which $114,915 was paid in settling various claims.

Mr. Wood's will was first attacked by his cousin, John Wood, but he was defeated, and after other suits were threatened an action was brought in the Supreme Court to establish the validity of the will and a decree was granted enjoining all persons from making further efforts to break it.

Wood's father was the founder of the Wood Memorial Church in the Bronx. Wood inherited about $1,000,000 from his father.

MRS. LUCAS LEFT $59,358 NET.

Colonel's Wife Had $233,320 in Property, but Was in Debt.

The estate of Mrs. Agnes Daniel Lucas, who died on aJn. 29 and was the wife of Colonel Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Chief Engineer of New York National Guard, attached to the staff of Geenral O'Ryan, was appraised yesterday at $233,320. Her husband and her sons, Eugene Van C. Lucas and John Daniel Lucas, each received $19,785.

The net estate, after deductions for debts, commissions, and administration expenses, amounted to only $59,358. The debts consisted chiefly of claims held by Stock Exchange houses on marginal accounts. The largest debt was $129,490 to Emanuel Parker & Co.

Mrs. Lucas owned securities worth $231,250, the largest item being $57,000 in Anglo-French bonds. She also owned stock in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, worth $53,000.

SENATE CONFIRMS CLARKE.

New Justice Will Take Place on Bench Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate tonight unanimously confirmed the nomination of John H. Clarke of Cleveland as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Charles E. Hughes. Justice Clarke will take his place on the bench when the court convenes next Fall.

President Wilson sent the nomination to the Senate July 14. A sub-committee recommended confirmation and the Judiciary Committee took similar action today.

Author of Famous Poem Dies.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—Miss Arabella Eugenia Smith, the author of "If I Should Die Tonight" and many other poems and works of prose, died here today. She was born in Ohio seventy-one years ago.

THOUSANDS MOURN AT POET RILEY'S BIER

His Body Placed in Indiana State Capitol —President Pays Tribute to His Memory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Thousands of men, women, and children, admirers of the works of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, passed before the coffin in which his body lay in state in the Capitol late this afternoon and early tonight. The crowds assembled long before the doors of the State House opened, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and about seventy-five persons a minute were admitted to the building. Many of the persons who passed before the body were from the class about which the poet had written.

The coffin was covered with three floral designs while the body lay in state. They were the State and city emblems and one from a friend.

The funeral arrangements had not been completed early this evening, as Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Payne of New York, sister of the poet, had not yet arrived. The other relatives are waiting to hear from her before taking final action. The burial will be either in Indianapolis or Greenfield, Ind., his boyhood home.

Practicaly all local florists were sold out of flowers today, filling local and telegraphic orders for floral tributes to the poet.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson today sent the following telegram to Henry Eitel of Indianapolis, brother-in-law of the late James Whitcomb Riley:

"May I not express to you my sincere sorrow at the death of James Whitcomb Riley? With his departure a notable figure passes out of the nation's life, a man who imparted joyful pleasure and a thoughtful view of many things that other men would have missed. I am sure I am speaking the feeling of the whole country in expressing my own sense of loss."

Dr. Ernest G. Oertel.

BERLIN, July 24.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor in chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, and for many years a leader in the Agrarian movement, is dead in his sixty-first year. He was born near Leipsic and educated in the schools of Meissen and Bautzen, later, during 1875-79, being a student at the University of Leipsic. For a number of years after this Dr. Oertel was a teacher in various schools and gymnasiums, and in 1894 became editor of his late paper. In 1898 he was sent to the Reichstag, and retained his seat for five years. Dr. Oertel wrote a number of popular stories and political articles in addition to some poems.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN MURPHY, a Supreme Court attendant in the Bronx for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 351 East 136th Street, in his eighty-sixth year.

JACOB H. DIMMICK, member of the State Legislature from Orange County during the Administration of Governor Cleveland and a resident of Port Jervis, N. Y., died on Saturday night in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Dimmick was in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. JOHN SADLINGER, youngest daughter of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, died yesterday at her home in Campbell near San Jose, Cal. She was 65 years old.

JOHN HENRY BAUERLEIN, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 567 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year.

WILLIAM D. TRAVIS, one of the last of the civil war artists, died yesterday at his home, Nosilla, in Burlington, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. During the war he was field artist for Harper's and other magazines, one of his greatest works being a series of thirty-five views of the Army of the Cumberland, including equestrian portraits of many generals.

Miss S. MACNAUGHTON, an English writer, died in London yesterday. She travelled in the United States, South Africa, South America, and India.

HOWARD SIDES, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday morning in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

Miss LYDIA M. SMITH, Principal of Public School 9, in Belleville, N. J., died on Sunday night at the home of her brother, Ellsworth Smith, in Milburn, N. J.

GEORGE ZUHAR, a farmer of Little Bayside, L. I., near Fort Totten, died on Sunday in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. ADELAIDE C. MOLTER, wife of Julius Molter, died at her home, 391 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in her seventy-third year. She was born in Manhattan, and on Dec. 24 last she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Two sons and five daughters also survive her.

Miss KATHERINE E. CORCORAN, a daughter of the late Hugh and Ellen Shanley Corcoran and a member of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, died on Saturday at her home, 464 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY K. SENTON, 67 years old, widow of Thomas B. Senton, died on Saturday at her home, 1,840 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters and two sons.

JACOB B. DOBLIN, a well-known Brooklyn tailor, in business at Hilton Street for the last quarter of a century, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home at Sea Gate in his sixtieth year. Mr. Doblin was born in this city, but many years ago had a shop in the old Morton House. He left a widow, six sons, and three daughters.

JOSEPH M. O'HARA, President of the Bergen Company, lumber merchants with offices at 82 Beaver Street, died on last Saturday at his home, 31 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. Mr. O'Hara entered the employ of the lumber firm forty-six years ago and rose to the head of the business. He left a widow, four daughters, and two sons.

EDWARD WAYMAN LEECH, 44 years old, a son of William H. Leech, who has been connected with The Herald composing room for fifty years, died at his home, 525 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

EMANUEL M. VINEBERG, a daughter of Julius and Bertha Weyergang, died on Saturday at her home, 1,076 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-third year. She is survived by her mother and a sister.

Mrs. EDWARD ELIZE ANWELL, 41 years old, wife of Robert Anwell, died on Saturday at her home, 387 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving also a son and a daughter.

JOHN HAVELOCK ALLEN, who died at his summer home in Smith Bay, Lake George, on Saturday, was in his fifty-eighth year and President of the John F. Allen Company of the Bronx, manufacturers of pneumatic riveting machinery. The funeral service will be held at his late residence, 418 Third Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Mrs. CARRIE BIGELOW FITCH, wife of Edwin Austin Fitch, died at Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, and her funeral will be held this afternoon from the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church parlors in Brooklyn. She was the daughter of Henry and Ella Wheeler.

EMELYN HARRISON MARSTELLER, Surgeon, U. S. N., retired, who served on the cruiser Raleigh under Captain Joseph B. Coghlan at the battle of Manilla Bay, died on Sunday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Virginia and entered the navy in 1876. Dr. Marsteller retired from active service in 1908.

Miss MARION B. SHAW, for five years stenographer in the office of County Clerk Hennessy, in Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday at her home, 927 East Twenty-second Street, in that place.

Mrs. ROSE LUBLINER, a jewel expert with an international reputation, died at her home, 345 Manhattan Avenue. She was born in Russian Poland and was a jewel importer with offices in Leipsic. For the last fifteen years Mrs. Lubliner, who was the widow of Jacob Lubliner, also a jewel importer, was active in Jewish charities. Six children survive her.

ANDREW S. SMITH, for many years a conductor on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, was found dead in bed on Sunday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-second year. His wife and five children survive him.

WILLIAM H. LABAR, a business man of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home at Tranquility, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year, leaving his wife, two tons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM POULTON of Hackettstown, N. J., died suddenly yesterday morning while at work in the New Jersey Rubber Company's plant in that place. He was sixty-five years old.

CHARLES PETTIT, an accountant of Dover, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning at the home of I. W. Carpenter in that place. He was 67 years old and leaves three brothers and sisters.

Mrs. CATHERINE HOEHM, widow of George Hoehm, died yesterday at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her seventy-fifth year, leaving a daughter.

JAMES PEALE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Peale of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday in the South Side Hospital in Babylon, L. I., from a broken neck received while diving. He was 22 years old and leaves also a brother.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARTSHORN.—Sunday, July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart H. Hartshorn, a daughter.

HATCH.—July 24, to Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe Conklin Hatch, Christ Church Rectory, Tarrytown, a daughter, Mary Arnold Gray Hatch. Boston Herald please copy.

WIENER.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wiener, July

LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNEY OPENS WITH VICTORY BY GRIFFIN OVER WILLIAMS

GRIFFIN'S VICTORY SEASON'S SURPRISE

Californian Humbles Williams, Former National Champion, in Longwood Tennis.

JOHNSTON WINS TWICE

National Title Holder Eliminates O'Neale and Taylor—Church and Davis Default to Await Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—A steady little tennis player from the Pacific Coast, C. J. Griffin, turned topsy-turvy this afternoon Boston's preconceived notions of the decorum which should be manifested in the early rounds of such a classic as the twenty-fourth Longwood tournament. The crafty Californian set off his bombshell in the second round of the singles event, and the victim was none other than Richard Norris Williams, 2d, national champion in 1914 and last year runner-up to Maurice E. McLoughlin for the Longwood honors. Black Bay thought Williams should have gone through to an advanced place in the tournament this year. But Western and New England ideas did not coincide; hence the defeat of Williams in straight sets, 7–5, 7–5.

It was the most startling surprise that has bobbed up in the tennis world this season, and Griffin took keen delight in his victory. After the match he said: "I think I played the best tennis of my life." The victory was doubly gratifying to the Californian. Last year, on the Pacific Coast, Griffin brought about the downfall of Williams in the East vs. West matches at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, only to have the cry go forth that Williams was handicapped by unfamiliarity with playing conditions on the asphalt courts, and as if to prove this, Griffin was twice beaten by his Eastern rival in later season matches. The vindication came yesterday, and he scored his most decisive victory. On the Coast it required three sets; yesterday it took only two. Aside from his play as a member of the Harvard team, little has been heard of Williams this season. He has not competed in any of the big tournaments, but this did not warn him of his impending danger in the match with Griffin. The Philadelphian entered the contest with every appearance of confidence. He smiled at Griffin's futile efforts to handle his severe service, and appeared even to toy with his opponent, utterly fearless of the sting that was to be returned.

Griffin Gets a Poor Start.

It looked black for Griffin in the early stages of the first set, and although the match had the place of honor on the courts, it appeared as if a better selection could have been made for a better contest. Williams had all the earmarks of being invincible. He rattled through game after game, with the Coast star offering only feeble resistance. Leading at 5—1, it remained only for Williams to take another game to cinch the set. That game was destined never to be his.

With everything against him, Griffin began a heroic struggle that at first seemed to be a foolhardy waste of strength. Every one except Griffin was prepared to acknowledge the set lost. With his game recovered, logic would have dictated that he let the set go and make his fight in the second and third sets.

But Griffin began to crawl up on his rival. He ran his total up to three games, to four games, and then Williams, awake to his danger, put forth a determined effort to check the rally. Griffin had twice broken through Williams's service, and now on his own service snatched away a love game.

First Set Goes to Deuce.

The score was deuce, and Williams was beginning to show the unfailing signs of lack of confidence in his stroke. Griffin was reveling in his highest flights of tennis. Williams in serving the eleventh game became more cautious. Instead of sending the second ball over as hard as the first, he restrained his muscles, and the second ball had a slower twist. It was, however, too late to overcome his difficulties. Griffin again broke through, the intercollegiate champion cantering the final point of the game by a double fault. On his own service Griffin took the last game for the set.

In the second set Griffin continued his excellent play against a revival of strength by Williams. For two games, each won on service, and then Williams was broken through. He returned to form and the set reached four all. The Californian made a determined attempt to break down his opponent's service in the fifth game, but failed in a deuce encounter. The score was 40—15 against Williams on his own service, but again he was able to pull it out of the fire. Griffin took the tenth game at love, on his own service, and then came his opportunity to break through Williams. Two pretty passing shots and a double fault by Williams, one of the eighth which he made during the match, aided in the result. The vantage game was now with the Californian, and Griffin had his own service to depend upon for victory. Williams netted for the first point, off his back hand. Griffin followed with another of the tantalizing placements down the lines, and then dropped a soft shot over the net when Williams was on the baseline. Another net off the Philadelphian's backhand gave the match to Griffin.

Church and Davis Await Doubles.

Two rounds of the singles tournament were completed today and, with the exception of Williams, all of the favorites came through. Three of the prominent contenders, George M. Church, Willis E. Davis, and William J. Clothier, defaulted their matches. Church and Davis elected to reserve their strength for the doubles event, which is important in its bearing on the national title because the winners take part in the preliminary doubles at Chicago.

William M. Johnston, national singles champion, scored two victories, and in neither was he pressed to extend himself. In the first round he defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—2, 6—4, and in the second round he disposed of Horace Taylor of Longwood, 6—3, 6—2.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell came near to defeat in the first round this morning when he encountered Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia. Johnson won the first set at 6—3, his chop stroke game working particularly well against Pell's back court play. A number of deuce games featured the second set, which Pell won at 6—3. Johnson had been playing against Pell's forehand, but in this set his placing did not carry so well and, taking the ball on his backhand, Pell shot swift placement strokes to the corner of the court and Johnson was on the defensive. The final set was bitterly waged and sharp rallies thrilled a big gallery of spectators. Twice Johnson had the vantage game in a deuce set only to have Pell bring it even again and to break through Johnson's service and win the match.

Johns Is Outclassed.

One coast tennis star dropped his laurels today. H. Van Dyke Johns came against Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, former Pennsylvania State champion, and was vanquished, 6—4, 6—4. Roland Roberts and Ward Dawson, the other Coast men, came through to the third round. Roberts defeated W. P. Whitehouse of Harvard in the first round and R. C. Seaver of Longwood in the second. Dawson came through on a default in the second round. Two of the Coast stars, Edwin R. McCormack and Eugene Warren, defaulted their matches.

The Japanese players, Kumagae and Mikami, advanced without encountering formidable opposition. Kumagae played brilliant tennis in toppling over C. B. Wilbar of Longwood at 6—2, 6—1. His smashing strokes were good and he stayed at the net for longer periods than customary. The point scores and summaries:

C. J. Griffin vs. R. N. Williams, 2d.

FIRST SET.

Griffin	3	4	2	1	2	1	4	6	5	4	4	5—41—7
Williams	5	1	4	4	4	4	0	4	3	0	2	3—34—5

SECOND SET.

Griffin	1	4	4	2	6	4	1	4	6	4	4	4—44—7
Williams	4	2	2	4	8	2	4	2	8	0	1	1—38—5

SINGLES—First Round.—E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated Elliot Fifield, Boston, 6—0, 6—2; R. C. Thomas, New York, defeated R. C. Bray, Longwood, 6—3, 6—4; Horace Taylor, Longwood, defeated H. B. Shaw, Longwood, 6—1, 3—0, 6—2; E. E. Denison, Portland, Me., won from J. G. Nelson, Concord, Mass., by default; Francis Willett, Longwood, won from George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., by default; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated W. P. Whitehouse, Harvard, 6—2, 7—5; R. C. Seaver, Longwood, defeated Willard Crocker, Boston, 6—1, 6—2; B. S. Blake, Longwood, defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, Mass., 6—2, 6—3; A. N. Reggio, Longwood, won from Harry S. Parker, New York, by default; W. H. Abbott, Longwood, defeated Walter Roberts, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5; William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated W. H. Davis, Quincy, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

H. Van Dyke Johns, California, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6—3, 6—0; J. J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated E. C. Ingram, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—2; E. M. Hyland, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., won from Edwin R. McCormack, California, by default; Theodore R. Pell, New York, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Victor Hockmeyer, Lewell, Mass., 6—1, 6—0; Clarence J. Griffin, California, won from W. F. Dearborn, Boston, by default; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated James S. O'Neale, New York, 6—2, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated T. R. Pilmpton, Boston, 6—4, 7—5.

SECOND ROUND.—E. P. Larned, New York, defeated A. A. Cameron, Harvard, 6—0, 6—1; M. G. S. Rao, Harvard, won from E. A. Warren, California, by default; R. N. Dana, Providence, defeated A. C. Butler, Longwood, 6—2, 6—3; H. J. Holt, Portland, Me., defeated A. A. Claflin, Jr., Andover, 6—2, 6—3; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated H. B. Bretz, Longwood, 6—3, 8—6; A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated L. H. Martin, Lowell, Mass., 6—1, 2—6, 10—8; J. S. Braffman, Harvard, defeated F. J. Sullivan, Longwood, 6—4, 6—3; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated H. C. Harrison, New York, 6—1, 6—2; Ward Dawson, California, won from Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, by default; George C. Caner, Harvard, defeated I. N. White, Harvard, 6—1, 6—1; J. B. Fenno, Jr., Boston, won from Willis E. Davis, California, by default; H. R. Scott, Longwood, defeated William Rand, 3d, Harvard, 7—5, 8—6; Whiting Preston, Boston, won from William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, by default; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, won from C. H. Mercer by default; E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated R. C. Thomas, New York, 6—3, 6—4; E. E. Denison, Portland, defeated Francis Willett, Longwood, 12—10, 6—2; William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated W. H. Abbott, Longwood, 6—2, 6—2. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York, won from E. M. Hyland, Jr., Gloucester, by default; Clarence J. Griffin, California, defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, 7—5, 7—5; H. Mikami, Japan, defeated G. W. Wightman, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4; G. T. Putnam, Longwood, defeated Fenimore Cady, Amherst, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; H. A. Mackinney, Providence, defeated W. D. Bourne, New York, 6—0, 6—2; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated C. B. Wilbar, Longwood, 6—2, 6—1; M. A. Conant defeated J. S. Braffman, Harvard, 7—5, 6—3; Richard Harte, Harvard, defeated F. Olmsted, Gloucester, 6—1, 6—0; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated R. C. Seaver, Boston, 6—3, 6—2; A. N. Reggio, Longwood, defeated B. S. Blake, Longwood, 6—4, 6—4; Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, California, 6—4, 6—4; Nathaniel C. Niles, Longwood, won from Robert Leroy, New York, by default; Irving Wright, Boston, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 6—4, 6—4; William M. Johnston, California, defeated Horace Taylor, Longwood, 6—3, 6—3.

THROCKMORTON IS VICTOR.

Defeats Binzen in Gedney Farms Tennis Tournament.

Elliot Binzen, Fordham's tennis captain and junior indoor champion, was defeated yesterday by the national interscholastic titleholder, Harold A. Throckmorton, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the final round of the junior tournament held by the Gedney Farms Country Club on its courts at White Plains. Throckmorton displayed brilliance, but was unable to down his Bronx rival easily. The score was 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

In the final round of the boys' singles tournament J. Kammerer of Pleasantville, N. Y., runner-up in the recent tourney for youngsters at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, defeated Harold Taylor by 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. This match was keenly contested and the result was in doubt until the end.

Throckmorton had to resort to all of his skill to dispose of Binzen, for the latter played hard, and when he took the second set it seemed as if he would be the winner. The New Jersey lad, however, recovered himself quickly and in the final set was apparently as fresh as in the opening games.

Throckmorton's service was always effective and he frequently outdid his opponent at the net. The scholastic champion's net play baffled Binzen, who seemed to be unable to find a way of countering his rival's attack there. He played the back court much of the time and handled Throckmorton's long and hard returns consistently. However, Throckmorton was able to make his points oftener.

Kammerer displayed quick judgment in his match against Taylor and fought with determination, the first set, which he lost, he staged a number of determined rallies, but failed to come out on top. Both Kammerer and Taylor had been forced hard to win in the semi-final rounds, and they were very evenly matched. Kammerer gained the upper hand in the second set, which he took 6—2, but he found the opposition much stronger in the last set. Both seemed determined to win and played fast. Clever judgment gave Kammerer the victory. The summary:

JUNIOR SINGLES, Final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Elliot Binzen, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

BOYS' SINGLES, Semi-Final Round—J. Kammerer defeated Jack Wright, 6—3, 0—7; Harold Taylor defeated P. Mortimer, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Final Round—J. Kammerer defeated Harold Taylor, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

FEW MATCHES CONTESTED.

Only Twelve Start Play in Park Hill C. C. Tennis Tourney.

Only twelve of the fifty entrants in the Park Hill Country Club's tennis singles tournament, closed to members of the Westchester County Tennis Association, competed yesterday in the first round on the Yonkers courts. Four of the six matches contested were decided in straight sets. In the other matches R. C. Black defeated C. Law by 6—8, 6—3, 7—5, and C. T. King defeated H. Bassford at 0—6, 9—7, 6—4. The summary:

SINGLES, First Round—L. S. Crowley defeated E. W. C. Noyes, 6—1, 6—3; R. C. Black defeated C. Law, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5; S. Boyd defeated H. E. Carver, 7—5, 11—9; H. W. Foster defeated C. Ropes, 6—1, 8—6; F. J. Echeberria defeated H. T. Knox, 7—5, 8—6; C. T. King defeated H. Bassford, 0—6, 9—7, 6—4.

New York State League.

Utica, 2; Albany, 0.
(First game.)
Albany, 2; Utica, 1.
(Second game; seven innings.)
Scranton, 6; Binghamton, 3.
Syracuse, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
(Fourteen innings.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 0.
Memphis, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
Little Rock, 4; Nashville, 2.
New Orleans-Mobile game postponed; rain.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 5; Worcester, 3.
(First game.)
Worcester, 1; Lynn, 0.
(Second game, seven innings.)
Portland, 7; Hartford, 6.
New Haven, 1; Lawrence, 0.
Bridgeport, 1; Springfield, 0.
New London, 1; Lowell, 0.

GIANTS TUMBLE BEFORE INDIANS

Cleveland Takes the Gothamites' Scalp, 3 to 2, in Exhibition Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Otis Lambeth, home-run-hitting pitcher from Topeka, made his first appearance in the box today for the Indians in their exhibition game with the New York Giants. He would have shut out the Giants in the first three rounds but for some poor support which does not show in the box score. This handed the visitors one run in the second inning and another in the third. These were the only New York tallies, while the Cleveland team gathered a trio of runs.

Gandil and Doyle collided in a play at first, and that caused a complete shift in the Indians' infield, to let Gandil retire from the game. The new arrangement produced results, and the Redmen tied the score in the fifth, getting two on singles by Wamby, Speaker, and Klepfer, Evans's sacrifice, and a wild pitch by Pie Way, the former Yale twirler, who replaced Benton in the box for the Giants.

Speaker's bad toe bothered him so much that Fred Coumbe went to centre in his place in the seventh. Lambeth retired for a pinch hitter in the fifth, and Klepfer went in. Careless baserunning hurt the Giants. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	1	2	0
W'bs'k,ss,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Coumbe,cf	1	0	0	3	0
Roth,rf	1	0	0	2	1
Smith,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	2	0	0	2	0
Chap'n,3b,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Evans,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Daly,c	3	0	0	6	1
Bradley,c	1	0	1	1	0
How'd,2b,1b	3	0	2	5	2
Lambeth,p	1	0	0	0	1
Klepfer,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	30	3	7	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	3	1	4
Fletcher,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Lobert,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Kelly,1b	1	0	0	3	0
Doolan,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Kocher,c	3	0	0	6	0
Benton,p	1	0	0	0	0
Way,p	1	0	0	1	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	1
aHunter	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	24	10

a-Batted for Benton in fifth inning.
Error—Lambeth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Kauff. Three-base hits—Howard, Doyle. Stolen bases—Howard, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Evans. Double plays—Wambsgans, Howard, and Gandil; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Howard. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 2; off Benton, 2; off Way, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 5 hits, 3 runs; off Klepfer, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Benton, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Way, 3 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Schupp, 1 run in two inning. Hit out (out in ninth.) Struck out—By Lambeth, 3; by Klepfer, 3; by Benton, 1; by Way, 2; by Schupp, 1. Wild pitches—Lambeth, 1; Way, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hildebrand.

BISONS TRAMPLE YANKEES.

Internationalists Win Exhibition Game at Buffalo by 8 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The Bisons won today's exhibition, 8 to 4. The Yankees did not seem to try any too hard. Fans saw quantity if not quality, for Donovan shoved in no less than fourteen of his players, taking a hand himself when he saw that Fisher was being belted hard in every inning. After Wild Bill warmed to his job the Bisons were allowed to cool off, drawing blanks in their last four innings.

Gedeon was the only member of the New York Club who displayed high ambition. He planted the ball over Jackson's head in centre field for a home run, besides having a pair of two-baggers.

Magee may be added to the hospital list. In sliding to second in the first inning he hit the bag hard and got up limping. A crowd of 3,700 turned out. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jackson,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Kopp,lf	4	3	2	2	0
Channell,rf	2	3	1	0	0
Caristrom,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Gill,1b	4	0	1	12	1
M'Donald,ss	3	1	2	2	4
N'Neill,2b	2	0	1	4	4
Onslow,c	3	0	1	1	4
Haley,c	1	0	0	1	0
Engel,p	2	0	0	0	0
Tyson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Gaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	10	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	1	0	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	2	2	2	0	3
Hartzell,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Pipp,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Schaefer,as	3	2	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	0	0	13	0
Oldring,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Mullen,2b, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Boone,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Alexander,c	2	1	1	2	1
Walters,c	2	0	1	0	0
Fisher,p	2	0	1	0	0
Donovan,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	36	4	9	24	15

Errors—McDonald, (2.) Magee, Alexander.

Buffalo	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs and hits—Off Engel, 1 run, 3 hits in three innings; off Tyson, 3 runs, 4 hits in three innings; off Gaw, no runs, 2 hits in three innings; off Fisher, 3 runs, 2 hits in three innings; off Donovan, 2 runs, 3 hits in five innings. Earned runs—Buffalo, 3; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Engel, 2; off Fisher, 3; off Donovan, 3. Struck out—By Engel, 3; by Fisher, 1; by Donovan, 3; by Gaw, 3. Home run—Gedeon. Two-base hits—McDonald, Gedeon, (2). Sacrifice hit—O'Neill. First base on errors—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Kopp, 3; Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; New York, 10. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, to Pipp; Boone, Alexander, to Pipp. Hit by pitcher—By Engel, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Reilley and McLaughlin.

WILL BAN POP BOTTLES.

Toledo Plans Paper Flasks Following Assault on Umpire.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—The assault on Umpire George Johnson at the local American Association Park yesterday will result in the elimination of the pop bottle, according to the plans of Manager Bresnahan and other stockholders of the club, it was announced last night. A paper substitute will be used, it was said.

Johnson was knocked unconscious by one of fifty or more bottles thrown from the stands when the spectators were dissatisfied with a decision which meant defeat for the home club. The arbiter left the hospital this morning with several stitches in the back of his head, where one of the missiles found its mark.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2
Providence	0	0	0

AT ROCHESTER.

Buffalo-Rochester game postponed.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	44	34	.564
Toronto	41	35	.539
Providence	44	38	.537
Baltimore	44	39	.530
Montreal	42	39	.519
Richmond	39	42	.481
Newark	36	47	.434
Rochester	30	46	.395

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Columbus, 1.
Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 4.
Minneapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 6.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2,
(Thirteen innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	36	.586
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	49	39	.557
Chicago	48	40	.545
Washington	47	40	.540
Detroit	43	45	.505
St. Louis	38	49	.437
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	32	.600
Boston	43	34	.558
Philadelphia	44	36	.550
Chicago	42	45	.483
New York	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	38	42	.475
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York,
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn,
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

BAT-FEST FOR PIRATES.

Attack Three Phillies' Pitchers for a 9 to 1 Victory.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 24.—Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia 9 to 1 here today. Mamaux allowed the visitors only three hits. The Phillies used three pitchers. Five hits off Demaree in the first three innings gave the Pirates five runs, and four hits in the fifth inning off Mayer gave them two more. McQuillan went in to pitch in the sixth after Gibson had tripled. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	5	0	2	1	0
Carey,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Wagner,ss	3	1	3	6	0
H'chman,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Farmer,2b	3	1	1	2	0
Cost-Farmer,	3	1	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	3	2	2	5	1
Gibson,c	3	2	2	8	1
Mamaux,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	9	14	27	5

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Dugey,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Stock,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Good,rf	1	0	0	1	1
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	3	4
Burns,c	3	0	0	3	1
Adams,c	1	0	0	2	0
Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	2
aCooper	1	0	0	0	0
Mayer,p	0	0	0	1	2
McQuillen,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	1	3	24	20

a-Batted for Demaree in fourth inning.

Errors—Paskert, Luderus, Bancroft, Burns.

Pittsburgh	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Baird, Wagner. Three-base hits—Farmer, Johnston, Gibson. Stolen bases—Good, Bancroft, (2.) Baird, Carey, Farmer. Sacrifice hits—Hinchman, Gibson. Sacrifice flies—Good, Mamaux. Double play—Stock, Dugey, and Mancuft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Demaree, 2; off Mayer, 1; off Mamaux, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 5 hits and 4 runs in 3 innings; off Mayer, 5 hits and 3 runs in 2 innings, (none out in sixth;) off McQuillen, 4 hits and 1 run in 3 innings; off Mamaux, 3 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Balk—Mamaux. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by McQuillen, 1; by Mamaux, 8. Wild pitches—Demaree, Mayer, McQuillen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SOX WIN IN THIRTEENTH.

Chicago Conquers Tigers In Hard-fought Battle by 3 to 2.

DETROIT, July 24.—In a hard-fought thirteen-inning game today Detroit lost to Chicago by a score of 3 to 2. The Sox won in the thirteenth, when Covleleskie, after Felsch had hit safely, hit Terry with the ball. A sacrifice, an infield out, and a single by John Collins put over the run that won.

Both teams fielded well and the pitching was good. Wolfgang was taken out in favor of a pinch hitter. Schalk was put out of the game in the ninth by Umpire Dineen for objecting to a called strike. Manager Jennings of Detroit was notified of his indefinite suspension for his argument with Umpire Nallin in Sunday's game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	6	0	2	2	0
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	0	1
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	8
Jackson,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Ness,1b	4	0	0	16	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Schalk,c	3	0	1	2	1
Lapp,c	0	0	0	2	0
Lynn,c	0	1	0	5	3
Terry,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Wolfgang,p	4	0	2	0	2
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
aV.Kolnitz	1	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	3	12	39	18

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Bush,ss	5	1	2	0	7
Burns,1b	3	0	0	22	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Heilman,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	3	7
McKee,c	3	0	0	5	2
Covleskie,p	3	1	0	0	6
Baker,c	0	0	0	1	0
cKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	2	7	39	25

a-Batted for Wolfgang in eleventh inning.
b-Run for Lapp in eleventh inning.
c-Batted for McKee in eleventh inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Lynn, Wolfgang.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	

Two-base hits—Weaver, Schalk, Felsch, Wolfgang. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen base—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, E. Collins, Jackson, Lapp, Terry, Burns, McKee. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Terry, E. Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 15; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wolfgang, 4; off Williams, 3; off Covleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Wolfgang, 6 hits and 2 runs in ten innings; off Williams, 1 hit and no runs in three innings; off Covleskie, 12 hits and three runs in thirteen innings. Hit by pitcher—By Covleskie, (J. Collins, Weaver, Lynn, Terry.) Struck out—By Wolfgang, 3; by Williams, 2; by Covleskie, 4. Passed ball—Schalk. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Matty's Reds Beat Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—The Cincinnati Nationals today defeated the Rochester Internationals in an exhibition game, 3 to 1. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Mitchell, Knetzer, and Huhn; Kirmeyer and Hale.

WELSH TRAINS FOR BOUT.

Putting on Finishing Touches for Contest With Leonard.

In preparation for his bout with Benny Leonard on Friday night at Washington Park, Brooklyn, Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, put in a hard day's work at Douglaston Inn, L. I., yesterday. Welsh has been in training for nearly two months and according to his manager will be in much better condition than when he met Leonard before. He will remain at Douglaston until the afternoon of the bout and will have his workouts with Mal Coogan, Charlie Rose, Jimmy Duffy and Joe Mooney.

Welsh worked several weeks in Denver with Wolgast and remained in training for the White fight at Minneapolis, which was called off. These preparations are expected to put him in better shape than he has been in for some time.

Benny Leonard is working at Mt. Kisco with Jim Coffey and a number of lightweight boxers. He has been training for more than three weeks and declares that he will knock out Welsh. He is confident that he will get the world's title and is going through a rigid program of work in preparation.

NOVEL RACING PLAN AT DETROIT TRACK

Purse Divided for Three Heats —Finishes Close at Opening of Circuit Meeting.

DETROIT, July 24. — With weather conditions ideal and the track in good shape, the local Grand Circuit meeting began at the Michigan State fair grounds today. Fair time and close finishes were the rule throughout the day's card.

Under the every-heat-a-race plan, governing the local meeting, three heats are run in each class excepting the colt events. The purse is divided into three equal parts and apportioned in each heat 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent

HANK O'DAY WINS AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK

HANK O'DAY WINS YONKERS FEATURE

James W. Schorr's Entry Captures the Tuckahoe Handicap from Harry Shaw.

PLUMOSE ALSO A VICTOR

Beats True as Steel by a Head in Selling Race—Nephthys Comes from Behind to Triumph.

The last week of the Summer racing season in the Metropolitan Circuit began auspiciously yesterday at the Yonkers track. This course under normal conditions is the least accessible of any around New York, and with the car strike in Westchester County the spectators who do not own motors find difficulty in getting out there. However, the attendance showed no decrease yesterday, the crowd being as large as on any day, except Saturdays and holidays.

Among the visitors in the clubhouse were Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the New York American League Baseball Club, and Harry N. Hempstead, President of the Giants. The latter, to celebrate his first appearance at the Yonkers track and to show his loyalty to the National League, placed a fair-sized oral wager on Hank O'Day, the horse belonging to John W. Schorr named after the league umpire. The thoroughbred just romped home in the Tuckahoe Handicap, and Mr. Hempstead was all smiles after the race. Captain Huston was equally as fortunate, but he confined his speculation to the last race, when a friend whispered to him to play Kathryn Gray, who won the final race by eight lengths.

The withdrawals were by no means as heavy as they have been the last few days, and as a result the events were much more interesting and afforded a number of close contests. The feature of the card was the Tuckahoe Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. It was an easy victory for Hank O'Day, who defeated the favorite, Harry Shaw, by two and a half lengths. It was the second appearance of the winner since racing in Kentucky. He was entered in the Morrisania Handicap last week, but ran absolutely last. Hank O'Day was quoted at 3 to 1 and was only indifferently supported, as those of a speculative turn went strongly to Harry Shaw. The other two starters, Archibald Barklie's Holliday and J. Livingston's Aldebaran, were not regarded as contenders and were played but little.

In Front from Start.

The winner was cleverly ridden by Garner. He went out in front the moment the barrier was sprung, closely followed by Harry Shaw. The race was really between these two, with Hank O'Day always in the lead by at least a length. Coming into the homestretch Harry Shaw made a desperate but vain effort to get alongside of the leader.

J. E. Davis's Plumose captured the selling race for 3-year-olds and upward after one of the closest finishes of the day. As the horses flashed past the judge's stand, the winner was just a scant head in front of P. S. P. Randolph's True as Steel. Nine went to the post in this event.

McCahey, who had the mount on the Davis filly, took her into the lead and she never for a moment relinquished the position. In the last furlong, True as Steel was able to come through, and raced along with the leader, but although the former was coming strong at the finish, Plumose stuck her head out in front and won. Mr. Specs was only a length behind the second horse.

The winner, who was entered for $800, was bid up to $1,200 by Emil Herz and went to the owner of Short Grass. S. J. Balocchi, who had Springmass entered, claimed True as Steel, who was marked to be sold at $800, for $1,200.

Nephthys Finishes Fast.

Nephthys, an outsider, bearing the colors of H. H. Fink, in a rousing finish, won the long distance race for three-year-olds and upward. This was also a selling affair and the winner was bid up from $1,300 to $1,800 by R. Angarola. Gallop was a strong favorite for this event and many were of the opinion that the Marrone Stable thoroughbred could hardly lose.

After getting away well, Hopkins took Dolina out in front. The Sir Huon filly increased her lead until she had almost two lengths on Gallop, who was closely followed by Jesse Jr., the winner being in fourth position. Making the turn for home, Nephthys saved a lot of ground by coming around close to the rail and she easily disposed of Jesse Jr. and Dolina. Gallop was caught a sixteenth from home and raced into submission and the victor came on to win comfortably by a length.

Monocacy, just managed to take the fifth race, a consolation affair for horses which have not won at this meeting. The old campaigner was entered for $600 and bid up to $900 by H. H. Fink, but was protected by the stable. The first event was little more than a gallop for Kathryn Gray, who defeated a fair field of two-year-olds.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.
Marie Odile, Gifford (, Cochran's ch. f., 111 pounds, by Star Shoot-Colline, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out. (McCahey).....1
Bally, J. Butler's br. c., 110, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, out. (H. Shilling).....2
George C. Love, J. W. Schorr's b. c., 110, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, 7 to 5. (G. Garner).....3
Mattin, Dunga Din, and Jack Carl also ran.
Town Hall scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 4-5.
Nephthys, H. H. Fink's ch. f., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Isidor-Maiest, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 1 to 3. (L. Lyke).....1
Gallop, Marrone Stable's br. h., 5, 111, 3 to 1, 1 to 4, and out. (H. Shilling).....2
Dolina, C. W. Gasser's ch. f., 3, 93, 6 to 1, 3 to 2, and 1 to 5. (F. Hopkins).....3
Jesse, Jr., Carlton G., and Song of Valley also ran. Stalwart Helen and Jem scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; about six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.
Plumose, J. E. Davis's b. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, by King James-Plumeria, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, 1 to 10. (J. McCahey).....1
True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5, 125, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3. (J. Loftus).....2
Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 115, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10. (R. Hoffman).....3
Dervish, Edna Kenna, Salon, Springmoss, Lily Heavens, Sal Vanity, and Woodfair also ran. Ash Can, Excelsior, Grisette. (Imp.) Meelicks, Busy Joe, and Star Gift scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:40.
Hank O'Day, J. W. Schorr's br. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Peep O'Day-Eric Belle, 3 to 1, 3 to 5, and out. (G. Garner).....1
Harry Shaw, J. Powers's br. h., 5, 122, 3 to 5 and out. (J. Loftus).....2
Aldebaran, J. Livingston's b. g., aged, 112, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (R. Urquhart).....3
Holiday also ran. Paddy Whack scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling; one mile. Time—1:43.
Monocacy, Mrs. T. Trovato's ch. g., 6 years, 116 pounds, by Hamburg-Monadour, 11 to 10, 1 to 2, 1 to 5. (E. Tapline).....1
Roy Oakwood, Mrs. A. G. Blakely's ch. c., 4, 107, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1. (L. Lyke).....2
Fuzzy Wuzzy, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 3, 111, 18 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4. (R. Ball).....3
Ahera, Narmar, Tamerlane, Jacklet, Charmeuse, Trovato, and Uncle Will also ran. Sir Denrah and Good Counsel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02.
Kathryn Gray, Mrs. G. L. Peine's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Ballot-Old Squaw, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3. (L. Lyke).....1
Bird Lore, W. Hurley's b. f., 104, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 3 to 5. (K. La Paille).....2
Riposta, Palace Stable's b. f., 104, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, 1 to 5. (H. Shilling).....3
Doc Meals, Moonlighter, (imp.,) Marblehead, Lady Rowena, and Flare also ran.
Gloomy Gus, George C. Love, Tootsie, Mae Murray, and Aimee T. scratched.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Gertrude Marie, 113 pounds; Gloomy Gus, 111; Stalwart Van, 111; Daddy Long Legs, 112; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 109.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Colonel Holloway, 115 pounds; Royal Meteor, 113; Maifou, 102; Woodfair, 105; Gainsborough, 115; Mary Estelle, 97; The Pin, 110; Ninety Simplex, 110; Monmouth, 110.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward, The Hillsdale Handicap; about six furlongs. Lorac, 111 pounds; Comply, 126; Sprint, 108; Dorcas, 107; Fenmouse, 116; Pan Maid, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Melrose Stakes, value $1,000, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Bac, 113 pounds; Sir William Johnson, 108; Sky Pilot, 102; Wooden Shoes, 111; Haubert, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and an eighth. Peacock, 114 pounds; Day Dawn, 114; Aberfeldy, 104; Transit, 112; Blackford, 114; Stalwart, Helen, 100; First Degree, 114; Daingerfield, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, maidens; five furlongs. Whitrey Bello, Miss Tipperary, Storm Nymph, (imp.,) Star Maid, Mother Machree, Charmingly, Gadiola, (imp.,) Polly J., Scylla, Namesake, each 112 pounds.

AWAIT EAST-WEST TENNIS.

Next Week's Intersectional Contest Arouses Keen Interest.

Lawn tennis players and enthusiasts of the metropolitan district look forward with eager interest to the West vs. East tennis matches which will be played on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island, Friday and Saturday of next week. Last year there were two series, one in California, won by the Pacific Coast team, and one at Forest Hills, won by the Eastern squad. It will be remembered, however, that the series played in the East followed the national championship and therefore a great deal of the interest was taken out of it. That was the reason why the committee in charge of the event this year had the date moved up to avoid an anticlimax.

The fact that McLoughlin probably will stay out of the intersectional matches gives the cohorts of the Eastern contingent a little more hope. But even should McLoughlin stick to his resolution of not playing until the national championship there is some doubt as to what the Eastern team can do against a team composed of William M. Johnson, national champion in singles and doubles; Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion; Clarence J. Griffin, Ward Dawson, Roland Roberts, and H. Van Dyke Johns.

What the personnel of the Eastern team will be is still a matter of doubt, but the place of the men in Longwood this week will go a long way to decide it. The most promising candidates for positions on the team are Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia; Karl H. Behr, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, George M. Church, William J. Clothier, Watson M. Washburn, Fred B. Alexander, Nathaniel W. Niles, and Walter Merrill Hall. Dean Mathey is in Plattsburg trying his hand at soldiering, and hence could not play if selected. With this squad, the East appears on the face of things to be well represented; but Williams has been playing very little, Behr and Pell have not shown their usual form, Church has been erratic and Clothier, Washburn, Niles, and Hall have not had enough work to put them in shape. Alexander has announced that he will not play in the singles. Little will be known, therefore, of the East's chances until after Longwood.

30 RIFLE CLUBS ENTERED.

Civilian Shoot for War Department Trophy Will End Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Thirty teams have entered the competition this year for the national trophy presented by the War Department and representing the Civilian Rifle Club national team championship of the United States. The match, now being held under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, will be completed Aug. 10. Last year the trophy was won by the Los Angeles Rifle Club and its members are competing again this year.

The other teams entered are from Strong City, Kan.; Akron, Ohio; Des Moines, Ia.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; White Sulphur Springs, Mont.; Butte, Mont.; Cleveland, Ohio, two teams, the Rifle Club and the Preparedness Club; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Washington, D. C., two teams, the War Department Rifle Club and the Interior Department Home Club Target Association; St. Louis; Detroit, two teams, the Rifle and Revolver Club and the Eastern Detroit Gun Club; San Francisco; Shoshone, Idaho; Lansing, Mich.; Flint, Mich.; Davenport, Ia.; Great Falls, Mont.; Muskogee, Okla.; Manhattan, Nev., and Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.

Teams consist of twelve men, the ten highest scores counting. The match resembles the national match for service rifle and the winner holds the trophy for a year and the first ten teams receive silver medals, Bronze medals will go to members of the second ten teams. Army and National Guard officers will supervise the matches, which will be shot on home ranges.

TO SHOW OVER 500 DOGS.

Entry List for Hudson County Show Tomorrow Is Large.

Many of the aristocrats of the canine world will greet the judges at the first annual dog show of the Hudson County Kennel Club tomorrow at Union Hill, N. J. Many out-of-town entries have been made. Over five hundred dogs will be benched. Jitney buses will run from all ferries direct to the park for the convenience of exhibitors and guests.

Among the exhibitors from New York are Mrs. Roy A. Rainey, Jacob Ruppert, John G. Bates, Mrs. F. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Carl Ehlermann, Mrs. George Ehret, Jr., and Mrs. E. K. Lincoln. Others are Louis Lee Haggin of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. M. E. Harby, Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Hamilton Fish Webster, Willard D. Straight, Francis G. Lloyd, and R. G. Work.

Noted among the individual dogs is the Belgian sheepdog Mouche, said to have made a remarkable record in Belgium for police work. He is now the property of the Englewood Police Department and will be managed at the show by Officer Wybille, well known as a trainer of police dogs.

Chess Players Gather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Chess players from all parts of the United States and Canada met here today for the opening of the New York State Association's annual meeting and tournament. The opening contest was for the Genesee Cup, now held by the Onondaga County team, which won it at Utica last year. The class tournament will open tomorrow.

Trap Shooting at Luna Today.

The Coney Island Trap Shooting Club will hold a meet today at the shooting grounds in Luna Park. It is expected that the event will be the largest of the organization this season. It is an open competition, and trophies will be awarded to the winners. Among those who will compete is John Phillip Sousa.

Macks Get Butte Second Baseman.

BUTTE, Mont., July 23.—Roy Grover, second baseman of the Butte Northwestern League Baseball Club, was sold today to the Philadelphia Americans.

POLO SEASON ENDS AT ROCKAWAY CLUB

Blues Defeat White Four, 9½ to 5, in Slow Game for Independence Cups.

A slow game of polo was played in the final competition for the Independence Cups at the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday afternoon. The Rockaway Blues, aided by one goal by handicap, won handily from the Rockaway White four, 9½ to 5.

This was the last of the season's games at the Rockaway Hunt Club. It is understood that the field is to be rebuilt entirely and a new drainage system installed.

At half score, the tally was 4 to 2 in favor of the Blues.

R. Leonard was the mainstay of his side, and he struck the greatest number of goals. He scored twice in the fifth, and twice again in the sixth, and was penalized ½ on a foul.

During the seventh, the Rockaway Whites evened matters by earning two. They failed to rally in the eighth and allowed their opponents another tally.

The summary:

WHITES.	Hcp.	BLUES.	Hcp.
1—J. P. Kane	0	1—J. Tucker	0
2—S. Cary	1½	2—C. R. Leonard	0
3—J. Metcalf	0	3—J. G. Walker	2
Back—A. B. Pratt	2	Back—E. W. Leonard	0
Total	3½	Total	2

Rockaway Whites—Goals earned, 5, 9; by handicap, 1; less penalty ½. Total, 9½.
Rockaway Blues—Goals earned, 2; individual goals: For Rockaway Whites—S. Cary, (2.) J. Metcalf, (2.) For Rockaway Blues—J. Tucker, (2.) C. R. Leonard, (6.) G. Walker.
Penalties, Rockaway Blues—Foul by C. R. Leonard, ½.
Referee, E. S. Voss.

NEW SCHEDULE FOR POLO.

Wet Field at Point Judith Causes Rearrangement of Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—There will be no play in the Polo Association tournament at the Point Judith Club until Wednesday, when a new schedule, made necessary by the deferred games because of rain, will be started.

In the national open championship the Rugby team will be C. Cooley, W. Balding, John Drage, and Benjamin Gatins and Coronado will be represented by G. M. Heckscher, Harry Eastwood, W. Hopping, and Malcolm Stevenson.

The second game for the open championship will be between Great Neck and Meadow Brook and the same teams will meet on Saturday to decide the senior championship of the year. The new schedule follows:

Wednesday, 3 P. M., for Randolph Cups. Aiken Red Birds vs. Philadelphia Freebooters; 4:30 P. M., first round open championship, Rugby vs. Coronado.
Thursday, 3 P. M., second round open championship, Great Neck vs. Meadow Brook; 4:30 P. M., first round Rathborne Memorial Cup, Cooperstown vs. Point Judith.
Friday, second round Rathborne Memorial Cup, Deal vs. Point Judith Magpies.
Saturday, 3 P. M., final senior championship, Meadow Brook vs. Great Neck; 4:30 P. M., first round Hunts and Navy Cups, Point Judith vs. Meadow Brook Rugby.

Alex Smith Cochrane on Saturday added the chestnut gelding Alonso to his string of mounts by purchase from J. C. Cooley. This mount was raised in Ireland by William Balding, and is a polo-bred thoroughbred, imported by Cooley last Spring. Balding was one of Lord Wimborne's party in Spain during the Winter of 1914, where they participated in the successful challenge match for the International Cup at Meadow Brook in June of that season. The chestnut was named for the King of Spain, who often joined in the practice games.

Many of the players here will be participants as members of their local circuit teams in the first intercircuit cup tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club in September.

There are a number of players here who complain that the balls in use are too slow and heavy, and that the objections may result in a petition to the Polo Association for a standardization of the spheres supplied, to guarantee a soundseasoned and more springy ball not in excess of the regulation weight. Possibly the damp turf may have killed the life of the balls in use, but the objectors say the fault is in heaviness.

NEW RACE AT RUMSON.

Second Fall Meeting Will Include Seven Events—New Track Built.

The Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association will hold its second Fall meeting at the Country Club, Rumson, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 16. This year's officers are: Lewis S. Thompson, President; Howard S. Borden, Vice President, and G. Jason Waters, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Stewards consists of Howard S. Borden, G. Jason Waters, Charles D. Halsey, H. L. Herbert, W. Strother Jones, and Charles F. Hart. The meeting will be held under sanction of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

A new race track has been laid out, doing away with all sharp turns. The flat course is five-eighths of a mile and the steeplechase course is one and three-quarter miles. A seventh race has been added to the program, to be known as the Brookdale Cup. The association is to present a piece of plate to the owner of the winner. The rider of the winner is also to receive a suitable trophy, and the race will be ridden in hunting costume. The program follows:

FIRST RACE.—THE MONMOUTH PLATE. For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $350, of which $35 goes to the second, $15 to the third; three-year-olds to carry 140 pounds, four-year-olds 150 pounds, five-year-olds and upward 153 pounds; winners of two races in 1916 to carry 5 pounds extra; winners of three races or $400 in 1916 to carry 10 pounds extra; non-winners in 1916 allowed three pounds; maidens allowed five pounds; professional riders to carry 5 pounds additional; about six furlongs on the turf.

SECOND RACE.—THE SEABRIGHT STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP. For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $60 goes to the second, $40 to the third; weights to be announced five days before the day set for the running of the race; about two miles over a brush course.

THIRD RACE.—THE SHREWSBURY PLATE. Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $250, of which $35 goes to the second, $15 to the third; the date set for the running of the race; weights to be announced five days before the day set for the running of the race; professional riders to carry five pounds more than the weights assigned; about one mile on the turf.

FOURTH RACE.—THE RUMSON CUP. For hunters duly registered by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association on the Canadian Hunt Association; purse $300, of which $50 goes to the second horse, $25 to the third; weight 170 pounds; non-winners of $500 in 1916 allowed 5 pounds, of $300 in 1916 allowed 7 pounds; non-winners in 1916 allowed 10 pounds; maidens allowed 15 pounds; about two miles and one-half over a brush course.

FIFTH RACE.—THE SHORE PLATE. For three-year-olds and upward; purse $300, of which $50 goes to the second horse, $25 to the third; weight 155 pounds; gentlemen riders; to be ridden by officers of the United States Army or gentlemen riders, who are to carry the following penalties: Winners of three races in 1915-1916 to carry 5 pounds additional; winners of fifteen races in 1915-1916 to carry 15 pounds additional; winners of 20 races in 1915-1916 to carry 20 pounds additional; about one and one-half miles on the turf.

SIXTH RACE.—THE HOLMDEL PLATE. For ponies not exceeding 13¾ hands, that have not won at a meeting held under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association in 1916; purse, $100, of which $25 goes to the second horse, $15 to the third; weight 105 pounds; gentlemen riders; about three furlongs.

Pierce to Box Otto Tonight.

Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, who removed Milburn Saylor from the pugilistic limelight several weeks ago, is scheduled to oppose Young Otto, the Harlem lightweight, in the feature ten-round engagement at the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway this evening. Otto is recognized as a boxer of the heavy-hitting type, and he promises to make things interesting for the Brooklyn lightweight. Several preliminary contests will precede the main feature.

PIPING ROCK SHOW EARLY.

Dates Advanced to Sept. 21, 22, and 23 to Avoid Conflicts.

The Piping Rock Horse Association has announced that its annual show, always an event of keen interest, will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21, 22, and 23. This means the show will be held a few days earlier than usual, but the change is well warranted and sure to be appreciated by members, patrons, and exhibitors, as the dates have been selected with the sole purpose of avoiding a conflict with similar entertainments at other points.

On the opening day, Thursday, the first class will be called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but on Friday and Saturday the scene will be busy from 10:30 in the morning until evening, with the customary interval for luncheon.

The show as usual will be confined to saddle horses, hunters, military horses, polo ponies, and ponies ridden and driven by children. The riders will be nonprofessional in all classes except those for hunters, polo ponies, and jumpers.

The prizes in all classes will be larger than heretofore, first place in almost every division bringing $100 in money or plate to the owner, with several exceeding this value. A special will be offered for hunters to which the association will add $300. This, with a sweepstakes of $10 for each entry, all of which goes to the winner, will make this prize one of the richest ever offered for a hunters' class. Most of the special features, including the local classes, which have been tendered in previous years, will be found on this year's schedule of events.

OPPOSED TO EARLY RACING.

Captain Cassatt Admires Couste's System of Horse-Raising.

Captain Edward B. Cassatt, who is one of the youngest members of the Jockey Club, and who races horses from his own Chesterbrook Farm in Pennsylvania exclusively, has some interesting ideas on horse breeding. He is one of the progressives in the ranks of that organization and was responsible for the introduction of the rule restricting the racing of two-year-olds, which brought about so much discussion at the time of its consideration and adoption.

The owner of Flying Fairy, Trial-by-Jury, and a number of other good campaigners is interested particularly in the production of the proper type of horse, not only for racing, but for remount and saddle uses. Having lived much abroad, he is familiar with the workings of such institutions as Saumur, the great cavalry school in France. He is an ardent admirer of Colonel Henri Cousté, who is connected with this institution. Colonel Cousté is the author of an exhaustive treatise decrying the decadent effects of sprinting and early racing. He holds these evils responsible for the changing conformation of the thoroughbred.

When asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES what type of thoroughbred Colonel Cousté favored most, Captain Cassatt said:

"Horsemen will note with interest that Colonel Cousté is fond of a type of stayer, as represented by the French sires Mortemer and Rayon d'Or, both of which gained homes in the United States after brilliant victories abroad, the former being imported at a cost of 20,000 by Pierre Lorillard, who had him for many years in the stud at Rancocas, N. J., while Congressman W. L. Scott paid $30,000 for Rayon d'Or and kept him at his Erie, Penn., establishment. Both of these horses were phenomenally successful and their descendants have won many of our classics. Wanda, a daughter of Mortemer, is a maternal ancestor of the late H. B. Duryea's English Derby winner Durbar II.

"There is very little of Mortemer's blood in the male line active today, Rancocas, for many years in the stud in Texas, was one of the last of his sons, but there is a grandson of the celebrated stayer, Booger Red, owned by Allan Pinkerton, who has him at his Ray Shore place on Long Island. Booger Red is one of the speediest horses of his inches in the world, and he is making a great record as a sire of polo ponies.

"August Belmont owns more of the blood of Rayon d'Or than any other breeder in America, and, taking Colonel Cousté's opinion on blood and conformation, it is not difficult to understand the popularity enjoyed by Octagon, a son of Rayon d'Or, donated by the Chairman of the Jockey Club to the United States Government. The records at Front Royal, Va., where Octagon is located, indicate that he is the most popular horse at that station. Don de Oro, another son, is at Piping Rock doing service for the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club, and there are weanlings by him in that district which cannot be surpassed. The breeders of the Genesee Valley have a grandson of Octagon d'Or in Merry Task, a son of Octagon, and Herbert Wadsworth is giving him some of his best mares, as well as those of the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association, of which she is the head."

TO CHOOSE POLO TEAMS.

Sub-Committees Will Select Players for Inter-Circuit Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—The National Polo Association has appointed the list of sub-committees for each circuit, which may choose one team of four players and two substitutes from the active players of any of the clubs within its circuit to compete in the intercircuit polo cups tourney, which will be held on the Philadelphia Country Club's grounds at Bala from Sept. 15 to 25. The various teams which will compete for these trophies will have to play under the association's handicap existing at the time of closing of entries.

Since the intercircuit tourney is a recent idea to help take the place of the international matches, it will probably become an annual affair, for it will help to arouse interest in the sport. In this city the committee will have the opportunity of selecting its players from the Fryn Mawr, Philadelphia Country Club, and Devon teams.

JEWISH RELIEF EXPENDED.

Word Comes of Receipt of $130,000 at Vienna in June.

The Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers received yesterday through the State Department from Albert Haistead, American Consul General at Vienna, the information that $130,000 has been received in June by the Israelitische Allianz in Vienna, from the American Jewish Relief Funds. Of this amount $70,000 is to be spent for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers in Galicia, $50,000 for Poland under Austrian occupation ,and $10,000 is to be used for improving the conditions under which the rabbis are living.

The committee has received word that many rabbis have been driven from their homes and forced to take their places in the bread lines with other refugees. Because of this the committee has appropriated $10,000, and part of this sum will be used for the support of rabbis who, although they still remain in their native cities, are entirely dependent upon the relief fund because their congregations have been dispersed.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..4:43|Sun sets..7:20|Moon rises..12:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:54	4:23	10:08	10:35
Governors Island	4:41	5:06	10:49	11:34
Hell Gate	6:47	7:12	6:56	1:14

Arrived—Monday, July 24.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, July 16.
SS Wells City, Bristol, July 6.
SS Clifton, Havre, July 6.
SS Noordwijk, Rotterdam, July 8.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 22.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, July 17.
SS Bruce, San Juan, July 19.
SS Bella, Banes, July 19.
SS Neptune, Gibraltar, July 5.
SS Vermont, Cardiff, July 8.
SS Ottar, Las Palmas, July 7.
SS Siberia, Bordeaux, July 9.
SS Wallace, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Anna Santo Domingo, July 13.
SS Bayyarau, Algiers, July 9.
SS Wien, Vita, July 16.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 19.
SS El Sol, Galveston, July 18.
SS Penobscot, Boston, July 23.
SS Ausuarca, Barcelona, June 29.
SS Etna, Naples, July 1.
SS Amsteldyk, Kirkwall, July 11.
SS Sardegna, Gibraltar, July 10.
SS Fenchurch, Marseilles, July 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Rome	Bordeaux	July 7
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabina	Key West	July 22
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Gregory	Barbados	July 10
El Cid	Galveston	July 20

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	July 19
*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 18
Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	July 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 22
Tigo	Jacksonville	July 25
Melford	Hull	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Manchester	July 13
El Alba	Gibraltar	July 11
	Galveston	July 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	July 19
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Alicante	Seville	July 22
Headley	London	July 14

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 22
Kroonland	Liverpool	July 22
Vienna	Shields	July 14
Ron.sdalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Frederick Luckenbach	Saloniki	July 13
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Mexico	Havana	July 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 27

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nora, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Tuxpam	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bonface, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Obidon, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Isle de Panay, Bilbao	——	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 24.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 220 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon, Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,105 miles S. at noon 23d.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, passed Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 94 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 149 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 56 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur to New York, was 282 miles S. at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 244 miles S.-W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 115 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 253 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 25 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 231 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 30 miles N. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles N. E. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A

WEST SIDE CONTRACT OPPOSED BY LEAGUE

Municipal Ownership Body Issues Statement Saying Grant Gives Central a Monopoly.

FEARS HIGHER LIVING COST

Asserts Railroad Is Compelled by Law to Do What City Would Pay for With Lands.

The League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City issued a statement yesterday opposing the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central for the improvement of the west side, on the ground that it committed the city to the approval of the principle of perpetual franchise and gave the railroad large privileges for covering tracks which it was required by State law to do for nothing.

The league urged that the city, instead of acquiescing in the principle that the New York Central's track rights on the Hudson waterfront were perpetual, should reopen this question and attempt to have the decision of the Court of Appeals in 1896 in favor of the railroad overthrown. The statement continued:

The franchise is sought by the New York Central Railroad to permit it to evade a law enacted in 1911. That law requires the company, before Oct. 1, 1911, to submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment such plans for its routes as "may be necessary or required to abolish, discontinue, and avoid the use of grade for railroad purposes of streets, avenues, public parks, or places, or parts thereof, provided no elevated structure should be constructed by them along or upon Tenth Avenue or Eleventh Avenue.

The league contended that the New York Central was required to specify a time within four years when it would discontinue the use of steam locomotives along these tracks. Judge Cullen was quoted as follows from the same decision:

I think that it is clear that the Legislature may so regulate the plaintiff's railroad in the City of New York as to remove the constant menace and danger to life occasioned by its present operation.

The league argued that the New York Central, instead of making its tracks safe, as required by the State law, was seeking to have the city pay for the work and demanding large privileges in return for doing what it would be compelled by the Legislature. The statement continued:

The proposed franchise gives the New York Central a monopoly of the west side of Manhattan and of the freight carrying in this borough.

The company refuses to contract to let any other railroad use its tracks for proper remuneration. The franchise of the New York Central Railroad Company and subsidiary companies within the City of New York is valued by the State Tax Department at $222,798,903—most of its value being in Manhattan.

Most of the available waterfront of Manhattan and most of it in all the other boroughs is now taken by the railroads, or by other corporations under long-term leases. Every city should own or control under short-term leases all its waterfront so no corporation can attempt, like the Central, to strangle commerce or secure a monopoly.

The league alleged that the contract would result in increasing the cost of living in New York by giving the New York Central a monopoly and allowing it to increase freight rates. It argued that the contract would provide for more economical freight handling, if it provided for co-operation by railroads in the use of terminals, instead of taking care of each railroad by separate terminals.

It charged that the contract would enable the railroad to control the industrial development of the west side through the property which it now owns and which it is said to be buying along the proposed route in order to reap the benefit which the signature of the contracts would produce in increased land values.

TO RESTOCK MILLS & GIBB.

Court Authorizes Receivers to Spend $500,000 for Merchandise.

As a result of an order filed yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court the dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb, now in the hands of receivers, will be able to lay in a stock of Spring (1917) merchandize, thus assuring the participation of the concern in next year's business.

The order authorizes Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers, to enter into contracts and engagements for the purchase by them of $500,000 worth of merchandise at such prices and terms as may appear advisable and profitable. If it should appear that additional sums were needed to bring the stocks up to adequate requirements, Judge Mayer indicated he would consider the matter at a hearing set for Aug. 9.

Other orders issued by Judge Mayer permitted the receivers to make one-year employment contracts with Charles W. Gallagher and other salesmen; pay certain taxes due by Mills & Gibb to the City of New York, and to pay $25,000 on two mortgages aggregating $750,000 on the store property at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Permission also was given to the receivers to reorganize the branches of Mills & Gibb at Nottingham, Paris, Calais, St. Gall, and elsewhere abroad.

WILL OF DRINKING MAN VALID

Surrogate Admits Document Despite Adverse Testimony.

A man's inclination to strong drink does not necessarily make him incompetent to draw a valid will, under a ruling by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday in admitting to probate the will of Jason C. Lotterhand, an inventor. The decedent was described by witnesses for his widow, Gertrude Patricia Lotterhand, as the "drunkenest drunken man" they ever saw.

Mrs. Lotterhand tried to break her husband's will because it tied up his property, consisting largely of valuable patents, so that she was compelled to find work to support herself and three little children. The testimony showed that the decedent had an unpleasant custom of trying to clip the baby's eyebrows with the scissors, and that he sometimes opened beer bottles by biting off the tops and occasionally got cash for drink by selling the family bedclothing and permitting his wife and little ones to shiver. He was also known to go for a drink attired in his wife's kimono when he couldn't find his own apparel.

One witness testified that when Lotterhand was staying at the Hotel Hermitage on one occasion he imagined the chiffonier was a burglar and called in a policeman to capture the offending piece of furniture.

Order Today

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be ordered in advance to insure delivery, as newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Orders are limited to actual sales.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Eligible Lists of Persons for Various Positions in Them.

There have been placed, as of July 6, 1916, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening high schools, the names of the following:

ADVERTISING AND SALESMANSHIP.

H. S. Budner	100.00	Jacob Hemley	98.00
E. T. Purcell	100.00	D. H. Miller	74.00
C. F. Southerd	99.50	Alex. Haylin	73.00
Wm. C. Haley	99.00	Henry G. Sped	72.00
Hy. L. Roth	99.00	H. Schwartz	71.00
E. R. Engel	98.50	J. M. Levinger	68.50
D. S. Moseson	98.50	N. Abrams	68.00
Louis J. Hirsch	98.50		

APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Geo. W. Adler	100.00	Asa L. Rogers	77.00
Frank J. Duffy	100.00	J. A. McCarthy	89.50
A. D. Dunn	100.00	Ben. Cross	86.00
Edw. Niemann	99.75	C. H. Fyle	85.50
S. L. Adelson	99.50	Wm. J. Shore	85.00
Emil Rohn	99.25	Edw. A. Ryder	87.50
W. S. Hurwitz	99.00	L. J. Neuman	85.50
H. C. Nelson	99.00	A. C. Eastburn	85.00
L. Goldbaum	98.50	T. J. Hayden	84.00
C. G. Watmough	98.00	Wm. H. Spahn	84.00
Robt. D. Hope	100.00	Robert Peck	81.50
W. B. Nelson	100.00	S. S. Rathbun	83.00
G. R. Sackman	86.00	Victor Shakin	83.00
L. J. Gerson	77.50	John H. Ray	87.50
W. A. Phelan	78.50	J. C. Henriquez	76.50

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

Edw. J. Brown	100.00	C. T. E. Dieterlen	99.25
Wm. S. Cornell	100.00	H. C. Hunting	99.00
F. D. Gardner	100.00	Harry A. Ives	99.00
John C. Green	100.00	S. Landsman	99.00
Frank Massam	100.00	Isadore Reh	99.00
Leon Schwartz	100.00	S. Fainthal	98.50
M. Steinfels	100.00	E. Ginsburger	98.25
A. R. Weismuller	100.00	R. H. Bauman, Jr.	98.00
A. Markwitz	99.75	Ralph Dudley	98.00
Wm. M. Halley	99.50	C. P. Lovell	98.00
R. Seidenberg	99.50		

Section 2.

Fred K. Ward	98.25	E. Salomonsky	76.00

Section 3.

J. C. Mackby			84.00

Section 4.

M. L. Werthelmer			87.05

Section 5.

R. W. Allen			94.00

ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.—Emanuel Trubner, 98.75.

BLACKSMITHING.—John T. Robinson, 100; Ernst Schwarzkopf, 100, and Waldemar Meyer, 98.

BOOKBINDING.

Men.

Paul Login			73.50

SECTION II.

J. V. Gebhardt	91.00	Philip Kochman	83.00
J. P. Williams	83.00	Wm. J. Walsh	69.50
G. W. Tucker	84.00		

Women.

S. J. Freeman			100.00

BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

Men.

G. W. L. Bladen	99.00	F. J. Schwankovsky	92.00
Arthur Covey	99.00		
Wm. C. Rice	93.00	Ray B. Sanford	91.00

Women.

Molly S. Covey			99.00

BOOKKEEPING.

Men.

J. A. Bassett	100.00	N. Altholz	99.00
C. E. Cowles	100.00	A. E. Book	99.00
J. J. Driscoll	100.00	B. S. Candee	99.00
Leo. J. Falk	100.00	Harry Cohen	99.00
S. W. Fox	100.00	Samuel Cohen	99.00
Benj. Freeman	100.00	C. S. Corliss	99.00
M. A. Garfinkel	100.00	W. K. Crouthamel	99.00
William Hagan	100.00	Isaac Hagopian	99.00
Geo. K. Hughes	100.00	M. Eisenmann	99.00
A. L. Horfman	100.00	M. M. Elkan	99.00
Henry D. Katz	100.00	N. Filfus	99.00
A. Ralph Klip	100.00	Max Fink	99.00
Chas. H. Lamb	100.00	L. Goldberger	99.00
B. Lifschitz	100.00	Louis Gross	99.00
Roy R. Male	100.00	S. J. Gunnefsky	99.00
Wm. Meehan	100.00	Harris Kanwit	99.00
A. A. Merrill	100.00	David Miller	99.00
Martin Mulvey	100.00	C. S. Nichols	99.00
I. M. Poons	100.00	Meyer Parmet	99.00
C. E. Rogers	100.00	Irs B. Robbins	99.00
D. R. Runyon	100.00	Van Slechtorst	99.00
A. Sommerfield	100.00	James L. Tobin	99.00
C. A. Stewart	100.00	Hugh G. Greene	98.75
W. Townsend	100.00	Max Rosenhaus	98.75
W. Volckhausen	100.00	Wm. A. Ross	98.75
E. M. Williams	100.00	Morris Cohen	98.50
E. M. Booth	99.75	C. H. Putz	98.50
E. F. Lewis	99.75	S. C. Schoenlank	98.50
E. L. Mosson		Louis Tanz	98.50
neau, Jr.	99.75	L. J. Berol	98.25
Thom. Morris	99.75	S. B. Soloman	98.25
W. J. Bagnell	99.50	Samuel Adler	98.00
E. M. Edelson	99.50	I. J. Barnett	98.00
Jos. G. Fitzsimmons	99.50	H. Hoffeman	98.00
J. H. Green		L. Buchholtz	98.00
baum	99.50	S. J. Feuerlicht	98.00
T. F. Healy	99.50	A. H. Greenberg	98.00
John E. Hewitt	99.50	A. H. Hurling	98.00
John Linker	99.50	Sidney Kaplan	98.00
I. Meyrowitz	99.50	N. H. Lambert	98.00
N. Robinson	99.50	M. S. Lohenthal	98.00
Leon Schwartz	99.50	John H. Lotsch	98.00
A. Bernstein	99.25	David M. Palley	98.00
E. L. Bickmore	99.25	Edw. J. Quinn	98.00
A. T. Gardner	99.25	P. P. Rossman	98.00
E. M. Hughes	99.25	Jac. Rubenstein	98.00
Albert Link	99.25	Felix Tilmanki	98.00
H. Rosenbluth	99.25	C. M. Van Houten	98.00
Samuel Shapiro	99.25	Mark Wolff	98.00
R. Weinstein	99.25	Frank E. Kerr	97.00

Section 2.

M. A. Schulman	100.00	Rob't H. Brown	82.50
N. Lelewitz	87.50	Henry I. Gross	68.125

Section 3.

N. H. Lemowitz	83.00	Julius T. Kaplan	75.00
Charles Frank	76.50	Harry Kessler	75.00
Max Eisenman	75.00	Herman Kramer	75.00
Max Gilbert	75.00	Leo Rosenbaum	75.00
S. P. Godnick	75.00	C. Rosenbaum	75.00
J. A. Goldensohn	75.00	Mathies Asel	71.00
Morris Gottlieb	75.00		

Section 4.

H. G. Greenfeld	99.20	M. M. Diamond	88.00
L. J. Mahoney	98.50	Wm. E. Smith	88.00
Louis Rosen	98.50	Wandmacher	88.00
Louis Segal	95.50	Walter Prinoff	87.00
Wm. Robins	94.50	Joseph Reiss	87.00
Geo. Silverstein	94.50	Herman Teadore	87.00
A. A. Steinmetz	94.50	Max Weinrib	87.00
Irving Reichert	94.00	Wm. F. Delaney	86.50
Samuel Klein	93.00	G. O. Kriete, Jr.	86.50
Bob't T. McCord	93.00	P. H. Wagner	86.50
David Berdon	92.50	Max Rolnik	86.00
J. G. Edmondson	92.00	E. Th. Pinfield	86.00
L. D. Abrams	91.50	Wm. L. Faulk	85.50
John A. Donahoe	91.50	H. L. Kleinhaus	85.50
S. Z. Uberman	91.50	Adolph Fuchs	85.00
O. D. Cooper	91.00	Mortimer Katz	85.00
S. G. Hochman	90.50	Louis Kramer	85.00
Morris Scherer	90.50	J. P. Mehling	85.00
Benjamin Miller	90.00	Samuel Shufro	85.00
Chas. Silverstein	90.50	Louis Waldman	85.00
Louis Stuntz	90.50	William Wiley	85.00
Isadore Auster	80.00	George J. Zelas	85.00
Martin Jordan	89.00	Wm. J. Kearney	84.50
Wolf Steinberg	89.00	Morris Pearl	84.00
Charles Mehrtens	88.50	M. Schottland	84.00
Morris Metz	88.50	Keith L. Baker	83.50
E. E. Seldiman	88.50	A. A. Berney	83.50
Thos. W. Byrnes	88.00	H. J. Chellmer	83.50
Mark Condell	88.00		

Section 5.

Samuel Levy	83.00	Morris S. Zatz	79.50
H. Leysenberger	83.00	F. E. Bradley	76.00
Morris Levine	82.00	George Naupt	75.00
Wm. Franablau	82.00	Paul Wichman	75.00
Meyer Levin	81.50	Geo. H. Zarnits	75.00
Warren Kibby	81.00		

Section 6.

John A. Ross	99.50	S. M. Rainbow	87.00
Samuel Kraft	97.875	W. W. Simmons	84.75
Reym. J. Taylor	96.50	A. Downing	83.75
John J. Mullaly	90.00		

Section 7.

Sam'l W. Lyons	78.50	Walter Jacobson	78.00
Emil Gluck	75.00		

WOMEN.

N. Benflace	100.00	Margaret G. Fay	99.50
Carrie Piatow	100.00	M. M. Maguire	99.50
M. F. Gallagher	100.00	Mary J. O'Haw	99.50
L. R. Hunt	100.00	Ella A. Holmes	99.25
A. Langdon	100.00	Morrissey	99.25
A. M. Loughran	100.00	M. E. McMahon	99.00
E. M. Marshall	100.00	Grace Miller	99.00
Mrs. A. E. Meyer	100.00	Mrs. H. Patrick	99.00
E. F. O'Neill	100.00	M. C. Heywood	98.50
E. F. O'Neill	100.00	E. McGivney	98.50
Ethel F. Smith	100.00	L. Sargent	98.50
F. S. Swick	100.00	Rose Ginsberg	98.25
Ida Platow	99.75	E. Lally	98.00
S. Goldberger	99.75	F. McCarthy	98.00
Anna F. Guilfoy	99.75	Mary Weiss	97.00

SECTION II.

Rose S. Marvin	98.50	H. C. M. Burke	79.75
Mrs. M. I. Mc- Donald	96.00	Katherine Bayer	76.00

SECTION III.

Gratia Goller	91.00	S. Lifschitz	79.00
Mary Blenkin	82.00	Sophia Kolban	71.50
Terese Jelinek	70.00		

SECTION IV.

Rose Gerstein	75.00	L. E. Gunderson	75.00

SECTION V.

M. Ellerstein	90.50	M. L. Frieman	83.00
Emma E. Roth	84.50		

SECTION VI.

E. C. Collins	99.50	Fierabee Welsh	89.625
E. R. Fenton	97.00	Mrs. Margaret V.	
Edith W. Baden	92.00	Virden	89.375

SECTION VII.

L. E. Carpenter	91.00	J. R. Filsch	75.00
A. E. Goodman	83.00		

CABINET MAKING.

C. A. Vogt	100.00	C. F. Murphy	99.25
George C. Wig	100.00	George Chase	78.50
W. D. Wood	100.00		

SECTION II.

E. M. McCarl	81.50	Alex. Kirkwood	74.00
George W. Hines	76.50	J. W. B. Olin	72.50
Wm. A. Carver	78.00		

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

J. J. Curtivan	100.00	Andrew Nolting	88.00
F. Mahoney	100.00	Edw. M. McCord	87.00
Jas. McKenzie	99.75	W. J. Huston	85.00
Thos. Duffy	99.50	Jos. B. Petelle	80.00
Edw. V. Wille	98.50	H. N. Devine	76.00
H. D. Brundage	91.00	J. Thos. Mercier	73.00
Geo. F. Weeks	90.00	K. J. Molitor	70.00

SECTION II.

Joseph G. Hunt			91.50

CHEMISTRY.

Men.

R. A. Bright	100.00	G. H. Barmeyer	99.75
M. B. Brundage	100.00	N. Becker	99.75
C. H. Coon	100.00	Alexander Lowy	99.75
C. H. Eliard	100.00	M. B. Brundage	99.50
H. A. Holly	100.00	R. G. Bennett	99.25
J. A. Mattuck	100.00	C. T. Brace	99.25
F. A. Rexford	100.00	M. D. Sohon	99.25
P. Rothberg	100.00	B. G. Feinberg	99.00
R. Steinholz	100.00	S. Ginsburg	98.00
C. F. Walker	100.00	B. E. Rodman	98.00
F. W. Zons	100.00	S. Birnbaum	98.00

Section 2.

H. McMillen	95.00	A. R. Jayson	73.50
G. W. Wilson	75.00	C. S. King	76.50

Section 3.

Albert F. Sachs	96.00	H. O. Smith	77.00
B. Jablonower	84.00	T. Cohen	76.00
S. Weinik	83.00	B. N. Glick	76.00
J. K. Marcus	81.00	M. G. Wolf	76.00
R. Denslow	80.00	R. Bersohn	75.00
J. Ehrlich	80.00	I. Goldfarb	75.00
A. B. Pacini	80.00	David Hammer	73.00
P. L. Davis	78.00	C. W. Peterson	72.00
James H. Hall	77.00	C. V. Ekroth	70.00
Martin Mendel	77.00	E. J. Kelley	70.00
Louis J. San	77.00	D. Soletsky	70.00

Women.

Fanny A. Ball	100.00	M. A. Smith	75.00

CLAY MODELING.—Thomas A. Hogan, 98.75, and Anna Marcus, 70.

COMMERCIAL DESIGN.—David Stewart, 99.5.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Men.

M. Birnkrant	100.00	Edward Klein	99.00
C. Risberg	100.00	A. Surpless	98.75
James J. Kane	100.00	E. J. Magan	98.00
E. J. Kelly	100.00	L. F. Fuld	77.50
J. F. Carroll	99.50	Julius L. Wolf	71.75

Section 2.

S. J. Jumnefsky	77.00	M. A. Garfinkel	75.00
Roy R. Make	77.00	M. Gilbert	75.00
C. S. Nichols	77.00	J. A. Goldensohn	75.00
A. H. Nesbitt	77.00	Abraham	75.00
L. Buchholtz	75.00	Harry Kessler	75.00
R. K. Candee	75.00	Herman Kramer	75.00
W. K. Crouth'el	75.00	M. J. Landsman	75.00
M. J. Elsenm'n	75.00		

Women.

Gratia Goller	91.00	C. R. Salem	75.10
C. F. R. Barteau	83.00	M. Gottlieb	74.75
L. Greenhouse	80.00	A. W. Hoch'der	73.00
Amy Wren	77.00	R. Rothenberg	69.50
M. E. McGuire	76.88	E. J. Monroe	67.63
M. Rottenberg	76.00		

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—Charles C. Germann, 100, and Burdett Woolford, 99.

Men.

M. A. O'Brien	100.00	Emma C. Hess	99.00
Alice A. Smith	100.00	B. M. Larson	99.00
Rose H. Shea	100.00	L. C. Lynch	99.00
Mabel Stone	100.00	M. M. Buckley	98.50
Helen M. Story	100.00	E. L. M. Rowe	98.50
Eileen M. Lyons	99.50	Rosemary Stout	72.50

Section II.

Mrs. G. S. Hoeg	91.00	M. C. Smith	75.00
B. E. Wellwood	76.00	T. M. Loeble	73.00
H. C. Coombs	75.16	Mildred Bennett	72.16
E. Horwitz	75.00	M. M. Hersth	70.00

COSTUME DESIGN.

Men.

H. E. Martini	100.00	H. Frericks	98.00
G. Protzmann	99.00	Karl Link	99.25
Henry Sancler	99.00	Victor Julius	81.00

Women.

F. E. Norton	100.00	Mrs. Lana R. Morgan	99.00
E. A. Traphagen	100.00	Rachel Taylor	99.00
Maria Mitchell	99.75	Caroline Latzke	98.00
Grace T. Smith	99.50	Estelle Fuselier	97.00
Anne Gormly	99.00	Florence Moses	73.00
Claire Hanway	99.00		

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. — Isadore Tanz, 93.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND PRACTICE.

L. W. Bieller	100.00	T. J. Hayden	99.50
Alfred Brady	100.00	R. Nevins	99.50
C. Kassenbrock	100.00	A. Geiesinger	99.25
Wm. R. Kroger	100.00	Richt. Jackson	99.25
C. W. Mitchell	100.00	H. R. Reiss	99.25
H. G. Osborne	100.00	A. E. Nelgroschi	99.00
T. W. Rochester	100.00	Hugo Cohn	98.50
F. W. Schneider	100.00	H. L. Engelhardt	98.00
J. T. Evans	99.75	S. M. Marx	98.00
Roy B. Stanley	99.75		

Section 2.

Emil Hohn	99.00	W. J. Rickerby	72.75
M. Hershkowitz	98.00		

Section 3.

J. Brophy			83.25

Section 4.

E. A. Ryder	91.50	S. A. Van Nos trand	78.00
J. J. Farley	80.50		
J. F. Bergen	78.45	A. E. Mitchell	75.00
		C. Winklehaus	72.70

ELECTRIC WIRING AND INSTALLATION.—Harry S. Arnold, 70.

ELOCUTION.

Men.

J. B. Schanus	100.00	A. Kardiner	98.00
M. J. Epstein	100.00	A. Beerie	98.00

Section 2.

M. Lieberman	98.75	J. Liebergall	75.00
A. W. Courtney	79.00	M. F. Littwin	75.00
W. E. Shrews'y	79.00	D. Wechsler	74.00
J. L. Rothschild	78.50	E. A. Kane	74.00
H. Finkelstein	78.00	W. Murphy	73.50
David Boehm	77.50	B. Platner	72.50
W. H. Harris	77.00	C. D. Evans	71.00
J. Loughran	77.00	A. Schmidt	70.50
Frank J. Brown	76.00	M. K. Robinson	70.00

EMBROIDERY.

E. B. Barry	100.00	J. C. Gilbert	98.00
Clara Ebel	99.75	Rosa Hoble	98.00
E. L. Bang	99.00	E. J. Swan	98.00
Jennie Holde	99.00	L. L. Lawenshp	80.00
M. E. Heath	99.00	M. E. Mcnuish't	80.00
G. L. Dalston	98.50	C. Venek	71.00

ENGLISH.

Men.

Isidore L. Ach	100.00	N. E. Buskin	99.50
C. T. Benjamin	100.00	F. R. Conant	99.50
A. A. Boylan	100.00	S. J. Drachman	99.50
Murray Bruce	100.00	Jos. E. Golan	99.50
Louis J. Cohn	100.00	E. Rosenfeld	99.50
F. F. Crooker	100.00	F. Mantinband	99.50
Wm. A. Dalton	100.00	M. G. Michael	99.50
C. E. Derry	100.00	R. Proctor	99.50
Goldberg	100.00	Alice Sachs	99.50
Jesse H. Haley	100.00	Harry Udang	99.50
Henry E. Helm	100.00	Joseph Cohen	99.25
T. H. Hogan	100.00	Thos. L. Doyle	99.25
Jos. F. Kelly	100.00	Wm. J. Fox	99.25
M. R. Kuftel	100.00	H. A. Hearden	99.25
A. J. Korey	100.00	M. S. Reardon	99.25
John J. Loftus	100.00	Jacob Bender	99.00
J. M. Loughran	100.00	Rose Hoffen	99.00
M. J. Markett	100.00	N. Brenner	98.00
F. W. Memmott	100.00	S. L. Budinoff	98.00
H. Mendelsohn	100.00	J. R. Cumbern	98.00
J. E. Norman	100.00	H. Esselstyn	98.00
J. M. Sheehan	100.00	Willard Gow	98.00
J. T. Shipley	100.00	D. H. Ferlman	98.00
Floyd R. Smith	100.00	S. Schlasberg	98.00
Thos. P. Smith	100.00	A. Kovar	98.75
A. J. Taylor	100.00	W. E. McGrath	98.75
H. J. Vaughan	100.00	E. E. Marks	98.75
Geo. E. Vogel	100.00	W. Praunstein	98.50
Wm. E. Waters	100.00	Max Ravitch	98.50
Austin T. Cort	99.75	Ida Rosenthal	98.50
D. D. Dolson	99.75	H. Finkelstein	98.00
E. S. Guthoy	99.75	Sidney Lake	98.00
L. B. Beckowitch	99.50	John D. McGee	98.00

Section 2.

J. H. Mengely			100.00

Section 3.

L. Glotzer	100.00	H. H. C. Halsted	75.00
Rachael Katz	100.00	G. F. Hall	75.00
L. Springer	100.00	M. Lapmann	75.00
A. L. Crossley	87.00	Charles Login	75.00
E. Van Dam	75.00	M. Schonberg	75.00
Arthur Bowie	75.00	A. H. Schuman	75.00
J. T. P. Callahan	75.00	H. L. Shaffer	75.00
T. H. Cornell	75.00	C. Welsford	75.00
Emanuel Gold	75.00		

Section 4.

H. Chatfield	89.00	J. E. Harris	75.00
Mark Hoffman	87.00	G. H. Hickey	75.00
G. M. Lepola	84.00	J. Hyman	75.00
J. W. Hamilton	82.00	Kayfetz	75.00
Henry M. Hulle	81.00	M. F. Littwin	75.00
A. Loewinthan	81.00	Philip Nanes	75.00
R. T. Bond	77.50	J. C. O'Brien	75.00
C. Goodman	77.50	J. P. Rice	75.00
E. W. Sutt, Jr.	76.50	I. R. Shapiro	75.00
J. A. Hicks	76.00	W. T. Smith	75.00
Geo. Cohn	75.00	S. Brunnwasser	75.00
A. Schuchman	75.00	A. E. Nelgroschi	75.00
H. A. Swarts	76.00	Felix Sper	72.00
T. Burger	75.00	E. C. Hawley	71.00
S. A. Goldsmith	75.00	Joseph Baron	70.50
G. A. Goldstone	75.00	J. M. Drachman	70.00
E. B. Halprin	75.00	G. W. Edwards	70.00

Section 5.

H. C. Laughlin			93.00

Women.

Sarah L. Bailey	100.00	Mabel A. Bezsey	99.00
Annah P. Blood	100.00	Ethel A. Bishop	99.00
L. Irene Booth	100.00	Anna M. Golan	99.00
E. M. Braine	100.00	Ida L. Hicox	99.00
Teresa DeMaria	100.00	G. Jalonack	99.00
E. W. Heermance	100.00	B. J. Johnston	99.00
E. R. Hoy	100.00	Marie B. King	99.00
H. P. Macfarlane	100.00	C. A. Metlan	99.00
Ella C. McNaler	100.00	W. S. Palmerlee	99.00
Mrs. Emma F. Summerhill	100.00	A. R. Pettebone	98.75
E. M. Tierney	100.00	G. M. Heaphy	98.50
Loretta Barry	99.75	Hazel W. Nelson	98.50
C. C. Guyer	99.75	F. B. Saltsberg	98.50
Ella Bassmann	99.50	Alice J. Walker	98.50
Eugene Channock	99.50	C. A. Nelson	98.00
Addie O. Christianson	99.50	M. A. Bertley	98.00
Harriet B. Clapp	99.50	Kath. Carlin	98.00
Mrs. N. H. Brevoort	99.50	Helen Crandell	98.00
H. E. H McLaury	99.50	M. V. Dandelaer	98.00
A. E. Robinson	99.50	M. P. DeWitt	98.00
A. M. Luthenhaus	99.25	J. L. Hollohan	98.00
Mary E. Alden	98.00	M. A. Kennedy	98.00

Section 2.

Sara H. Fahey	99.75	F. L. Robins	75.00
L. C. Hickey	99.00	Alice H. Roe	75.00
Abby P. Leland	98.50	M. A. Youngs	75.00

Section 3.

S. B. Brewster	87.00	Rosina B. Frits	75.00
Edna G. Kramer	85.00	E. F. Gray	75.00
Edith Metz	84.00	E. E. Mevis	75.00
Helen H. Hull	75.25	C. L. Nathan	75.00
M. W. Irwin	75.00	Ruth Reynolds	75.00
E. B. Walker	71.50	Caroline Zolls	75.00
Lucy Burns	70.50	Florence Stout	75.00
Emily Mitchell	75.00	Carl Stehlin	75.00
C. E. Craddock	75.50	C. Tillman	75.00
Alice S. Butler	75.00	Maude N. White	74.00
Mary H. Dale	75.00	Ethel W. Whipp	70.50
Mrs. B. S. Phillips	75.00	E. L. Silverman	70.00

FORGE WORK.

Albert Kamholtz			75.00

Section 2.

J. E. Norwin	77.00	L. E. Losier	74.25

FREEHAND DRAWING.

Men.

R. E. Dakin	100.00	H. H. Ahern	99.25
Henry G. Fitz	100.00	B. I. Green	99.25

DENY ANY MONOPOLY IN BUTTER AND EGGS

Exchange Officials Call Parts of Referee O'Malley's Report False.

COMPETITION IS ACTIVE

Many Grades and Classifications of Foodstuffs Complained of Existed in 1861.

Julius D. Mahr, President of the New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison Street, described as false yesterday certain parts of the report of Edward R. O'Malley, who was appointed referee by Attorney General Woodbury to investigate charges that the Exchange had gained control of the prices of eggs and dairy products in this State. Mr. Mahr said he considered the butter and egg trade in New York had been the worst maligned of all branches of the wholesale business.

When he was asked what he had to say regarding that part of Referee O'Malley's report charging that 49 per cent. of the egg business and 41.3 per cent. of the butter business in the year ended April 30, 1914, had been controlled by twenty receivers and packers in this city, he said.

"That doesn't show by any means that a monopoly has been established. The investigation on which that allegation is made does not show the bitter competition that exists in the butter and egg business. Why those twenty men are all the time willing to cut one another's throats. It's a question of dog eat dog, that is by day. Of course, after business is over, they are the best of friends at night."

Mr. Mahr said the assertion of Referee O'Malley that butter and egg quotations were manipulated by the Exchange largely by the establishment of numerous and complex grades in the classification of these commodities only showed Mr. O'Malley's ignorance of the methods employed in wholesale transactions. The changing seasons and discrimination of buyers, according to Mr. Mahr, made necessary these numerous grades in the different classifications of butter and eggs.

Profit Is Not Enough, Mahr Says.

The transactions on the floor of the Mercantile Exchange are open and above board," said Mr. Mahr. "No other Exchange in the country is conducted along more honorable lines," and no other Exchange has for its members men who are more honorable. As a matter of fact, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs are not getting enough profit. Where they realized 5 per cent. in former years when the commission business was very general, they get only 1½ per cent. now.

It also must be remembered that high prices in the East are prevalent because this section of the country has to bring its food stuffs for the most part from the West. The producers out West are in good financial condition now, and they ship their products to New York and other Eastern cities because they know they can realize more for them."

Mr. Mahr said that ever since the Mercantile Exchange had abandoned the making of quotations, formerly arranged by a committee of its members, it had been wrongfully charged with quoting the market. This was untrue. The Exchange now had a daily call for purchase and sale of dairy products under specific grades, the call being nothing more or less than an auction, which reflected in a measure selling values, but by no means controlling them, he said. Ever since the quotations committee was discontinued the making of quotations had been assumed by market reporters. The reports generally accepted were those of the Urner-Barry Company, 173 Chambers Street, whose market reporters obtained their information of current prices by visiting the various wholesale houses each day.

F. G. Henry, Superintendent of the Mercantile Exchange, asserted that the charges now brought against that distributing agency were the result of investigations started by politicians. He said the exchange had been investigated four times, and that if there were grounds for an indictment one would have been found long ago.

Classifications Are Not New.

H. J. Runyon, Treasurer of the exchange and Chairman of its Law Committee, was another who denied the accusations made by Referee O'Malley. He denied that the grades and classifications of butter and eggs were made so that prices could be manipulated by the exchange. He produced a copy of the Produce Price Current of 1861, published by Benjamin Urner, a father of Frank G. Urner, Vice President of the Urner-Barry Company, showing that many years before the Mercantile Exchange was established there had been the same classifications and grades. In 1861 there were twelve classifications for butter, eight for cheese, and five for eggs. Wholesale dealers in eggs and dairy products, he said, were furnished with current prices by the Urner-Barry Company.

Mr. Urner said he felt deeply injured by that part of Mr. O'Malley's report which asserted that the Urner-Barry Company misrepresented the quotation of butter and eggs. He denied that there was any connection between his company and the wholesale butter and egg business that would influence the publication of misleading market quotations.

"We are simply market reporters, who meet receivers, sellers, and sometimes buyers," said Mr. Urner, "and the information we obtain from them we believe furnishes a fair basis for our daily reports."

Mr. Urner said that Referee O'Malley did not mention the character of the evidence upon which he based his assertions regarding the Urner-Barry Company. He denied that his reporting business was of "mechanism" as described by the O'Malley report and asserted it was conducted impartially.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. HARVEY, doing business as GEORGE F. HARVEY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 211 West 19th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shells of automobile bodies, lumber used in the making of automobile bodies, paints, machinery, office and factory fixtures, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of the above premises, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to a certain contract for aluminum made by the bankrupt with the Cleveland Metal Products Company, dated April 19, 1916, and affecting twenty-one thousand pounds of aluminum sheeting, at seventy-five cents a pound; also any right, title, and interest that the receiver may have in and to an automobile.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN LIDDLE CUT STONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the following property of the bankrupt, to wit, two horses, two platform trucks, one dump cart and two stone carts, will be offered for sale pursuant to an order of this Court at the bankrupt's place of business, 402 East 107th Street, New York City, on this day, Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, official auctioneer.

Dated July 20th, 1916.
HAMPTON D. EWING, Receiver,
67 Wall Street, New York City.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Open for large quantity of charmeuse, all colors, for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at high-grade coats; very fine styles. 7th floor, 120 W. 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits, all week. 48 West 27th St., Room 804.

COATS AND SUITS in the better grade will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber will look at. 108 Madison Av., second floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at all week. 127 West 17th, 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS, SUITS, WAISTS, AND DRESSES.—Jobs of Spring coats, suits, waists, and dresses. C. Louis Maas New Store, Kansas City, Mo. Brown & Macrae, 1,270 Broadway.

COTTON DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Flehn, open for jobs of cotton dresses; quantity no object, spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

DRESSES for street wear wanted, 5,000 or more, any quantities at $1; will look at samples between 2 and 5 o'clock Tuesday; samples can be submitted at any time. United Mail Order House, 1,239 Broadway, New York.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of any quantity of the better grade of taffeta, Georgette, and fancy silk dresses for cash. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call, with samples, 43 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES, &c.—Buy cash, wash and silk dresses, waists, skirts. Kaplan's, Washington St., Hoboken.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; $4.50 to $6.50. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor on street and evening dresses; bring samples. 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber will place orders serges, silks. Box 2, 352 6th Av.

FRENCH SERGES wanted, navy blue; open for any quantity, widths 42 to 54 inches, bring samples and prices. Eiseman Bros., Waldorf Building, 2 West 33d St.

PANAMA HATS.—I am open for ladies' Panama hats, to close out at low price; quantities up to fifty dozen. Wm. H. Montgomery, 1,261 Broadway, City.

PLUSHES.—Can use any quantity Hind & Harrison, Baffin, or Yukon Seal. Fairagut 2616.

POPLINS.—Wanted, cash, Sears-Wellington cotton poplins. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

SATINS.—Wanted to buy for cash, a quantity of washable satins, 40 inch, at 90 cents per yard. Ginsburg Undergarment Co., 12 West 17th.

SATIN LIBERTY.—Open for quantity at a price. David Ratner, 10 West 18th St.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors, will furnish styles and materials to those who can turn out good work in large quantities. Address, stating prices, work, and quantity you can turn out, C 33 Times.

SERGES, CHARMEUSE and evening dresses; will look at your line after 10:30 A. M. daily; we are placing stock orders. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SEWING THREAD job wanted. 206 Wool Exchange.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on smart suits $7.50 to $13.50. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits all week. 9th floor, 145 West 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

TRUNKS.—Wanted, 4 wardrobe trunks in good condition suitable for dresses. Rosebud Manufacturing Co., 37 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—Miss Vincent will look at cotton and silk waists Tuesday from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—A few dozen samples, Georgettes and crepe de chines; good quality. 88 Nassau, first floor. 'Phone 935 John.

WEARING APPAREL — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLOUSES.—Closing out middies at a price. The Chic Middy Blouse Co., 141 W. 36th St.

CHEVIOT.—Coatings, navy blue, large and small quantities. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CHINCHILLA COATS.—Five hundred white, finest quality, to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and children's plush and cloth coats, latest styles, popular prices; deliveries guaranteed. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Line ready for jobbers and retailers; plushes and lowrs and mixtures; price $3.75 to $22. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out silk Jersey Coats; best shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed; $10.50 up. Neumann, 11 West 20th-St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter coats; women's and misses' Fall and Winter suits and dresses, and women's Fall waists and skirts; must be sold before Saturday; moving. Globe Dress, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job white dresses to close out at sacrifice prices. B. Geist & Co., 145 W. 30th St.

DYE STUFF for sale, Lot No. 9,029, Hydron Dark Blue R 2½ paste; about 500 pounds. Chas. W. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

GERA MILLS SERGE, 7008, at $1.05 net cash. G 59 Times.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES. — Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Demmerle & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 26th.

PLUSHES, 40-40; also Lapinex. Serges 7301, H. L., 75 Times.

RAINCOATS.—Closing out girls' sizes, 6 to 14. Ben Filgel, 29 West 21st St.

SHIRTS.—Sport shirts, 100 dozen, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th.

SILK DRESSES to close out at a price; Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Washable; 100 dozen to close out below cost. Bear Garment Manufacturing Co., 36 East 21st St.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black and white; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3358.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.—Fall line ready; medium prices; prompt delivery. Wolf & Moshein, 12 West 32d St.

WASH SKIRTS.—200 dozen; awning striped gabardine; job at $5 dozen. Hirsh, 28 West 27th St.

APPRECIATED BY SOLDIERS.

What a soldier looks for most eagerly is news from home. The New York Times will be sent daily and Sunday to any place on the border and elsewhere for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4¾@4¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Duty on Lace Window Curtains.

Importers will have to make another judicial fight in order to get the benefit of lower duty on Jacquard-figured flax laces. Recently the Board of General Appraisers decided that goods of this kind, used largely for making lace window curtains, were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision in the present tariff law for Jacquard-figured upholstery goods. The Government contended before the board that the Collector's tax of 60 per cent. as "laces" should be upheld. The board disagreed, and found for the importers. Assistant Attorney General Hanson has now been directed to carry the case to the Customs Court.

***

See Wider Ribbons Coming In.

Some of the factors in the ribbon trade are of the opinion that when the demand for the Fall sets in earnestly the call will be for wider goods than those which have been popular so far. The evolution of style toward wider ribbons, they say, has come about naturally. While up to a short time ago there was little sold but the narrow varieties, this has changed about so that the medium and wider goods are now showing up better in the orders received. As far as construction is concerned, style indications point to the extensive use of grosgraines and failles. Satin goods have been growing stronger, according to authorities in the trade.

***

Combined Showing of Styles.

In order to stimulate the demand for women's neckwear, a number of the leading houses are understood to be giving combined publicity to the best styles that each firm is now selling. This step is taken in order that buyers may be able to see just how attractive are the designs of the representative houses in the industry. Men in the trade are of the opinion that this plan of keeping the best styles before the buyers marks a big advance over former methods. Until this time the various firms kept their designs as secret as possible, so that competing houses might not copy them.

***

Women's Hat Styles for Fall.

From present indications, it was said here yesterday, there will be quite a demand during the early Fall for front flare effects in small shapes. Small shapes in black cut velvet will also go well, it was predicted, and these shapes may also be offered in colors. Mushroom effects are expected to hold over from the present season, both in large and small shapes, some with short backs and wider front drops. Large sailor effects in felt, finished with soft edges of velvet, are being touted for an early Fall run. Taffeta and velvet combinations, in large sailor effects, are expected to remain from the present season. The favored colors in shapes will be dark, including Bordeaux —a wine shade—and a revival of the vogue for dark brown. Purple and navy will also be good. Trimmings promise to be simple.

***

They Have to be Careful.

"I never appreciated until this morning," said a well-known cotton goods wholesaler yesterday, "just how careful you have to be in the retail business and just how much the success of the business depends on the tactfulness of the clerks. I saw some attractive shirts in the window of a haberdashery shop and went in to look at them. While I was doing it a man came up to an adjoining counter and asked for some soft collars, giving the size as 16½. The clerk looked at him for an instant and then said in a most curt sirrah. The customer replied that it was 16, but that he wanted 16½ collars because they generally shrunk when they were washed. To this the clerk replied that they did not shrink that much and that 16½ would be large enough. The customer bridled right up and snapped: 'Are you going to wear these collars?' The clerk naturally answered, and somewhat sheepishly, that he was not. 'Neither am I,' retorted the man, and out he went."

***

Dress Goods Active Again.

Yesterday was the first day of real activity in the dress goods trade for many weeks. Coming as a welcome change, the selling agents answered telephone calls that requested delivery of goods on order instead of cancellations. The urgent demand for goods is most likely to result in a shortage, so sellers believe, and there is no doubt at all, they add, that prices must go much higher. The garment manufacturers are not inclined to be overcareful in their selections, recognizing the fact that the time to buy is now and not a couple of days later, when the great rush for merchandise will be on in earnest.

***

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

There was no sign of weakness in the local gray goods market yesterday, so far as prices were concerned, in spite of the continuing quietness. In the sheetings, some July-August business was done on 36-inch, 48-square, 4-yard at 6¼ cents. In the printcloth end there was a fairly sizable movement of 27-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents for prompt shipment, and business was also done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 4⅞ cents for July-September delivery. Buyers were unsuccessful in their bids of 5¾ cents for prompt and near-by 38½-inch 64-60s, though it was said that there were a few of these goods to be had at that price for delivery after Sept. 1. Closing printcloth prices, several of them nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7½c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....7c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5½c
39-inch, 68-72s....6½c 38½-inch, 60-52s..5c
39-inch, 60-44s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..6c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c
*Asked.

***

Local Burlap Prices Firmer.

Burlap prices took on a firmer tone in this market yesterday, as a result of bullish cables both from Calcutta and Dundee. Not only were prices higher in Calcutta, but the British Government was reported to be commandeering large supplies of burlap for August-October (inclusive) shipment. Dundee shipments are said now to be three or four months behind, as a result of filling British war requirements, and further heavy commandeering in the last few days will hold up shipments of commercial goods on old orders at least until Sept. 1. As a result, it is said that there will not be enough burlaps available during the next few months to supply the commercial demand. The present spot demand is light, but fair inquiries were told of yesterday, principally on "heavies," for August-December shipment. These were the prices, more or less nominal, that were quoted here on forty-inch goods: Seven-and-one-half-ounce, 6.65c.; 8-ounce, 6.75c.; 10-ounce, 7.65c., and 10½-ounce, 7.75c.

***

Low-End Sheets Were Wanted.

There was a very good jobbing demand for low-end seamed sheets and pillow cases in this market yesterday, but as most of the goods were wanted for prompt delivery, sellers were unable to take the orders tendered them. That goods of this nature for any kind of "reasonable" shipment are very hard to get is borne witness to by the fact that odd cases of merchandise of various qualities, which have lain around unnoticed for quite a while, are now being taken by the jobbers wherever they can be found. Practically all sellers are behind on these goods, due to delays at the bleacheries, and they could easily get prices about 10 per cent. higher than they are now asking if they had any goods for prompt delivery. Some of the largest sellers are unable to make deliveries, even in small case lots, before Sept. 15. The situation will not be helped any by the tie-up of Southern transit facilities as a result of the floods, nor will the closing of a certain up-State bleachery by labor troubles hasten the production of these goods in the finished state.

'POOR MAN'S BANK' CLOSED BY STATE

Shortage in Mutual Trust Co. of Orange Affects Many Small Depositors.

NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE

Failure Laid to Overcertification of Deposits — Churches and Unions Among Depositors.

The Mutual Trust Company of Scotland Street and Highland Avenue, in the valley section of Orange, N. J., was closed yesterday by State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George F. La Monte after an examination of the books by Bank Examiners James Thorne and Horace Biddle. No figures were made public upon which to base an estimate of the shortage.

It was said on good authority the trouble was due to the overcertification of deposits, and arrests were to be expected at any time. Mr. La Monte would only say:

"Under an act of law the Banking Commissioner has the right to order any bank to cease operating if he thinks it is being improperly conducted, insolvent, or for any other reason. I ordered the Mutual Trust Company of Orange closed, and I am not in a position at present to give any definite statement other than this."

The bank had been known as a "poor man's" institution. Among the depositors were hundreds of persons from the valley section. Many were foreigners who work in the hat factories. It was expected there would be a demonstration when the news spread and every precaution was taken by the police to guard against a disturbance.

Much of the money is in small sums and represents the life savings of depositors. Some of the money belongs to the Patrolmen's Mutual Benefit Association and represents the accumulations of that organization for pension purposes for years.

The State Examiners had been going over the books for about a week. Sunday the Directors learned for the first time something was wrong. They at once got in touch with Judge Davis, who is counsel for the Directors, and there was an all-day conference. The Directors were still at work yesterday.

The amount of the loss is not known. The bank was organized in 1902 by the Federal Trust Company, of which former State Senator James Smith, Jr., was the moving spirit. Several years ago Orange men got control by purchasing the Federal's stock. Mr. Smith continued to do business with the Orange bank and much of his paper was there built up. His failure, then, left the bank was not affected as his paper had been taken care of in season.

The capital was $100,000 and the surplus in the last report was given as $100,000. The resources amounted to $1,649,508.22. Charles F. Durand is President of the No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, is President of the Bank. The other officers are Thomas S. Byrne, Secretary-Treasurer, and Directors, Frank Berg, Edwin H. Hatch of N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York; Samuel W. Baldwin and Joseph W. Glazier. The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer is Arthur F. Henderschott.

Among the depositors were the hatting unions, which are also mutual benefit associations, the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, All Saints' Church, and numerous small organizations.

BUSINESS NOTES.

W. & J. Sloane, wholesale department, have notified the trade that a new price list will become effective on the products of the Narin & Lindeum Company on Aug. 1. Orders accepted at the new prices are strictly subject to the ability of the company to fill prior to Oct. 31.

Something new in the way of efficiency in the oil paper industry will be seen when a new plant now building at Niagara Falls is completed in the near future. This plant is being built right up against and is connected with a mill which makes wall paper stock, both being under the control of associated companies. Instead of having to pay freight bills on its stock, the wall paper firm will only have to bear the small expense of transferring it from one building to the other.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer has authorized the receivers of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, to buy $500,000 worth of merchandise for Spring business of 1917. The receivers were also authorized, in their discretion, as to the payment of $25,000 to the Bank for Savings, instalment on the principal of mortgages aggregating $750,000 on the property at Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-second Street. They were also authorized to take steps for the reorganization of branches at Nottingham, England; Paris and Calais, France; St. Gall, Switzerland, and elsewhere, and may send a representative abroad to make a full investigation and report. They were also authorized to make a contract for one year with Charles W. Gallagher, a trading salesman in Western territory. His commissions are not to be less than $6,000, as he is to pay his own expenses and hotel bills.

LIBERTY-NASSAU BUILDING CO.—Gabriel L. Hess has been appointed by Judge Hendrick of the Supreme Court receiver of rents of the office building at Liberty and Nassau Streets, known as the Liberty-Nassau, in a suit of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company against the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to foreclose a second mortgage of $536,400 after a prior mortgage of $1,600,000. The yearly rentals are $206,534.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.—Judge Mayer has extended to Aug. 3 the time of the American Real Estate Company to answer to the bankruptcy petition filed against it May 16. Written application for a jury trial of the question of insolvency may be filed at any time before that date.

STERNGOLD & BRILL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob M. Sterngold and Herman Brill, who compose the firm of Sterngold & Brill, manufacturers of costumes and dresses at 104 West Twenty-seventh Street. Liabilities are $45,000 and assets $15,000. Judge Mayer appointed William Blau receiver.

RIEMER BROS., composed of David and Louis Riemer, formerly tailors at 120 Second Avenue and 312 Second Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,018 and assets $358.

WALTER F. COCKCROFT of 32 Post Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,400 and assets $841.

ISRAEL WISER, painter, of 172 East 107th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,188 and no assets.

STONE BROS. DRESS AND WAIST COMPANY, INC., of 110 West Seventeenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $22,422 and assets $14,500.

SLAVIN BROS., manufacturers of dresses at 48 West Twenty-sixth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $20,045 and assets $17,889.

RUBIN LINDENBAUM, dealer in furniture at 228 Rivington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,007 and assets $1,400.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Bogel, Arthur D.—J. J. McKelvey.....$214.11
Boell, Chas. F.—W. R. Grace & Co...4,677.07
Bartlit, John—J. B. Bates & Co.....950.77
Brownstein, Louis—M. Siegel.....128.47
Cobb, George W.—Burns Bros.....133.00
Crosby, Reba L.—F. Verde et al.....183.41
Cuozzo, Ernest J.—V. Guarelli.....159.83
Deitsch, Louis—C. H. Bedell.....2,120.07
Drouillard, James P.—Kaskel & Kaskel.140.72
Davidson Avenue Realty Co., Henry Cleland, Archangelo or Archangelo Ralle—R. Granchelli.....268.01
Eneya, Madame Maigille, also known as Helen Maigille—N. Y. Evening Post Co.....770.53
Fishkin, Jacob—S. Schneir.....146.21
Gross, Samuel—Colonial Works.....176.32
Greenfield, William—City of N. Y.....287.52
Harder, Herman C.—J. H. Meyer.....112.75
Hendrick, Wm. J.—J. M. Gazzam...13,143.74
Kann, Fred—Saks & Co.....150.31
Lewis, Bernard—L. W. Schrode.....600.00
Lewis, Arthur B., and Vahan Cardashian—M. Hachigian.....1,581.30
Ludwig, Alfred, as supt., Wm. B. Ellison, rec'r, and Bernard Golden—A. H. Altschul.....387.35
Mitchell, Alexander McP.—Burns Bros..280.00
Mooney, Thomas J.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.....3,207.69
Maron, Frank A.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.....11,204.65
Newschafer, Henry—W. Tabelman.....127.90
Neuschafer, Henry and Michele—Same.....248.44
National Gauge Co. and George M. Cowenhoven—Walker M. Levett Co....145.08
Posner, Samuel—S. Cohn.....409.88
Padernacht, Wm.—Burns Bros.....102.81
Rosenthal, Marcus—W. H. Beach et al..415.53
Renehan, Mary E.—M. M. Schwersenski.105.23
Runkle, Maurice—A. Mintenne.....135.91
Rabinowitz, Benj.—Meyer Denker Sinram Co.....668.19
Snyder, Ole L.—Adirondack League Club.....753.47
Schundler, Van Auken & Co.—A. H. Vilas.....419.46
Stolzhoff, Jacob—Burns Bros.....332.41
Stevens, James—Burns Bros.....177.41
Schnitzer, Henry—Century Hold. Co..1,050.66
Sullivan, Mary Ann, or Ann Gibbs—J. Gladke.....374.06
Saxony Theatre Co.—Burns Bros.....358.39
Shields, Frank J.—J. J. McCorley.....124.80
Van Wyck, Frederick—Charles Cohen & Son, Inc.....122.46
Tarbissel, Henry A.—M. H. Salzer.....100.05
Wilson Operating Co. and Max Wilson—S. S. Marcus.....164.90
Zinn, Philip—M. Rosenfield et al.....137.41

In Bronx County.

Cornell, Henry W.—D. S. Morrison....$143.03
Easton Advertising Co., Inc.—Star Co.184.78
Hedges, Dayton—Stand. Bluthic Co...148.41
Landi, Almo and Remo Zuecca—Broadway Trust Co.....304.97
Landi, Achille, Almo Landi, and Remo Zuecca—Same.....71.82
Mallin, Samuel, and Mallin & Aarons, Inc.—S. Joseph.....141.53
Public Bank of New York City—J. Warner et al.....13.16
Rappaport, Samuel, and Isaac Simon—O. Schwartz.....108.72
Steben Westchester Realty Co., Inc.—Star Co.....76.82
Zauderer, Gedale—F. E. Pierson.....345.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Abelowitz Phonograph Co.—Columbia Phonograph Co., (General,) March 27, 1912.....$722.18
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.—G. Galanek, June 15, 1916.....7,657.46
Dorsey, William H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Jan. 19, 1916.....21.22
Guggenhime & Co.—Wood & Selick, May 4, 1916.....118.82
Hill, Frank G. and Mary E.—J. W. Braden, May 14, 1915.....89.53
McCartney, John W.—T. Allison, Commissioner, June 25, 1910.....110.00
Same—Same, June 25, 1910.....110.00
Same—Same, June 25, 1909.....110.00
Same—Same, July 25, 1909.....110.00
Same—Same, July 14, 1913.....110.00
Same—Same, July 14, 1915.....110.00
Same—Same, Oct. 25, 1907.....110.00
Same—Same, Oct. 25, 1909.....110.00
Same—Same, Dec. 21, 1910.....110.00
McCartney, John W.—City of N. Y., Dec. 20, 1915.....459.16
Same—Same, Sept. 25, 1908.....409.10
Same—Same, June 8, 1909.....453.02
Same—Same, April 12, 1911.....534.83
Pederson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., Jan. 8, 1916.....127.65
Petersen, Henry F.—G. E. Green, Commissioner, May 18, 1916.....108.00
Ray, Joseph, and Joseph Potter—B. Camfagere, March 22, 1915.....167.41
McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—M. Gallina, admx, June 18, 1916..120.07
Same—Same, May 9, 1914.....6,027.93
Same—Same, Nov. 18, 1914.....109.95
Perlman, Louis H.—Commercial Trust Co., Aug. 9, 1911.....511.02
Garland, Bernard F.—Gotham National Bank, Feb. 24, 1916.....369.31

In Bronx County.

Feigl, Jane M.—G. J. Haase, Dec. 24, 1915.....$1,858.02

A SCARCITY OF NEEDLES.

This Time They Are of the Kind Used in Sewing Furs.

Alarmed at the great scarcity of needles used in the fur sewing machines and the possibility that the entire fur industry may be tied up as a result of the shortage, members of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry, representing all the branches in the trade of the country, met yesterday in the rooms of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, to consider ways of getting the needles so urgently required.

A committee, of which Adolph Engel of A. & J. Engel, 20 West Thirty-third Street, is Chairman, was appointed to investigate the scarcity of needles and see if the situation cannot in some way be relieved. The committee will report back to the main organization at a meeting which will probably take place today. There is strong likelihood, so it was said yesterday, of an appeal being made to Washington, either to the Department of Commerce or to the State Department.

For a time, even though the British blockade was on, needles were brought into this country by means of the parcel post from Germany. This way of getting supplies has been stopped for some time and the industry, according to statements made yesterday by the furriers, is in a critical condition that will steadily become worse if no relief is afforded.

The needles used by the fur manufacturers are of a special construction for the machines that sew the skins into coats, muffs, scarfs, &c. It was said yesterday that if the manufacturers must go back to hand sewing it will be possible to produce only a very small portion of the fur garments that are ordinarily turned out. Not only will the manufacturers be seriously affected if the necessary needles are not obtained, but operatives in all branches of the industry may be forced out of employment.

TOMATO PRODUCTS' TESTS.

Must Be Met Before Imports of Them Will Be Admitted.

The Secretary of Agriculture has asked the Treasury Department to assist in giving publicity to the conditions under which the Department of Agriculture will recommend exclusion of shipments of tomato products. The order is intended to inform importers of the tests which are to be applied in determining whether tomato products are adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs act, and therefore liable to be refused admission under the provisions of Section 2 of that act.

The Bureau of Chemistry, the notice said, had instructed the chiefs of its inspection districts to notify importers that the department will recommend the exclusion from the country of all shipments of tomato products offered for entry on and after Sept. 1 next, if the tomato products, upon examination under the conditions prescribed in Bureau of Chemistry circular 68, are found to contain yeasts and spores, or bacteria, or mold filaments in excess of specified limits.

These limits are: Yeasts and spores per 1-60 cubic millimetre, 125; bacteria per cubic centimetre, 100,000,000; mold filaments in 66 microscopic fields of the microscope fields. It was stated that the department was considering the fixing of lower limits for concentrated tomato products which will be published as soon as determined upon.

It's an Ill Wind—or Flood.

Strange as it may seem, not all of the cotton mills located in the flooded districts of the South were injured by the high waters of the last week or ten days. In one case, at least, they were the direct means of a mill saving money. This mill, because of an insufficient supply of water power, was obliged to install a steam power plant, which it has been using, wholly or in part, as the occasion required. According to information received yesterday, it has not been necessary to use the engine since the high water came. This has saved the mill at least 100 tons of coal, and, while the actual cash saving was not given, it must have been a tidy sum, all things considered.

Hospital to Adjoin Schiff Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors today opened negotiations for the purchase of twenty-two acres of land adjoining the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker, as the site for the county's proposed $100,000 Tuberculosis Hospital. Many wealthy residents of the section have objected, but it is said no objection came from Mr. Schiff, although the proposed site will immediately adjoin his land.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; Abe Rubel, Jr., silks, dress goods, fancy goods, notions; McAlpin.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 72 Madison Av.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; W. E. Glass, books, stationery; 37 W. 26th.
ATLANTA—J. Froshin, general merchandise; Woodward.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Bowman Bros.; Mrs. S. Bowman, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss A. M. Gallagher, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. Kierst, rugs, trunks; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; A. Ambieter, linens, bedspreads, notions, canopies, art goods; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Mayer, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 854 4th Av.
BEACH, N. D.—Golden Rule; F. S. Jones, general merchandise; Somerset.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Sak & Co.; L. T. Stern, general mdse.; J. Saks, representing; J. K. Saks, B. N. Levy, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Silverfield & Levin; Mr. Silverfield, suits; 1,140 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. K. Sterne, books, stationery; 110 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss A. Mundy, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 38th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; F. H. Crocker, shoes; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Thompson, suits; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. Keogh, men's Palm Beach suits; 482 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 482 4th Av.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Laurel Mfg. Co.; C. Silverman, dress goods; Miss F. Rubenovitz, trimmings; Breslin.
BOSTON—Dickman & Levin; A. E. Levin, cloaks, suits; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furn. goods; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts, children's dresses; Mrs. Milliken, infants' coats, hats, caps; Miss Conners, furs; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Morrissey, waists; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Peck, girls', misses' undermuslins, basement buyers; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, d

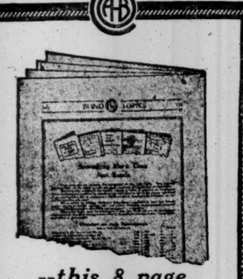
AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Operating in 74 communities located in 6 States, and serving a population estimated at 659,000, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 5 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Descriptive circular on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York



--this 8 page Circular T-200

containing a selected list of July Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

sent free on request.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Sound Mortgage Bond Investment
Yielding over 5%

We recommend for the careful investor the

Gen. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds
of the
Southern Cal. Edison Co

How these bonds are secured
The prosperity of the Company
The territory covered
And other important information will be furnished those requesting a copy of our Circular No. 130.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

THE projected plan to provide greater Internal Revenue by doubling the present rate of Federal Income Tax should materially increase the demand for Municipal Bonds. Such bonds are not only entirely exempt from the tax, but their interest need not be included in an income report.

We will send on request our list of high grade Municipals yielding from 3.60% to 5.25%.

Write for Circular "X"

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

1916 Edition of Booklet
Public Utility Bonds
is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
Send for Booklet No. 50.
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Brisk Advance—The War News—Foreign Supplies of Our Securities.

After a display of strength which extended to many of the active stocks, the market yielded again to selling which carried prices under the closing level of last week. As had been expected, United States Steel retained the leadership at the outset of the day's trading, but in that, as in most other active issues, enough stock was encountered later to force recessions.

The market acted very much as though stock bought to protect prices at the lower levels of the previous decline were being liquidated yesterday after the recovery which came about largely as a result of overextension of the bear position. Short covering was still a factor in the trading, but the active influence of this buying ran its course soon after the opening. There was not enough fresh buying combined with this short covering to absorb readily the stock which came into the market from various sources, including, probably, some stock sold short by traders who took the view that the recovery during recent days was nothing more than a natural rebound from a rather sharp decline and that for such a movement it had already run far enough.

This view of the market dissociated it almost entirely from the news, but there was not much news yesterday which could be formulated into any very forceful market influence. The thing most talked about was today's meeting of the Steel Directors and the action which they may take in respect to dividends. In this matter the stage of market discussion was reached yesterday in which the Street was saying that something more than had been suggested in the way of an additional dividend would be needed to bring about any further advance in the stock. In other words, it was being argued by many that an additional dividend had already been discounted. It was this as much as any disbelief in an additional dividend on Steel which brought about the selling which carried the stock below Saturday's final price after it had moved forward into new ground in the early part of the day. Estimates of the last quarter's earnings have run so high that it is most unlikely that they will be exceeded, and the dividend predictions have also covered the whole range of probability, but it is not always easy to determine in advance just what the prevailing expectation in such matters is. It is easy to take an average of the predictions or estimates, but that is not a sure way to determine just what would meet the expectations of the majority. If the action of the Steel Directors today exceeds those expectations, it will be fair to assume that this factor has not been discounted; but that is not a predeterminable fact.

Wars news is proceeding favorably to the market, but the offensives against Germany have in no quarter up to this time assumed proportions which in themselves assure the collapse of the German defense or the early termination of the war. The great offensive is so far a slow-moving body. Of the cost of such movements aside from the frightful human cost, we have a reminder in the figures laid before Parliament by Premier Asquith in asking for a new credit of $2,250,000,000. The daily cost, which was referred to in Parliament last week as having risen to $30,000,000, seems still to be running at about $25,000,000. The larger figure included ordinary Government expenditures, and also, among other things, outlays in England for the purchase of American securities, through which credits will be established here either by the sale of the securities or by their pledge in loans. This is a side light on the extent of the preparations which the British Government is making for further financing of war expenditures with the aid of the American securities still owned in England. The operation is still being conducted on a large scale. There is a reminder here of the source from which come a good many of the securities which have to be absorbed by this market or upon which the banks here are or will be called upon to make advances.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt...6		Dec.15,'16	100	100½	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	95¾	96⅜	6.00
Argen. Govt...6		Dec.15,'17	100	100½	5.33
Argen. Govt...6		May15,'20	99⅞	100⅜	5.75
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.75
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.92
Prov. of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99⅜	100¼	4.75
Prov. of Man..5		Feb., 1920	99½	99¾	5.25
Norweg. Gov..6		Feb., 1923	105	107	4.73
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct. 15,'16	100¼	100⅝	2.00
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅛	4.12
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99¾	100⅛	
Prov. of N. B..5		Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd..5		July, 1919	98	99	5.35
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Gov..6		Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.87
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	99	99⅝	5.25
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.45
Am. Loco.....5		July, 1916	100	100⅛	4.15
Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.5		Jan. 15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	99¼	99⅜	4.50
Am. Thread...4		Jan., 1919	97½	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.5		Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.95
A. T. & S. F.5		June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R.L.& P.6		July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. Coast L.4		June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T...5		July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.95
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	98½	99⅛	5.40
Can. Pac....6		Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.70
C. P. R. L.6		May, 1918	102	103¼	3.50
C. B. & Q...4		July, 1921	97⅛	97⅜	4.50
C. & W. Ind.5		Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.5		July, 1916	99	95	..
Cities Service.7		May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E..6		Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5		May, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.85
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	98	99	5.50
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.62
Inter. Harv...5		Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.58
L. Gas & El..-		Apr., 1918	100¼	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry. ..6		June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6		June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1916	98	99	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	99	98	7.80
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½		May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	99⅛	99⅜	6.55
Nor. S. Pow..6		Apr. 1, '26	98¾	99	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 5,'21	100¼	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.5		Mar., 1919	99¼	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5		Feb.19,'19	95¼	96¼	6.65
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.80
U.Ry.G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98¼	99	..
U.S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5		Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...6		Mar., 1917	100¼	101¾	4.90
Wm. R.Arms.5		Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.75
V. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 22.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,883,000	$18,000
Loans, dis., & inv.	424,280,000	*$6,286 000
Ind. dep., inc. U. S.	326,902,000	*4,457,000
Due to banks	126,130 000	*2,075,000
Time deposits	32,362,000	*937,000
Exchange clearances	14,441,000	*6,822,000
Due from banks	38,785,000	*876 000
Cash, reserves	25,780,000	27,000
Res. in F. R. Bank	23,902,000	3,896,000
Res. with other banks	35 189,000	4,879,000
Reserve excess	2,267,000	335,000
New York excess	19 549,000	5,087,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	4,442,000	4,156,000
Total excess	26,258,000	9,578,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	408,716
Same day last year	885,648
Same day two years ago	474,747
Year to date	92,663,030
Same period last year	72,164,199
Same period in 1914	42,885,156

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	53	100	Acme Tea	52	52	52	52	— ½
96	97½	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	96	96	96	96	— ¾
18¾	19	3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	18	19⅛	18	18⅞	+1⅛
7⅞	8¼	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
22	22⅜	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23	22¼	22½	...
89⅜	89⅞	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	90	91¼	89⅜	89⅞	...
170	185	100	Am. B. S. & P. pf. tr.	175	175	175	175	+7
55⅝	56	3,800	Am. Can	56⅛	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ¾
100	111	267	Am. Can pf	110	110½	110	110½	+½
58¼	58⅝	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	59⅛	59⅜	58¼	58⅝	— ⅛
141	142½	600	Am. Coal Products	145	143⅞	141⅛	141⅛	— ⅜
52½	54½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	...
98	102	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
10⅞	11	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
53	53½	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅜	54¾	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
28	28¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅜	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
18¼	19⅛	100	Am. Linseed	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅝
63¾	63¾	9,800	Am. Locomotive	63	63	63¾	63¾	+1¼
100¾	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	+1
93⅞	94	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¼	94⅝	94	94¼	— ⅜
110½	112	50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	...
93¾	93⅜	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅜
40½	50	500	Am. Steel Fdries	50¼	50¼	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅜
100¼	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	+ ⅜
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ⅛
129¼	129¾	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129¼	129⅞	129¼	129⅞	...
223	224	900	Am. Tobacco	224½	224¾	222¾	222¾	— 1⅞
95	95¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	...
28	28⅞	3,100	Am. Writing P. pf	29	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	...
34⅜	35¼	2,300	Am. Zinc L. S.	37	37	34⅝	35¼	— ⅞
60	65	200	Am. Zinc L.S.pf.x d	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ½
79⅜	79⅝	8,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	79⅜	80¼	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
104⅛	104⅝	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅛	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
98⅞	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
111½	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line	111¼	111¾	111	111	— 1½
63	64	400	At., Gulf & W. I	64½	64½	62¾	63¼	+ ⅛
71¼	71¾	7,700	Baldwin Loco	73¼	73⅞	71⅛	71⅛	— 1⅞
86¾	87	1,550	Baltimore & O. x i	87¼	87¾	86¾	86⅞	...
74¾	75¼	200	Balt. & O. pf. x d	75⅜	75⅜	75	75	— ⅛
85	85	10	Bank of Commerce	172	172	170¼	170½	...
435	455	10	Bethlehem Steel	440	440	440	440	...
84¾	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+ ¼
130	131	100	Bklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	...
56	57	200	Brown Shoe	56	56	56	56	— ½
8¼	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
68¾	69	5,100	Butte & Superior	69⅛	70⅛	68⅝	68⅝	— 1⅜
28¼	29	100	Butterick Co	28⅞	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
177½	178	650	Canadian Pacific	179¼	179¼	177½	177⅝	— ⅞
54½	55	700	Central Leather Co	54¾	55	54⅝	54⅝	...
107¼	108	200	Chandler Motor	107⅝	107⅞	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
80⅝	81¼	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	81¾	81⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅜
36	36½	100	Chi. G. Q. West. pf	36	36	36	36	...
96	96¼	1,500	Chi., Mil & St. P	96¾	96⅞	96	96	— ⅛
129	130	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¼	130¼	130½	130½	+ ½
128	129	50	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	...
20¼	20¾	2,650	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20⅞	21	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
20¼	20¾	500	Chile Copper	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	47¾	1,900	Chino Copper	47⅞	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	45	13,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	46	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
40¼	41	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
135	138	210	Consolidated Gas	136¼	136¼	135⅞	135⅞	— ⅛
96½	98	400	Continental Can	98	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
96½	98	50	Do. 1st pf	98	98	98	98	...
14	14½	100	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
90	90½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ½
68¾	68⅞	12,800	Crucible Steel	71½	71⅝	68¾	68¾	— 2¼
229	235	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	225	...
60¼	60½	5,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	60¾	61¼	60¼	60¼	...
93	93¼	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95¼	94⅞	95	...
220	229	200	Del., Lack. & West	225	225	225	225	...
35	35½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	35½	35½	35	35	...
137¾	139	100	Detroit Edison	138	139	139	139	+2½
43¾	44¼	6,000	Distillers' Securities	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	— 2⅛
4⅞	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
62	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	...
35¼	35¾	2,400	Erie	35¾	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	55	100	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
169½	170	4,700	General Electric	168	170¾	158¼	159	+1
480	530	500	General Motors	490	500	492	500	...
110⅛	114⅞	100	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	+2
73⅜	73½	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74½	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅝
118⅜	118½	200	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
35¼	35¾	700	G. N. certs. ore prop	35½	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
45¾	46	300	Greene-Cananea	47⅛	47⅜	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
74½	76	100	Gulf States Steel	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
83	85	300	Gulf States S. pf	82	83	82	83	+1
190	199	200	Helme (G. W.) Co	198¾	198¾	195	195	+15¼
104	104½	100	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
48¾	49⅜	37,200	Inspiration Copper	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
16½	17	1,000	Interboro Consol	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
74½	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74½	74¾	74¾	+ ¼
40½	41	500	Int. Agricul. pf	43	43	39½	40¾	— 3⅛
23¾	24	4,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25	25	24	24	— ¾
85	85¾	16,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr.	86¾	87½	85	85¼	— ⅜
44½	45	2,000	Int. Nickel	45¾	45¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
14¼	14½	5,900	Int. Paper	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
64½	65	1,650	Int. Paper pf	63	65	63	65	+1½
81	81½	300	Jewel Tea	79¾	81	79½	81	+2
71¼	71	100	Kelly Spring Tire	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
96	97½	800	Kelly Spring Tire pf	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	+ ½
46¼	46¼	5,400	Kennecott Copper	46¾	47¼	46	46¼	— ⅜
127	128	20	Kings Co. El. L. & P	128	128	128	128	...
70	71	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	73	73¼	70¼	70⅝	— 1⅜
20½	21	400	Lake Erie & West	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
45	45¼	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	45¾	45¾	43¾	44¼	+1½
78	78¼	400	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½	...
269	275	700	Liggett & Myers	266	272	266	272	+13⅜
81½	81½	25,900	Maxwell Motors	80	82⅝	80	81½	+1⅝
87½	87¾	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	88	88	87	87½	+ ⅛
57¾	58¼	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	59	59	58	58	— 1½
105	108½	150	May Dept. Str. pf	105	105	105	105	— 2½
99	99½	12,400	Mexican Petroleum	101	101	98¾	99	— 1⅝
34⅞	35	900	Miami Copper	34⅞	35	34¾	35	...
4⅝	5¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	7¼	2,500	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	2,400	Do., trust rcts	7	7	6¾	7	...
23	24	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
63½	64¼	100	Nat. Lead Co	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
112	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	50	Do., odd lots	17	17	17	17	...
124	126	400	N. Y. Air Brake	123	126	124	124	— 2
103	103¼	900	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	+ ¼
60½	61⅜	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅛	61¼	60⅞	61¼	...
26	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26½	26	26½	+ ½
126	127	500	Norfolk & Western	127¾	127¾	127	127	— ¾
87	89	100	Nor. Ohio T. & L	87	87	87	87	+2
111¼	111½	700	Northern Pacific	111½	111¼	111⅜	111½	— ¼
56½	56¾	5,100	Penn. R. R	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½	+ ⅛
39½	41	200	Philadelphia Co	40	41	40	41	+ ½
26	26½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
101	103	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
49	49¼	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	50	50¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
131	132	200	Public Service N. J.	131	131	131	131	+1
161	162	100	Pullman Co	161½	161½	161½	161½	...
44½	45	600	Railway Steel Sp	44¼	44¾	44	44	— 1¼
22⅞	23	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	6,500	Reading	98¾	98½	97	97½	— ⅛
42¾	44	200	Reading 1st pf	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Do., s 30 f	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
45	46	400	Reading 2d pf	45¾	47	45¾	46½	+2
45	46	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅝	48	45¾	45¾	— 2½
108¼	110	30	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
16½	17	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
38	38½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	— ¼
195½	196	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	195½	195½	195½	195½	— ½
26½	26⅞	400	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1⅞
70	71	700	Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	...
11½	11⅝	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	...
23½	24	600	Southern Railway	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
⅝	⅞	1,000	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
129½	130	11,700	Studebaker Co	129½	129⅝	126¼	126⅝	+2
25	25	1,500	Tennessee Copper	25¾	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
192	192½	300	Texas Co	192¾	192¾	192	192	— 1¾
12	12	100	Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
113	113	100	Union B. & P. Co	113	113	113	113	+2
74	74½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	74	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅝
137¾	138	4,900	Union Pacific	137¾	138¾	137	138	— ¼
82¾	83	30	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
97½	98	4,000	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98¾	97½	98	+1½
157¼	158	1,600	United Fruit Co	158	158¾	157¼	157¼	...
10⅝	11	400	United Rys. Invest	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22	22	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	23½	23½	23	23	...
19	21	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
105⅝	105⅞	37,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	115¼	115¾	105¾	105⅝	— 9
53⅜	53⅞	1,600	U. S. Rub	54	54	53¾	53¾	+ ⅝
68	69	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	69¼	69¼	68½	68½	— ⅝
86	86¼	66,400	U. S. Steel	88¾	87¼	86	86	— ⅜
117¾	118	1,150	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117¾	117⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	76¾	3,000	Utah Copper	76¾	77	76¼	76½	— ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	100	Utah Securities	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
42	45	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108	108	108	108	—2
...	...	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	44	44	...
...	...	200	Vulcan Detinning	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
...	...	100	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
...	...	800	Wabash pf. A	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	— ⅛
26½	28	300	Western Maryland	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
56¾	57	6,100	Westingh. E. & M	57⅜	58¼	56⅜	56⅜	—1⅛
60¼	60⅝	13,200	Willys-Overland x d	63	63	60¼	60⅝	—2¼
105⅜	106	100	Willys-Overland pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
52	53	600	Wisconsin Central	54	54	52	52	—2
136¾	137¼	100	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	137	137	137	137	+ ⅜
97	104	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.25	38.75	38.25	38.75
Lead	6.35	....	....	6.40
Spelter	10.25	....	10.25	....
Antimony	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.00

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities,

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
City of Moscow 4½2%'s of 1912 due in 1961
City of Moscow 5%'s of 1908 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5%'s of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5%'s of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½% of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½%'s
City of Yalta 5%'s
Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

¶ We are reprinting in pamphlet form from the Wall Street Journal of July 21st an article dealing with the estimated sales and earnings for the current year of the following companies:

Sears-Roebuck
F. W. Woolworth
S. S. Kresge
McCrory Stores
Acme Tea Co., Inc.
Jewel Tea Co.

MERRILL, LYNCH & Co.

This pamphlet, T-123, and any further information you may desire will be mailed on request.

7 Wall St. New York

Established 1873
TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad St., New York.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL DEAL IN:
Standard Gas Light 5s
N. Y. & East River Gas 5s
New York Steam
Horn & Hardart
Am. Typefounders Com.
United Lead C. 5s
Richmond & Allegh'y 1st 4s
Kensico Cemetery
N.Y. & Qu. El.Lt.& P. Com.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Am. Seeding Mach. Pfd.
New York Curtain
Colorado Yule Marble 2nd

Am. Sumatra Tobacco Sk.
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Singer Manufacturing Co.
American Brass Stock
Unlisted Securities Department
ROBINSON & CO.
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Large or Small
Investors
Your order will receive personal attention whether for odd lots or 100 share lots.
Booklet No. 6, on the "Working Dollar," of especial interest at this time—sent on request.
HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members {New York Stock / New York Cotton} *Exchanges*
71 Broadway, New York City
215 Montague St., Brooklyn N. Y.
12 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
781 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

HOW you may buy as little as one share of stock for cash. Send for Booklet D-15, "Odd Lot Investment."
John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
42d St. & Broadway. | 125th St.& Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., B'klyn.
105 West 82d Street. | 810 Broad St.,Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange.

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Rep. Iron & Steel 5% to net 5⅛8%

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 5969 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
60	Am. Lt. & Tr.	368½	367¼	367	370
960	Cities Service	304½	296	297	300
1,120	Cities Serv. pf.	87	86½	86¼	87
500	†Com'nwealth	65	64	64	65
400	†Com'w'th pf.	86	85	85	86
270	†Consum. P. pf.	89	87	87	89
10	Interstate E. pf.	95	90	90	95
585	Ohio Cities Tr.	69¼	67¼	68	69
725	Rep. Ry. L.&P.	40	39½	39¼	39¾

BOND.

$25,000	Com. Pr. 6s.	103	102	102	108

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	48	50
Adirondack Electric	24	26
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
*American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	16	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	28
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	95
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	87
Electric L. & S. pf.	100	102
Emp. D. E. pf.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	77½
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	..	..
Gas & Electric Securities	296	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	99	52
International Traction	49	94
International Traction pf.	90	36
Interstate Electric	32	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Mississippi River Power	14	42
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	65
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	88
Northern States Power	88½	97
Northern States Power pf.	96	62
Northern Texas Electric	57	87
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	48
Ozark P. & W.	44	59¾
Pacific Gas & Electric	59	90
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87	91
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	86
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	18¾
Puget Sound Traction	15	55
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	35
Pennsylvania Light Co.	30	83
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	73	..
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	75
Republic Railway & Light pf.	72	23
Securities Corp. General	18	85
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	94
Southern California Edison	92¾	106
Southern California Edison pf.	104	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	10
*Standard Gas & Electric	15	40
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39¼	187½
Tampa Electric	134	10
Tenn. Railway & Light	10	50
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	88
Toledo Traction pf.	88	51
Toledo Traction	48	17
United Gas & Electric	14	73
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	17
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	51
United Light & Railways	49	77
United Light & Railways pf.	74	20
Western Power	19	99
Western Power pf.	67½	

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	89½	100¾
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Denver G. & E. 6s.	101	102
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.	96¾	97¾
Denver Gas & E. ref. 5s.	101	101¾
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98¼	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99¼
Helena Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s.	80	82
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	99½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	97¼	98¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98¾	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s.	86½	..
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101¼
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	94

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

		Increase.
2d week July	$24,310	$1,417

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

		Decrease.
2d week July	9,584	327

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	10,964	10,586	10,475
Tot. op. rev.	18,587,669	11,968,614	11,544,276
Tot. op. ex.	11,115,029	7,783,489	7,950,428
Op. income	4,820,944	3,595,362	3,080,616
Twelve months:			
Tot. op. rev.	152,694,228	129,865,875	138,520,258
Tot. op. ex.	97,443,658	87,755,842	93,662,267
Taxes	7,023,826	6,871,373	7,162,625
Op. income	48,189,971	35,689,614	37,695,367

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO. (subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co.) for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	121,082	86,069	35,013
Net aft. taxes	68,038	52,373	15,665
Gross, 12 mos.	1,259,500	860,231	399,269
Net aft. taxes	774,571	501,106	273,465

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. of Baltimore for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross	7,431,799	6,709,402	642,397
Net aft. taxes	3,585,692	3,212,819	370,874
Fixed chgs.	1,580,038	1,640,361	*60,304
Net income	2,003,635	1,572,457	431,177
Dividends	1,131,809	1,064,629	67,175
Surplus	871,831	507,829	364,003
Depr. reserve	550,000	460,000	90,000
Contingent res.	134,542	47,828	86,714
Bond discount	90,000	.....	90,000
Net surplus	97,289	.....	97,289
Three months:			
Gross	1,846,445	1,648,807	197,638
Net aft. taxes	852,728	729,239	123,489
Sur. aft. chgs.	480,601	314,145	166,546

*Decrease.

CONSUMERS' POWER OF MICHIGAN for June—

	1916.	P. C. Gain Over 1915.
Gross	364,335	21.98
Net	228,566	20.65
Surplus	183,172	40.34
Balance after pf. divs.	94,797	54.41
6 months' gross	2,258,896	24.00
Net	1,475,030	18.65
Surplus	870,298	29.57
Balance after pf. divs.	645,043	37.05
12 months' gross	4,340,209	22.07
Net	2,821,971	20.62
Surplus	1,613,633	34.75
Balance after pf. divs.	1,185,008	46.38

GREAT WESTERN POWER CO. OF CALIFORNIA, subsidiary of Western Power Co. of New York, for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	296,828	232,821	64,007
Net after taxes	190,530	165,802	24,728
Total income	225,624	183,981	41,643
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,338	77,402	7,936
Bal. aft. divs. on Cal. El.			
Gen. pf.	72,838	64,902	7,938
12 mos. gross	3,449,012	2,770,962	678,049
Net after taxes	2,261,627	1,950,583	311,044
Total income	2,570,487	2,149,925	420,563
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,082,505	906,794	175,711
Bal. aft. divs on Cal. El.			
Gen. pf.	932,505	756,794	175,711

For the twelve months interest on the funded debt was earned 1.73 times, and on June 30, 1916, 21,776 consumers were connected with the lines, compared with 17,559 June 30, 1915, while the connected load June 30, 1916, was 175,005 kilowatts, compared with 130,599 kilowatts June 30, 1915.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY for June—

Gross	68,616	64,984	3,634
Sur. aft. exp. & chgs.	5,233	3,005	2,228
6 mos. gross	419,811	392,060	27,751
Sur. aft. exp. & chgs.	44,426	23,589	20,837

Industrial.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., for the six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net sales	$8,471,504	$6,730,582	$7,283,620
Op. expenses	6,382,946	5,629,087	6,194,652
*Reserves	.....	.....	124,216
Interest	5,207	1,735	10,707
Depreciation	106,752	112,456	107,925
Net profits	1,376,599	986,704	846,720

*Reserves are now deducted from inventories, to conform with regulations of corporation tax inspectors.

BIG POSTAL SAVINGS GAINS.

New York and Brooklyn Lead Cities With Increases in Deposits.

All June records for postal savings deposits were eclipsed last month, when a net gain of more than $3,800,000 was rolled up, quadrupling the net increase for June, 1915. The gains were general throughout the country, notably in the smaller industrial centres, according to figures given out at the New York Post Office yesterday.

Country-wide prosperity of wage earners and liberalizing postal savings legislation of May 18 last, which removed the limit on deposits of $100 a month and increased the amount that may be accepted from a depositor to $1,000, are given as causes for the increase. Some of the largest gains, which are led by New York and Brooklyn, follow:

New York, $528,912; Brooklyn, $262,205; Detroit, $167,252; Chicago, $123,042; Boston, $91,069; Pittsburgh, $88,304, and Butte, Mon., $76,171.

On June 30, 7,701 Post Offices were accepting deposits in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. All but 854 of the depository offices were of the Presidential grade. The number of depositors approximated 608,000, with $86,000,000 standing to their credit. Of this sume $73,000,000, or over four-fifths, was accumulated at the 448 offices having deposits of $20,000 and over. Of the Post Offices having $100,000 on deposit, five showed a gain of more than 100 per cent. in the fiscal year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	..
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	..
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days.....3½@3¾% | 5 months.....4
90 days.....3¾ | 6 months.....4
4 months.....3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.73⅛	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	..
Cables	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	..
Marks—				
Demand	72.56¼	72.87½	72.87½	—.18¾
Cables	72.62½	72.43¾	72.43¾	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the mint rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
95.28	Berlin	72.87½	72.43¾
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28⅝
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.45	30.50
5.1826	Italy	6.44½	6.44
20.26	Austria	12.50	12.54
26.73	Scandinavia	28.70	28.80
19.20	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	41.37½	41.43¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.45	49.55
	Shanghai	68.50	67.50
	India—		
82.44	Bombay	33.00	....
82.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.87½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.40	41.50
82.44	Rio	24.45	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $284,479,806; balance, $13,429,224; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,830,786.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, off 1-16d; in New York, 63¼c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@52¾c.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

The Annalist publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. Every Monday. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
3,640	Alaska Gold	17⅝	19⅜	17⅛	18⅞
5,295	Amer. Zinc	38¾	37	35	35¼
815	*Am. Zinc pf.	65⅝	66½	65¾	66
25	Anaconda	80	80	80	80
355	Ariz. Comm'l	8⅛	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
1,415	Butte & Sup.	70	70¼	68⅝	68¾
265	Cal'mat & Ariz	69	70	69	69½
20	C'l'met & Hec.	525	529	525	529
30	Chino	45	48	48	48
250	Copper Range	58	58⅜	58	58
10	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
85	Granby	81½	82	81½	82
40	Greene Canan.	40¾	42¾	40¾	41¾
40	Hancock	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Indiana	2	2	2	2
130	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
20	Isle Royale	23½	23½	23½	23½
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
850	Keweenaw	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
50	Mason Valley	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
285	Mass. Cons.	12	12	12	12
20	Miami	35	35	35	35
225	Michigan	3	3	3	3
180	Mohawk	82½	82½	81	81
10	Nevada Cons.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
25	New Arcadian	5	5	5	5
100	New Idria	11	11½	11	11½
140	North Butte	21	21	21	21
50	North Lake	11	11	11	11
50	Old Dominion	62	62	62	62
121	Osceola	82	82	81½	81½
190	Pond Creek	12¾	12½	12	12½
65	Quincy	83	83	82	82
150	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
75	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
45	Shattuck	26¾	27	26¾	27
10	St. Mary's L'd.	73	73	73	73
885	Superior & B.	3½	4	3½	4
60	Trinity	5	5	5	5
800	Tuolumne	37c.	37c.	37c.	37c.
320	U. S. Smelting	69½	69¾	68¾	69
48	U. S. Sm. pf.	59¾	60¾	60¼	60¾
185	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
20	Utah Copper	76½	76½	76½	76½
1,015	Utah Metal	7	7⅜	7	7¼
50	Victoria	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
10	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	Wolverine	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & Alb.	182¼	182¼	182½	182½
16	Boston Elev.	74	74¾	74	74¾
696	Boston & Me.	44	44½	44	44
21	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾
10	Union Pacific	137	137	137	137
7	W. End St.Ry.	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Ch pf.	99	99	98½	99
90	Am. Sugar	110	110	109½	109½
84	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
218	Am. T. & T.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¾
187	Am. Wool. pf.	95¾	96	95	95½
15	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
1,275	A. G. & W. I.	64	64½	63¾	63¾
125	G.G.& W.I.pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65
5	Cuban Cement.	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
75	E. Boston Ld.	10	10	10	10
28	Gen. Electric.	169	170¼	169	170¾
5	Mass. Gas.	80	80	80	80
20	Mergenthaler	165	165	165	165
18	N. E. Teleph.	135	135	135	135
50	Nipe Bay	152	152	152	152
125	Nova Sco. St'l	129	129	129	129
53	Pullman	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
135	Swift & Co.	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
73	Torrington	43½	44	43½	43¾
221	United Fruit.	158	159	157½	158
1,104	Un. Shoe Ma.	54	54	53¾	54
18	U. S. Ma. pf.	80	80¾	80	80¾
1,050	U. S. Steel	86¾	87	86¼	86¾
1,388	Ventura Oil	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛

BONDS.

$9,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	82	82	82	82
1,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Swift 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Balt. Tube	121	121	121	121
10	Bank of Balt.	154	154	154	154
100	Cosden Ref. buyer 60 dys	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,805	Cosden Ref.	17	17	16¾	16¾
980	C. O. & G.	15⅞	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜
721	C. O. & G. pf.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
272	Con. Power	114	114	113¾	114
115	Con. Pow. pf.	113¼	113¼	113½	113½
588	Davidson Ch.	46	47	44½	47
20	Indust'l Bldg.	85	85	85	85
50	Maryland Cas.	80½	80½	80½	80½
1	Mt. V. M. pf.	51	51	51	51
120	Penn. W. & P.	76¾	77	76¾	76¾
55	Sapulpa G. pf.	11	11	11	11
10	Un. Ry. & El.	26½	26½	26½	26½

BONDS.

$33,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	100½	100½	108½	108½
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	G. A. con. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾
1,000	Jer. C. Tr. 5s.	90	90	90	90
5,000	Mil. Ref. 4½s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	U.R.&E. fdg. 5s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	U.R.& E. 1st4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Wil. & W. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Booth Fish. pf.	80	80	80	80
5	Chi. Pneu. Tool	69	69	69	69
10	Hart, S. & M.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
50	Lindsay Light.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
30	Mont. Ward pf.	114	114	113¾	114
5	Nat. Carbon pf.	123	123	123	123
50	Public Service.	112	112	112	112
20	Public Serv. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
50	Sears	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,550	Stew't Warner.	102¾	104¼	102¾	103½
234	Swift & Co.	135	135	135	135
45	Union Carbide.	182	182	182	182
26	Paper Board	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Paper Board pf.	94	94	94	94

BONDS.

$4,000	Telephone 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6,000	Public Serv. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	Chicago Ry.	87	87	87	87
2,500	Swift & Co. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Armour 4½s.	93½	93½	93⅜	93⅜
10,000	City Rys.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼
6,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
190	Am. Rys. pf.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
24	Buf. & Sus.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Buf. & Sus. pf.	54	54	54	54
100	Elec. Stor. Bat.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
7	Hunt & Broad Top pf.	9	9	9	9
69	Ins. Co. N. A.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
150	Lake Sup. Corp.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
91	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75	75
54	Lehigh Valley	78½	78½	78	78
35	North. Central.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
865	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝
25	Phila. Co. pf.	40	40	40	40
1,200	Phila. Electric.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
3,366	Phil. R. T. t. c.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20
60	Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
540	Tono. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
738	Union Traction.	43¾	44	43¾	44
82	Unit. Gas Imp.	88	88	87½	87½
50	Welsbach	41	41	41	41
100	Warwick I. & S.	9¼

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Chicle Com.
100 American District Tele. of N. J.
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Guaranty Trust
25 Hanover Insurance
20 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 National Licorice Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Buckeye Pipe Line
50 Continental Insurance
100 Central Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
5 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Lawyers Mortgage
25 Southern Pipe Line
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WE DEAL IN

American Chicle
American Brass
Bucyrus Company
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry.
Electric Properties Corp.
Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Great Western Sugar
Manati Sugar
Otis Elevator
Otis Senson Elevator Pfd.
Remington Typewriter 6s
Standard Screw
Singer Manufacturing

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Yukon-Alaska Trust

(Guggenheim Exploration Co.)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Manati Sugar
Stocks—Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We Offer For Sale

25 Am. Graphophone Com.
50 Eastern Steel 1st. Pfd.
50 Empire S. and I. Pfd.
50 National Casket
25 U. S. Finishing Pfd.
50 United Publishers Pfd.A.

DAWSON, LYON & POLK
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
32 WALL STREET NEW YORK

American Gas & Elec. Com.
Colorado Power Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power Com.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Northern States Power Com.
Western Power Com.

Sierra & San Fran. 2nd 5s, 1941
Utah Securities 6s, 1922

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

WE HAVE ORDERS IN

Amer. Chicle Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Nassau Electric 4s, 1951

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Dayton Pow. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Adirondack Elec. Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Power & Lt. Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Tenn. Railway Light & Power
Common
CHASE & FALK
80 Wall Street Telephone Hanover 882

Michigan United Railway 5s
East St. Louis & Suburban 5s
Interstate Electric 6s
Rep. Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.

GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Hercules Powder Com.
Sullivan Machinery Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Chalmers Motor
Amer. Graphophone
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
80 Broad St. NEW YORK
1305 Dime Bank Bldg. DETROIT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Reaction Follows Early Show of Strength—Good Inquiry for Motors and Oils.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 310,361 shares of stocks and $205,000 of bonds.

The sale of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 51,278; oil, 57,568, and mining, 201,515. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aeolian-W ..	22	22	22	22
5,400	‡Aetna Exp..	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	8¾
3,500	‡Am. W. P..	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
100	‡Butler Chem.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	C. Nat. G. C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Car, L. & P..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	‡Chev. Motor..216		223	216	217
90	Corp. R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
120	Driggs-Sea ...100		104	100	103
100	‡E. & J. Corp.	38	38	38	38
1,200	‡Emerson Mot.	4⅛	4	4	4
200	Emer. Phon...	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
300	‡Essex Motors	76	77	76	77
1,400	‡F.-L. Phono.	3	3	2⅞	3
200	‡G., W. & W.	42	42½	42	42½
100	Grant M. C..	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Hart. Corp...	72	72	72	72
1,700	‡Hendee Mfg.	32	32	31	31
530	Hupp Motors.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
3	H. S. C. pf...	96	96	96	96
100	Int. Rubber..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
150	‡Int. Motors..	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,280	‡Joplin O. S..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
1,000	Kapo Mfg. Co	6	6	6	6
100	K. Bronze pf.	23	23	23	23
950	‡Kelsey W...	63½	*63½	*60	60½
1,050	‡Kel. W. pf..101		*101	100¼	100½
500	‡Lake T. B..	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅛
1,000	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	‡Maxim Mun.	5	5½	4⅝	4⅝
3,500	‡Midvale St..	64	64½	62	62¾
200	Mo. Pac., w. i.	23	23½	23	23½
120	‡P. Eng. & M.	99	99	95	95
750	‡Princess Mot	1	1¼	1	1¼
525	‡Pull. V. pf..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
150	‡Pull. V. pf..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
10	Spring. Body.	77	77	77	77
1,000	‡St. J. Lead..	15¼	15¾	15	15¾
3,200	‡Stutz Motor.	64	64½	62⅝	63
500	Submar. Boat V. t. ctfs...	35	35	34	34½
700	‡Tob. Prod....	44½	45	44½	44⅝
200	U. S. Ship..	6	6	6	6
7,000	‡United Mot..	70	70	68½	69
200	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	United Zinc...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	‡Utah Metal..	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,200	White Mot....	54⅛	54½	54	54
300	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc Concen.	4	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo.-Am. O.	15½	15⅛	15¼	..
1	Ill. Pipe Line.	170	170	170	— 1
75	Prairie P. L.	223	222	223	+ 1
21	Sp. Pipe L..	194	194	194	..
21	S. O. of Ind.	572	570	570	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	††Alb. P. Ld. (a prospect)	58	58	58	58
575	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)...	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞
3,500	Cos. O. & G.	15⅜	15⅜	14½	14⅝
1,500	‡C. O. & G.pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
500	‡Federal Oil..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡Inter. Pet...	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
3,100	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ..	½	½	⅜	½
200	††Keyst. Oil of N. Y.....	74	74	74	74
700	††Midwest Oil	46	48	46	47
150	Met. Pet....	13½	13⅝	13	13
5,000	‡Musko. Ref..	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,900	††N.Y.-Ok. O.	90	91	89	90
8,000	††Okla. Oil...	10	11	10	10
4,000	Ok. Tr. & R..	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞
6,700	†Om. O. & G.	55	58	55	58
3,000	‡Prud. O.&G..	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil..	44	44	42	42
3,400	‡Tex. Pet.	73	73	72	74
7,000	‡Un. W. Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	‡Ven. Con. Oil	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
2,200	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Way. O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	††Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	††Atlanta	11	11	11	11
12,000	‡Adanac Sil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Am.-B. C. M. (a prospect)	58	58	58	58
14,000	††Arl Copper	54	62	54	62
2,200	Big L. C. C..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,000	‡Beaver Con.	37	37	37	37
2,000	‡Booth	15	15	15	15
3,000	Bos. & Mon..	⅛	1	⅛	⅛
900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	5	5	4¾	4¾
500	‡Calav. Cop..	5	5	5	5
2,500	Caledonia ...	69	70	69	70
100	Canada Cop...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Chief Con.	5	5	5	5
2,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Con. Cop. M..	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,500	Con. Nev.-U..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡Con. Home..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	††Doub.-H. S.	74	76	74	76
1,375	Dund.-A. O. (a prospect)	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	1¼
14,600	††Emma. Cop.	41	49	40	48
600	First Nat.	4¼	4¼	4	4
4,000	††Flor. Sil...	75	75	72	75
1,000	‡Giff. Cobalt.	6	6	6	6
100	Howe Sound..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,500	‡Gold Hill....	18	20	18	20
7,500	‡Gold'd Cons.	88	88	87	87
2,000	‡Gold'd Mer.	8½	8½	8½	8½
10,450	Green Monst.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Hels. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
700	‡Hemple Cop.	1	1	1	1
2,500	‡Homest'd C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Iron Blos'm	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	††Jim Butler.	86	87	86	87
1,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	76	77	76	77
1,200	††Kewanas ..	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Louisiana C.	17	18	17	18
1,500	††Marsh Min.	13½	14	13½	14
500	‡Mojave Tung.	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
3,500	††Mont. G. M.	86	86	75	75
500	‡Motor Sim.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
84,000	††Mother Lode	31½	33½	31½	32
4,600	††Newray M.	42	42	41	42
600	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
800	Nipissing M..	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
1,000	‡Oatman Lex. (a prospect)	64	65	64	65
500	‡Oatman Sc. (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
18,000	††Rex Con. M.	21	22	21	21
1,500	‡Rochester M.	57	57	56	56
1,000	Std. Silv.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,800	††Success M..	60	61	59	59
500	‡Temisk'ng ..	55	55	55	55
250	Ton. Ext.....	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼
250	Tungsten Co. of America..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,225	Un. Eastern..	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
4,500	††U.S.Cont.M.	8	8	8	8
200	Unity G.M.Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	‡W. End. Con.	89	89	87	88
3,500	‡White O. M..	7	7⅜	6½	7⅛
165	‡Yuk. Alaska trust cfs...	42	42½	42	42½
400	‡Yusca'n Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$65,000	‡Corden Oil 6s, w. i....	109½	109½	108½	108½
30,000	‡Int. Mer Mar. 6s, w. i....	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼
70,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s, w. i...100		100¼	100	100¼
10,000	‡Sulzburger & Sons Co., 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
30,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½

NOTE.—This correction of transaction reported last Saturday, was noted in official Curb sheet of yesterday: 1,000 Peterson Lake at 38c should have read Beaver Cons. ‡Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drg Syndicate...	12	14	12¼	14
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	19	18	18½
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	49	47	49
Lake T. B. 1st pf....	8	9	8	8½
Lynn Phonograph....	5	7	5	7
Mo. Pac. pf. w. i....	45	55	..	..
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	66	67	66	66½
Peerless M. T. Corp.	23	25	23	25
Saxon Motor Car Co.	77	80	76	80
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	115	120
Standard Motors	5⅜	6½	5⅜	6½
Triangle Film v. t. c.	2⅝	3	2½	2⅝
Unicorn Film	⅛	1¼	⅛	1⅛

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.....	85	88	85	88
Oklahoma Oil pf.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham Mines.....	10	10¼	10	10¼
Cerro de Pasco Cop.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Comstock Tunnel	8	10	8	10
Inspir. Need.....	65	67	65	67
Inter. & Im., M. & R.	1½	2	1½	2

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	68	65	68
American Brass	283	286	282	285
Atlas Powder	150	155	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	118	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	790	810	790	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	230	242	230	242
Du Pont Pow., deb...	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.....	295	305	295	310
Hercules Powder pf..	112	118	112	114
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	165	162	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch Rptg. Arms...	1200	1500	1500	1550

TO AID CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Alfred H. Smith Will Advise Reorganizers of Systems There.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission, which is seeking a solution of the railroad problem in Canada, arrived here yesterday from Ottawa and was in conference most of the forenoon with Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central, in his offices in the Grand Central Terminal.

Mr. Smith has been invited by the Canadian Railway Commission to make an examination of the railroad systems of that province and further assist in a plan of reorganization. Following the meeting between Mr. Smith and Sir Henry, it was learned that only a preliminary conference had been held.

Sir George Paish, the third member of the Canadian Railways Commission, is expected to arrive here from London about Sept. 1. The reorganization of the railroad systems of Canada, which has become more urgent since the European War, is considered unavoidable because of large yearly deficits in operating expenses. Some of the causes underlying the railroad troubles in Canada are said to be overdevelopment, building of railroad lines into undeveloped country, and war conditions.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining....	695	705	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line..	90	93	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg....	345	355	345	355
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line..	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	89	93	89	93
Eureka Pipe Line....	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil.....	158	162	158	162
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line....	170	173	170	173
Indiana Pipe Line....	91	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	10	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit	13	15	13	15
N. Y. Transit.....	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line..	96	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	228	230	227	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	59	58	59
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas....	365	365	365	370
Prairie Pipe Line....	221	224	220	223
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line...	191	194	191	194
South. Penn. Oil.....	345	340	345	345
Southwest. Penn	110	105	110	110
Standard Oil of Cal..	269	271	268	270
Standard Oil of Ind.	575	580	570	575
Standard Oil of Kan..	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky...	405	415	400	410
Standard Oil of Neb.	390	400	390	400
Standard Oil of N. J.	520	522	519	521
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	204	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	375	385	370	380
Swan & Finch.....	97	102	97	102
Tide Water Oil Co....	181	185	181	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	270	274	271	274
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Forty-six corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization was $2,463,500 and they included:

Monitor Motor Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, cars, carriages, wagons, boats, $1,000,000; B. Robins, M. E. Kaplan, M. Monfried, 290 Broadway.

Hyson-Derr & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, brokers, capital 12,500 shares, 10,000 without par value, carry on business with $300,000; C. B. Hyson, J. G. Wilson, J. A. Stone, 510 Audubon Av.

Rex Motor Co., Inc., motor engines, machinery, cars, carriages, carriage selling, $200,000; W. H. Wilson, W. A. Young, J. S. Starke, 110 West Hayes Av., Corona.

The Union Square Corporation, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; B. F. Allen, Jr., B. Ellison, A. A. Fraser, 165 Broadway.

F. Schmiekl & Co., Inc., leather goods, trunks, bags, tanneries, $50,000; W. N. and J. N. MacLean, B. H. Bryon, 300 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

The Bauer Chemical Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $100,000; C. S. Woodman, C. S. Keyes, T. E. Hodgkins, 869 President St., Brooklyn.

Russian Alliance Motors Corp., machinery, tools, novelties, cars, trucks, commission, $100,000; J. Deutsch, L. J. Rosett, A. Goldberg, 200 West 108th St.

The Auditing and Developing Co., Inc., auditing, accounting, installation systems, devices, $50,000; M. J. Spaid, S. P. Jacobia, C. W. Holton, Yonkers.

American Beverages Co., Inc., Canandaigua, beverages, fruits, cold storage, warehousing, forwarding, $50,000; V. G. Hart, C. Pond, C. Kuhn, Buffalo.

New Rochelle Storage Warehouse Co., Inc., New Rochelle, forwarding, furniture, auction rooms, garages, $25,000; F. J. Keeling, E. and E. Connolly, New Rochelle.

New Jersey Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, medicines, dyestuffs, $10,000; B. J. Pocker, E. J. and S. Liebovitz, 31 West 89th St.

Carlsbad Realty Corp'n, realty, construction, management, development, $10,000; E. H. Coller, L. Altschul, S. F. Karlebach, 300 East 195th St.

The New York Golden Star Bread Co., Inc., bakery shop, $10,000; H. Osterman, M. and L. Adel, 454 East 169th St.

Al Bloch, Inc., sponging, refinishing, woolens, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; D. Brill, B. Katz, A. Bloch, 19 South Park Av., Arverne.

Top Top Laundry, Inc., $10,000; C. R. Bradbury, J. Mandelbaum, O. Frisch, 1,861 1st Av.

Madge Whitehall, Inc., designing, gowns, wearing apparel, $10,000; E. Weaver, A. Brody, M. Whitehead, 22 East 45th St.

Millard's Gum Vending Corp'n, Eddyville, gum, candies, vending machines, $10,000; I. S. Ottenberg, E. L. and W. Millard, 215 West 125th St.

Tischler Roofing and Sheet Metal Works, Inc., roofers, sheet metal workers, $10,000; L. B., F. W. and A. Tischler, 1,431 Madison Av.

J. W. Werner Clothing Co., Inc., haberdashery, clothing, boots, shoes, wearing apparel, $10,000; A. L. Berman, A. Michaels, B. Herman, 1,600 2d Av.

Public Stores Corp'n of the Bronx, merchandise, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent business, $10,000; A. S. Wright, H. L. Reinhold, J. P. Berman, 2,490 Tiebout Av., Fordham.

Commercial Electric Sign Co., Inc., electric light signs, commercial signs, electric contract work, $5,000; O. Geballe, F. P. Schavel, E. Hartwig, 440 West 46th St.

Hampton Button Mfg. Co., Inc., buttons, bucklers, novelties, cloak, dress trade, $10,000; S. Lesser, H. S. Kohn, W. F. Slavik, 1,515 1st Av.

Ardent Motor Car Co., Inc., autos, trucks, taxis, engines, motors, $5,000; D. Melillo, A. E. Lafar, G. R. Cooper, 37 Liberty St.

Overland-Utica Co., Inc., Syracuse, autos, parts, accessories, supplies, agencies, $5000; T. F. Fitzpatrick M. B. and J. W. Lee, Jr., Syracuse.

Broff & Seiff, Inc., women's apparel, $5,000; H. Seiff, J. and E. Braff, 323 East 165th St.

Globe Costume Co., Inc., renting theatrical costumes, theatrical brokers agency, $10,000; E. Odierno, M. A. Verdi, G. J. Gindici, 556 West 180th St.

Arthur Pearson, Inc., managers, proprietors, theatres, $5,000; C. Crawford, J. C. Muldoon, E. G. Harrison, 118 West 57th St.

C. W. Daniels Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, theatricals, amusements, $5,000; J. L. Sullivan, O. S. Bowling, C. W. Daniels, 1,638 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

Supreme Dress Co., Inc., women's dresses, waists, kindred articles, $5,000; I. A. Nemerov, L. Seydel, B. J. Blickman, 1,441 Broadway.

Martin Court Realty Co., Inc., property of every kind, realty, $5,000; G. C. Woolf, A. Miller, A. S. Gussow, 5 Beekman St.

Times Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., women's apparel, $5,000; M. Miller, I. Eisenstein, A. Leibovitz, 11 Broadway.

Capital Increases.—Salisbury Wheel and Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, $500,000 to $1,000,000; Castelli Carpet Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $101,000; David Cohen Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Twentieth Century Millinery Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000; M. Wood, Inc., Bronx, $5,000 to $10,000; George W. Donah Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $15,000.

Capital Reductions.—The Berkeley Press, New York, $65,000 to $30,000; The Century Mortgage Co., Ossining, $100,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Gramatan Spring Water Co., Bronxville; D. Davis & Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Charters filed: Wallace Silk Co., Phillipsburg, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and other textile fabrics, $125,000; James P. Wallace, John A. Wallace, Mary M. Wallace, Phillipsburg.

Trade Laboratories, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in alkalies and chemicals, $25,000; A. Keen, Philadelphia; C. Rue Dickinson, Erwin F. Spellmeyer, East Orange; J. C. Brush, New York.

Selah Manufacturing Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in clamping brackets, $150,000; John J. Sloat, Edward A. Schilling, Michael J. A. Doyle, Newark.

Frank L. May & Co., Inc., Perth Amboy, deal in chemicals and drugs, $50,000; Ernest A. Reinhart, Frank L. May, Olga Larsen, Perth Amboy.

Englewood Real Estate Co., Inc., Jersey City, deal in real estate, $10,000; Anna B. Shannahan, William Turner, Hamilton Cross, Jersey City.

Dunn & Co., Inc., Wildwood, manufacture and deal in sugar, pastry, ice cream, &c.; $10,000; Leighton P. Stradley, J. Disbrow Baker, J. P. Murray.

American Bulb Co., Plainfield, raise and deal in seeds, flowers and bulbs, $50,000; William Newcorn, Pauline Bottenstein, Elsie Davidson, Plainfield.

Endlessgraph Manufacturing Co., Irvington, manufacture and sell moving picture and picture projecting machines, $125,000; Mayk Melnyk, Irvington; Paul O. Rudyk, Edmonton, Canada; Wiademir J. Siemionwies, Chicago.

COTTON SHOWS GAIN ON REPORTS OF RAIN

Continued Downpours in the Eastern Belt Cause Much Uncertainty.

PRICES UP 12 TO 17 POINTS

Undertone at the Close Is Very Steady, with Shorts Plainly Nervous—No Scarcity in Europe.

Fear of damage from continued rains in the Eastern belt was responsible for a higher range of prices in cotton yesterday with the market closing at a net gain of 12 to 17 points. The July option which is nearing expiration was relatively the strongest on the list, and made the maximum advance. The undertone at the close was very steady with shorts plainly nervous.

Ordinarily rains in the latter part of July and in August are beneficial rather than detrimental to cotton. Under normal circumstances the only harm that is done arises from making the plant too sappy to resist hot dry weather, and maturity also is delayed. From the point of view of Summer moisture, however, the present season is somewhat extraordinary. Rains have been almost continuous for a long period, and downpours reported Sunday and yesterday have put the fields in such a water-logged condition that numerous complaints were received yesterday.

Rains ranging from small amounts up to four inches were reported from the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. New Orleans wired: "Large short interest accumulating here. Expect sharp advance when truth about Atlantics becomes known." Atlanta wired: "Damage reports coming from all over Eastern belt include grass, weevil, bottom branches turning yellow, lack of fruit and growth. Late cotton reported hopeless in many sections." The recipient of the latter message sent the following reply to Atlanta: "No dearth of damage reports, but why does not the Eastern belt send up buying orders?"

With the present unfavorable conditions in the Eastern belt it is feared that the Government crop condition report which will be made up out of replies to be sent in today will reflect unfavorable opinion of conditions over a wide area. This report will be published on Tuesday Aug. 1.

There is evidently no scarcity of cotton in Europe compared with normal times. Students of statistics may be somewhat surprised to learn that omitting Hamburg and Bremen, Germany's two seaports, Europe's visible supply of cotton, including the amount afloat, is 20 per cent. larger than it was two years ago with normal conditions prevailing. Europe's stocks of cotton by the end of the present year will be approximately 1,250,000 bales compared with 1,062,000 bales two years ago, omitting Germany's figures in both instances.

The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.97	13.08	12.95	13.07@13.08	12.90@12.91
Oct.	13.04	13.15	13.03	13.14@13.15	13.01@13.02
Dec.	13.25	13.30	13.18	13.30@13.31	13.12@13.18
Jan.	13.27	13.36	13.23	13.35@13.36	13.21@13.22
Mar.	13.44	13.50	13.40	13.51@13.52	13.38@13.39
May	13.57	13.64	13.53	13.64@13.65	13.52@13.54

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance, middling 13.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 10 to 15 points higher. New Orleans, 13c; Galveston, 13.70c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.12c; Augusta, 12.75c; Houston, 13.65c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.77	12.92	12.77	12.92@....	12.78 bid
Oct.	12.85	12.97	12.82	12.95@12.96	12.85@12.86
Dec.

FOODSTUFFS AMPLE IN THIS COUNTRY

Their Production Shown to be Increasing Faster Than Population Is Growing.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS

Data Given in Report of a Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Misgivings frequently expressed, that the United States was approaching the period when it would be necessary to import foodstuffs in order to satisfy the needs of a growing population, are discussed and refuted in a report just made by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Accompanying the report are a series of charts illustrating the proportions between population and production of foods and the imports and exports of the latter. At the outset the committee says:

"There exists today a widespread belief that the growth of population in this country is in greater ratio than the supply of food products, and, consequently, that the time is fast approaching when we shall no longer be a self-contained nation as regards material subsistence, but will depend upon outside countries for our very existence. Such a condition, if the forecast be true, presents a serious situation of far-reaching and sinister import. In case of war with a country that controlled the sea, and if the war were sufficiently prolonged, it would mean our inevitable submission from the pangs of hunger and starvation. It would forever prevent any material reduction in the high cost of living, and would prove a permanent handicap to an advancing civilization, one of the chief requisites of which is abundant food at moderate prices.

"The mere prospect of such a calamity is consequently a favorite theme for Jeremiahs of woe from many writers, economic and otherwise, as to the decadence of agriculture in our own country, and the economic, social and political ills which await us. These pronouncements are usually remarkable for the half truths and the incomplete statistics upon which the arguments are founded, the plentiful lack of personal knowledge, and the actual observation of fundamental conditions displayed by the authors, and the entire absence of intelligent, detailed analysis of the facts presented. It can be said with much definiteness that the direful conclusions so generally drawn are distinctly unwarranted."

Taking the figures of production of the leading cereals and tubers during the last fifty years, it appears that while population increased about 200 per cent. during that period the production of wheat increased 500 per cent., corn 270 per cent., oats 475 per cent., barley 2,000 per cent., Irish potatoes 250 per cent., and rice over 3,000 per cent. In the matter of imports and exports the committee has this to say:

"The usual argument that we are becoming a food-importing country is based on the statement that our exports of foodstuffs are decreasing, while imports are increasing. In the case of wheat, the greatest of all cereals used directly for human food, it will be seen the exports vary decidedly from year to year, being affected by a great number of contributing causes, but that exports have shown an appreciable increase during the last five years, while imports always have been and still continue a negligible quantity.

"The falling off in exports of corn is due largely to the numerous new uses found for it at home in ways often not directly as human food. The last two years show a large increase proportionately in imports, principally from the Argentine. These imports were actually in small volume compared with the production of any surplus growing corn State, and had small relation to the question of food. They were largely the result of decreased domestic production, owing to drought in the two years in question, and consequent high prices.

"The same phenomenon is seen in the case of oats and potatoes where short crops at home bring increased shipments for a brief space, principally to seaboard States, but where in the long run exports grow while importations either decline or else barely hold their own.

"In the case of barley, importations once so great have practically died out while exports steadily increase.

"The example of rice is one of the most illuminating in this general connection. Rice is peculiarly a plant of tropical and sub-tropical countries, and consequently can be raised only in a comparatively small portion of the United States. Yet while both importations and exportations have increased in about equal proportion, production has outstripped them both, thus indicating that the largely increased demand is being met by domestic production even more than by foreign importation.

"The apparent paradox of both exporting and importing staple agricultural products is due in principal measure, as in case of oats and potatoes, to short domestic crop with consequent higher prices, thus allowing a proportionately small volume of these products to be temporarily brought into the seaboard section where cheap ocean carriage is lower than the land freight from the producing South and West.

"A very definite proof of surplus production of agricultural products beyond our needs is the fact that each year we carry from the former harvest into the succeeding harvest from 20 to 25 per cent. of the yield of the principal cereals. It must be evident that not only is there no decrease in the exportation of the leading cereals and tubers, but that the reverse is the case, and that the imports are negligible and spasmodic and fail to show any tendency to increase."

In a chart showing exports and imports of foodstuffs beginning with 1850 it appears that fifty years ago the imports of such articles were $125,000,000 with exports less. In 1915 the exports had reached nearly $1,000,000,000 and the imports were one-half that amount. This includes all kinds of foodstuffs, both crude and manufactured, and also food animals. It even embraces such things as tea, coffee, and sugar, and in some cases even tobacco. Further pursuing the subject, the committee says:

"In 1913 of the total agricultural imports of $815,000,000, coffee, cocoa, tea, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and sugar products, and tobacco constituted $315,000,000, or 40 per cent., while in the same year of the total exports of $1,125,000,000 grain and grain products totaled $210,000,000, or more than one-sixth. We do not grow coffee, tea, and cocoa in this country, and because of the lack principally of suitable climate it is a question whether we ever will do so save in a limited way. Consequently, our importation of such articles is entirely a question of taste, and our extensive use of them is an evidence of our ability to gratify this taste and not a matter of necessity. In case of stress we could well enough get along without them, as was generally done in the South during the civil war, which is a very different proposition from not raising enough wheat for our own use and trying to get along without that.

"The statement that our agricultural exports during the last quarter of a century have shown a decreasing percentage of our total exports has not in reality any more to do with the case than have the flowers that bloom in the Spring. It is merely a matter of our greatly increasing our exports in other directions, especially in manufactures.

"Regarding fruits and nuts, it appears that imports have increased about 70 per cent. and exports about 125 per cent. One-half the imports were productions of the tropics and sub-tropics, which can only be produced here in a very limited way. Meanwhile, exports of oranges, lemons, raisins, and many kinds of nuts have grown steadily, whereas a generation ago they were obtained from abroad.

"In fish, imports and exports have been increasing in the last ten years, the former 80 per cent. and the latter 100 per cent. A steady increase is also noted in poultry and dairy and vegetable products. In sugar, domestic production has increased about 1,800 per cent. in fifty years, against about 1,000 per cent. increase in imports. Exports of it have increased over 2,000 per cent.

"There is scarcely an agricultural food product, either primary or secondary," says the committee, "the production of which has not outstripped the growth of population in the last fifteen years, and the real problem is not to seek needed supplies abroad, but to find an adequate and satisfactory market for the constantly increasing domestic output. The agricultural food products which we import are largely those which we do not and cannot raise in this country at all, or else only in small quantities, because of lack of suitable climate and soil, such as bananas, cocoanuts, tea, coffee, spices, and pineapples, or else products of different kind and variety from what we grow or manufacture, such as certain grapes and some varieties of cheese, or those that we still import to some degree, though in decreasing volume, such as lemons and some varieties of nuts, because the domestic product is not as yet in sufficient volume to supply home demand."

With regard to live cattle, the charts show that imports have largely increased since 1893 while exports have dwindled to small proportions. It also indicates a slow but steady increase in the number of milch cows but an appreciable decrease since 1907 in the number of beef cattle. The decrease is equally marked in the number of sheep. The decreases are due to a number of causes, among them being the changing of grazing land to agricultural purposes, several hot, dry Summers that burned up the grazing ranges and which were followed by blizzards in Winter resulting in herds losing from one-third to one-half their numbers, and the ravages of the foot and mouth disease. Since 1912 the number of cattle has been slowly increasing.

After a temporary decline, there has been an increase in the number of hogs, of which there are more now in the country than ever before. Under favorable conditions the entire number of hogs in the country can be duplicated in twelve months, for the packing-house demand takes about that number each year. There are practically no live hogs exported or imported, but in the form of packing-house products they furnish the great bulk of the edible meat exports from this country. A heavy decline is shown since 1901 in the exports of beef and its products but the decline is less marked in pork and its products.

"The importation of meat supplies for food," adds the committee, "assumes a different phase when we realize that in 1914 more than two-thirds of the live cattle imported were from Mexico and that a large part of these were exported in the shape of packing-house products. So far as the money value is concerned the exportation in 1914 of pork packing-house products alone was seven times greater than all the live cattle brought into this country during that year. Moreover, the packing-house products imported consist very largely of hides, bones, hoofs, bristles, and the like, and a very small proportion of things to eat. Of $154,000,000 of packing-house products imported in 1914 only 20,000,000 were meat intended for food, while pork packing-house products exported totaled $154,000,000 for the same period."

In summing up, the committee states that a detailed study of the actual facts involved warrants the conclusion that the problem of imports of foodstuffs into the United States need not give us serious concern, either now or in the near future.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Re Flertz & Grossman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Holder‹Holder.
St. John's Church in the Wilderness‹Eng Corp.
Cirrito‹J. G. White Eng Corp.
Hickson‹Cornell.
Buttenwieser‹Goldenberg.
Same‹Stadtmauer.
Barrlette‹Terry & Tench Co.
Dynkine‹Friedman.
Gartner‹Mayer.
Lomerantz‹Simansky.
Lavena‹Degion Cont.
Rosenthal‹Kreinik.
Schneider‹Walfish.
Bender-Robinson Co‹Washbourne.
Levi‹Delguidici.
Re Schuppert. (German Exch Bank.)
Bimberg‹Zuckerman.
Miller‹Nas Elec R R.
Silverman‹So B'klyn Ry.
Sikorowski‹same.
Capes‹Capes.
Werner‹315 West 29th St Co.
Cohen‹CNY, (4.)
Wyner‹1,482 B'way Corp.
Re Maltbie, (Am Brake, &c, Co.)
Long‹Long.
Ullman‹Empire Cook Laundry Co.
Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Weldon‹Weldons.
Levoff-Parlaghy, Schmohl‹Weintraub.
Blalock‹Irwin.
Weinberg‹Rosenblin.
Met Ry Products Co‹Van Name.
Chapman‹Chapman.
Yokolem‹Scoffer.
Re Greenstein Clothing Co, (Leidesdorf.)
Re Pick, (Lebowitz.)
Avers‹Maraseco.
Tillman‹Ogren.
Kennelly‹Wallace.
Hamburger‹Hamburger.
Brenner‹Brenner.
Dressler‹Beard.
Champlin‹Hutter.
Mack‹Denkmann.
Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.)
Nelson‹Nestor Holding Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Madden (44 Madison St.)
Re Mandl (Unity M B & C Club.)

Re same (W 150 & 151 Sts.)

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Solomon Cohn.
Hilarian H Noll, &c.
Ruth G Jones.
Meyer London (2.)
Mary G Pinkney.
James M Quigley.
Harry F Halsted.
James Abato.
Marie E Ploth.
Margaret Donoghue.
Giuseppe Lobelli.
George H Huber.
Nellie Gore.
Ernest G W Woerz.
Emily Hamer.
Amelia Schloch.
Robert H Winn.
Octavia Viotty.
Jacob Mark.
George Reis.
Stuart R Morris.
Forbes J Hennessy.
Augusta Hyatt.
Emma L Sing.
Barnet Liberman.
Lucia Vanacore.
Ciro Vanacore.
Gaylord S Truesdell.
William N Blakeman.
Joseph Isaacs.
Henry Kahn.
Samuel Smith.
Ernest G W Woerz.
George W Grossman.
Adelaide K Thomas.
Dennis O'Connor.
Annie Lane.
Paul Armstrong.
Henry Pasinsky.
Henry T Cutter.
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c.
Patrick J Ryan.
Samuel Halper.
Sam Israel.
Rose Williams.
Erick Wallen.
James H Sinclair.
Mike Podworek.
Nellie Foole.
John Meller, &c.
Anna Lundh.
Charles Grundlach.
Annie Clear.
Mary E Bayer.
Kate or Katie Anderson.
Catherine Pappas, &c.
Marie Nellis.
Collins L Balch.
Wm Parretts, infant.
Thomas F McCarthy.
Wm Dar Brown.
Margherite Di Vita, &c.
Lewis H Wolf.
Hanna Jansson.
Michael Curley.
Adelaide Legasti.
Thomas Thorn.
Herman Marcus.
William Kramer.
Henry Pasinsky.
Joseph O'Gorman.
Herman Marcus.
Sophia Sewards.
John B Guttin.
Dominick Colaizzi.
Thomas G McFarland.
John Culyer.
Samuel Frost.
Nellie Downey.
Ellen Dellett.
Thomas F Dougherty.
John Dowling.
Alice L Trudeau, infl.
Emanuel M Cohen.
Victor Wellisch.
Arthur W Eager.
Christopher H Garden.
Max Orbach.
Josephine MacMillen.
Thomas Thorn.
Felix V Smith.
Antonio Torres.
John D Volkwein.
Johanna Geist.
Annie McMahon.
Fani Rothy.
Paula Schwerter.
James Mortimer.
Mary E Kearney.
Della McPhillips.
Alfred L White.
Eleanor or Lena Keedwell, &c.
Augustus Keuthen.
Amelia B Lockwood.
Morris S Siegel.
George W Grossman.
Joseph Nagelschmidt.
Daniel Parish, Jr.
Anna Heckmann.
Henry Endeman.
Katharine S DuBois.
David Down.
Edward A Price.
Eleanor A Houghton.
Simon Bickart.
Edward C Bates.
Lizzie H Holme.
Thomas McGrath.
T M Mahoney, &c.
Gerald Donnelly.
Edward C Rice.
Ulysses T Curran.
Harold D Binney.
Louis Habel.
John R Todd.
Jacob Kahn.
John Ploth.
August Weidmann.
William M Ryan.
Patrick Keenan.
Max Hess.
John H McGurk.
F von Henkendorff.
Charles Wilmot.
Simon Tomback.
Ernest Fisher, Jr.
Hanna Frank.
Katy Schalick.
Regina Steinberg.
Lydia M Brunton.
Edwin Hughes.
Alfred E Seliger.
Michael McCarthy.
Margaret James.
George W Bingham.
William Q Ranft.
Robert Lennex.
Edouard E Blitz.
Robert Miller.
Anna Goepel.
John Curry.
Hildegard V Keckes.
Frederica Buckl.
Joseph P Topping.
Henrietta Hutton.
Peter Smyth.
Timothy F Higgins.
Annie Curran.
Tery McGiver.
Mary A McLain.
George Diffenbach.
Margaret Reynolds.
Ethel Tena Quinby.
Margaret E Fahrenkopf.
Kate Jordan.
Walter A Boyd.
Mary A Grein.
Mary E Horton.
Anna Rodgers.
Margaret T Rodney.
Mary A Rounds.
George Slor.
Fannie Rabinowitz.
Marietta Cobanks.
Edward E Flint.
Joseph Pulitzer.
Everard G Teel.
T J Bloomer.
Josephine Meighan.
Lizzie Craig or Post.
Samuel Herzman.
Samuel Rhodes.
Mary Murphy.
Catherine Murtha.
Charles Cory.
Catharine M F Cooney.
Douglas Gordon.
Mabel C Hundley.
Hanna Jansson.
Douglas Gordon.

Wills for probate:
Alice K Smith.
Charlotte Herrman.
Johanna Kohn.
Rachel Lehmaier.
Louis R Coquelet.
Lucy D Sheafe.
M Clelland Milnor.
Leonard Ames.
Bridget Burke.
Adelaide Gunnison.
Elizabeth H Sweet.
James Colgan.
Hiram K Howard.
William Lewis.
Kate Curtin.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Buxbaum‹Hart.
Baltimore Roofing, &c, Co‹Rubber Roofing & Mfg Co.
Armstrong‹Levy.
Rabinowitz‹Kranichfeld.
Wolfstein‹Scherer.
Armus‹Vermewl R & C Corp.
Kupferberg‹Michaelover.
Riesz‹Seltz Rty, &c, Co.
Silverstein‹Wachsman.
Goldinger‹Grossman.
Drucker‹Bingham.
Pesseina‹Bingham.
Girvin‹Dannstadt.
Hagan‹Sheffield Farms S-D Co.
Levy‹Daniels.
Helfont‹Amend.
Lefert‹Shapiro.
Hornstein‹Meyers.
Cohen‹Liberman.
Israel‹Fleischer.
Johnson‹Willmot.
Kream‹Karnis.
Soni‹Rosenberg. (2.)

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Kaiser‹Kaiser—Maurice Deiches. Hall‹Kramer—Hon James J Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—German Sav Bank‹Schmidt—John F O'Brien.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—N Y Life Ins Co‹Alapri Co—Edward R Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Sandford‹Richardson.
Hauser‹Wolf.
Frank‹Harrisetta Holding Co.
Albrecht‹Kovacs Const Co.
Wallbatt‹Jackson Const Co.
Travis‹Bresler (2.)
Same‹Voorhees (2.)
Flinch‹Swantongson.
Byrne‹Bach.
Brown‹Denver Rlty.
Clark‹Clark.
Seldman‹Jacobson.
Hamilton Hold Co‹Notlaw Rlty Corp.
Lemien‹Wodif.
Burger‹Trainer.
Lopschuk‹MacIntyre Iron Co.
Roffis‹Wagner.
Ehrlich‹Fredl.
Schulze‹Footers Dye Works.
Diminno‹McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.
Bayer‹Sav Tank Irving.
Same‹Shepard.
Eichenbaum‹Eichenbaum.
Fuller‹Rado.
Hembdt‹Hembdt.
Meryash‹Meryash.
Knoepke‹Meyer.
Straw Workers' Union ‹Lawlor.
Benenson Realty Co‹Pistacher.
Barnet‹Holbrook.
Cabo‹A R Inc.
Lucas‹Wisotsky.
Chait‹Voron.
Mayer‹Mayer.
Bronx Nat Bank‹Heaton.
Basilico‹Beth Steel.
Wells‹Wells.
Simmons‹Simmons.
Coughlin‹Fox.
Re O'Brien.
Chait‹Voron.
Bluthenthal & Bickart ‹Renz.
Hyams‹Voigt.
Re Reiter.
Mauceri‹Paulson.
Re Attanasio.
Meyer‹F W Woolworth Co.
Re Costigan.
Re Abrahamowitz, City Island Homes, Inc‹Schwarzler.
CNY‹Benenson Rlty.
Re Hiller.
Wallace‹Berliner.

Hecht‹Beck.
M Shapiro‹Randall.
W Shapiro‹same.
Re 4th Av, Queens.
Smith‹Lee Tire & Rubber Co.
Niemand‹Nather.
Re Brenner.
Re East 92d St.
Fitkale‹Fitkale.
Liens Purchasing Co‹Goldstein.
Wile‹Mackenzie.
Re Daly, (Mahon.)
Contreras‹Contreras. (2.)
Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Zuaro‹Moskowitz.
Blydenburgh‹Blydenburgh.

Anna Molinesaux, George Barlow. Estates of Feldman infants, Gegan infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRAZIL MAY SEIZE SHIPS.

Resolution for Requisitioning 42 Teutonic Craft Planned.

RIO JANEIRO, July 24.—The question of requisitioning German ships in Brazilian ports will be taken up soon by the Brazilian Congress. Deputy Goncalves Naia is preparing a resolution authorizing such a requisition which he will present to the Chamber.

There are thirty-eight German ships and four Austrian in Brazilian ports. This shipping is estimated to be worth between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The biggest ship of the fleet is the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, which has a tonnage of 7,502. There has been some ill-will against Germany in Brazil owing to the fact that Germany seized Brazilian coffee worth $7,000,000 and refused payment for it.

After Portugal had requisitioned German ships in her ports last February it was reported in New York and London that Brazil has taken similar action. Germany's declaration of war on Portugal was greeted by popular demonstrations in Rio Janeiro in favor of the Allies.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal Pending to Lease New York Central Block for $2,500,000

Apartment House—Increases West Fifty-third Street Holdings—Resale on Allen Street—Brooklyn Buyers.

With the exception of the unusual number of building plans filed yesterday, chiefly for tall business buildings in different parts of the city and new apartment houses, there was little of note in the realty market. Of particular interest in the proposed structures was that for a $2,500,000 apartment house to cover the entire block bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Lexington and Park Avenues.

The block is part of the New York Central's Railroad yard property. Negotiations are pending, it was learned, for the leasing of the block to a syndicate, but the closing of the deal is subject to proper financing of the plan. The architects, Warren & Wetmore, said that, so far as they knew, work would be started very soon.

Enlarges Fifty-third Street Holdings.

Luke Blake has taken title from the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the four-story stable at 108 and 110 West Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100.5, subject to a mortgage of $86,000. The sellers acquired it at foreclosure last April. Mr. Blake owns the adjoining plot at 112, twenty-five feet front, and the garage in the rear at 109 and 117 West Fifty-second Street, giving him a total frontage of seventy-five feet on Fifty-third Street and fifty feet on Fifty-second Street.

Harlem Dwelling Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 107 West 131st Street, 18.9 by 99.11, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, has been sold by the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company.

Allen Street Resale.

The four-story building at 192 Allen Street, 22 by 87.6, between Stanton and Houston Streets, has been sold by William H. Archibald to a client who will alter it for his business. The property was recently purchased at auction by a client of Walter F. Peacock.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story apartment houses at 491 to 497 East 140th Street, 75 by 100, near Brook Avenue, have been purchased by the Jaysill Realty Corporation from the Beekman Construction Company.

Brooklyn.

The Albemarle Court apartment on the east side of Ocean Avenue, 120 feet north of Albemarle Road, and the Cathedral Arms, on the west side of Ocean Avenue, about 100 feet south of Church Avenue, have been sold by Bartholomew & Green for the Wolfinger & Lasberg Building Company. The buyer gave in part payment the old Prentice house at the foot of Remsen Street. The properties aggregate in value about $500,000.

The house with garage at 1,270 Fifty-sixth Street, 40 by 100, has been resold by Meister Builders.

The two-story house at 1,212 Union Street has been sold by the Realty Associates to Olin F. Banecroft.

Ghegan & Levine have sold for the Aldine Construction Company two four-story apartments at 1,460 and 1,475 President Street, corner of Albany Avenue, to Charles F. Harms, who gave property at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

Sales in Queens.

The S. & A. Building Corporation has taken title to a plot 120 by 100 at the southwest corner of Dittman and Grand Streets, Elmhurst.

H. Doscher has sold to the Hill Section Company $11,300 a plot 233 by 254 at the northeast corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Andrews Street and another, 100 by 350, at the corner of Andrews and Campian Streets.

Silman Investors have taken title to a plot 100 by 150 on the south side of Corona Avenue, west of Hanover Avenue, Elmhurst.

Long Island.

William F. Sheehan, former Lieutenant Governor of New York, has purchased two acres at Manhasset from Frederick Lipps. The price is said to have been about $20,000, a record for acreage in that section. It will be added to Mr. Sheehan's 250-acre estate.

West 99th Street Garage Lease.

The William Krauss Garage Company has taken a sixty-three-year lease of the vacant plot, 75 by 100, at 115 to 119 West Ninety-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Alice M. Morrison and others are the owners of record. The lessees will erect on the site a two-story garage building, which will be added to their present garage at 121 to 127 West Ninenty-ninth Street, giving them when completed a frontage of 175 feet.

Commercial Leases.

White-Goodman has leased for the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company to the W. S. Ensign Corporation the five-story building at 5 East Nineteenth Street, formerly occupied by Lord & Taylor, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $60,000. The lessees are one of the largest manufacturers of and dealers in glassware and hotel supplies.

Albert B. Ashforth, Incorporated, has leased the building at 12 West Thirty-sixth Street for the Equitable Trust Company to Jacob O. Tepper, and the basement store at 56 West Thirty-seventh Street to Henry A. Hagan.

Liberty Tower Receiver.

Gabriel L. Hess has been appointed by Justice Hendrick receiver of the thirty-two-story Liberty Tower building, 57.9 by 81 and irregular, on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, pending a suit brought by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company against the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to foreclose a second mortgage, on which there is due $630,400. The receiver is required to give a bond of $5,000. There is a prior mortgage of $1,600,000, executed by the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on May 15, 1911.

The property is assessed at $1,050,000 and the annual rentals are approximately $203,534. The property was conveyed by the Bryant Building Company to the Liberty-Nassau Building Company on April 26, 1909.

Add Twelve Stories to Building.

Plans have been filed for adding twelve stories to the four-story building on the west side of Lexington Avenue between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, occupied by the American Express Company. The additional stories will be used for lofts and offices, and will make the building sixteen stories high. The New York Central Railroad Company is the owner. Warren and Wetmore are the architects and have estimated the cost at $1,500,000.

Realty Notes.

Justice Hendrick has appointed J. Sidney Bernstein receiver of the rents of 1 and 3 West 101st Street and 414 and 415 Central Park West, four five-story flats, pending a suit brought by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to foreclose mortgages amounting to $210,000.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for ten apartment houses on the block front, south side of Seventh Avenue between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn, to cost $115,000, for the Parkside Avenue Holding Company.

Plans for a sun parlor on the roof of the West Side Y. M. C. A. building, 316 West Fifty-seventh Street, to be used for handball and squash courts, have been filed by Louis E. Jallade, architect. The cost will be $9,000.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $35,000 to the 181 Street Holding Corporation for the erection of a five-story apartment at the southeast corner of 181st Street and Harrison Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

1334 St, 61 East, n s, 118 ft w of Park Av, 2?x99.11, five-story tenement; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 621 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 28x108.3, five-story stable; J. N. Molter against F. Hoellerer et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $215.16; to the plaintiff for $17,961.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Madison Av, 1,118 and 2,118, W s, 19.11 ft s of 153d St, 40x30, two four-story dwellings; S. R. Rose against M. P. Hicks et al.; J. J. Frank, attorney; due, $17,840; taxes, &c., $120.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Mosholu Parkway North, 312 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.4x239.11 to Gun Hill Road x54x 285.6; Charles Dickinson against J. C. Fischer et al.; Stimson & W., attorneys; due, $6,205.38; taxes, &c., $251.87.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Broadway and 172d St, s w corner, for a one-story store and bakery building, 100.6x 95; Gross & Herbener, 558 West 158th St, owners; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $20,000.

Broadway and 171st St, n w corner, for a five-story tenement, 100.6x122.11; Gross & Herbener, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $175,000.

Madison Av, 160 and 164, for a fifteen-story loft building, 74.2x90; I. Randolph Jacobs, 30 East 42d St, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 38 West 32d St., architects; cost, $350,000.

Riverside Drive and Claremont Place, n e corner, for a twelve-story apartment house, 186x140; Clare Realty Co., Riverside Park and 126th St, N. Y., Gushee, President, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,500,000.

39th St, 7 to 11 West, for a sixteen-story loft building, 50.8x98.8; F. V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and J. H. Burton, Cedarhurst, N. Y., owners; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $300,000.

43d St, 27 West, and 44th St, 26 and 28 West, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 50x141.10x200.10 and 100.5; the Syndicate Managers of the Racquet and Tennis Club, Charles H. Sabin, Manager, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $1,100,000.

48th St, 6 and 8 West, for a sixteen-story loft building, 50x90.5; E. L. Burrell, 6 West 48th St, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., 32 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

48th St, 49th St, Livingston and Park Avs, for a twelve-story apartment house covering the entire block, 200.9x404.9½; New York Central Railroad Co., Grand Central Terminal, owner; Whitney Warren and Charles D. Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $2,500,000.

70th St, 206 to 216 West, for a fourteen-story brick hotel; Realty Holding Co., 90 East 42d St, Randolph Jacobs, President, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, architects; cost, $800,000.

William St, 119-116, for a twenty-story office building, 80.6 and 121.4x100.11x125; William Street Cor'n, 95 William St, H. Randolph Anderson, President, owner; Frank H. Quimby, 99 Nassau St, architect; cost, $981,000.

90th St, s e corner of Park Av, for a thirteen-story apartment house, 186.4x117.2; The Alliance Realty Co., Wm. H. Chesebrough, President, 115 Broadway, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,528 Webster Av, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

5th Av, n e corner of 32d St, for an eighteen-story store and office building, 88.3x138; Geo. L. Rives, 60 East 79th St, and James A. Burden, Troy, N. Y., owners; Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 5th Av, architects; cost, $460,000.

5th Av, 1,140 and 1,142, for a twelve-story apartment house, 70.6x80; Lloyd S. Bryce, Roslyn, N. Y., owner; Shape & Bready, Inc., 220 West 42d St, architects; cost, $300,000.

55th St, 6 and 8 West, for a nine-story club, 52x200; University Club, Thos. Thatcher, President, 1 West 54th St, owner; McKim, Meade & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Vanderbilt Av, 52, to a twenty-story office building; Vanderbilt Concourse Corp., David R. Ted, President, 52 Vanderbilt Av, owner; Carrere & Hastings, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

81st to 83d St, to the four-story Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., owner; cost, $40,000.

57th St, 316 to 320 West, to Y. M. C. A. Building, for addition of fireproof sun parlor on roof; Y. M. C. A. of Greater New York, William Fellowes Morgan, President, owner; Louis E. Jallade, 37 Liberty St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, s s, 202 ft e of Washington St, 42.5x80; Margaretha Schwitters to Elmira M. Eds and Mary Eco, Schutts, 64 Perry St, each 1-3 part, mtg $10,000; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, e s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Ferd Salomon to Frederic R. Coudert, 124 East 56th St, and another, joint tenants, mtg $3,000, Dec. 24, 1915; attorneys, Coudert Bros., 2 Rector St.....$1,500

Same PROPERTY; Frederic R. Coudert, surviving joint tenant, Ferd. Salomon, Riverside Hotel, Reno, Nev., mtg $3,000, b. & s., c. a. g., July 21, 1916; same attorneys $1

WADSWORTH AV, e w corner of 176th St, 22.6x180.7 ft to e s of Broadway x7x181,10; Broadway, old e s, 208 ft n of centre line of 175th St, runs n 48.6x e 125x s 60x w 25x n 24x w 100 to beginning; Fannie Levy et al, executors, to Sarah Jacobs, 16 East 90th St, July 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

83d Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7; Amelia M. Aiken, executrix, to Oscar C. Jackie, 150 East 59th St, 1-8 part, all liens, July 17 .....$1

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.5; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Luke Blake, 101 West 55th St, mtg $36,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

87TH ST, s s, 329.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x 62.7; Jane Seaman et al to Chas. Dorn, 361 3d Av, and the estate of Jacob Schmitza, Chas. and Jacob J. Dorn, 68 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, executors, May 10; attorney, Francis J. Kuerzl, 32 Nassau St.....$7,500

109TH ST, 211 East, n s, 108.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; New Amsterdam Mortgage Co. to Morris Pollenger, 1,040 40th St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, April 29; attorney, Frederick R. Gilbert, 55 Wall St.....$100

113TH ST, 71 West, n s, 208 ft e of Lenox Av, 12x100.11; Samuel Williams to Lenox Realty Corp'n, 309 Broadway, mtg $11,000, all liens, July 21; attorneys, Zodikow & W., 309 Broadway $1

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Martin Bamberger, 112 West 72d St, and another, executors of Gilbert Bamberger, to Fanny Weinstock, 3,402 St. Paul Av., Milwaukee, Wis., June 2; attorney, L. J. Frey, 31 Liberty St.....$1

120TH ST, 22 West, n s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5, to n s of Old Manhattan Road, closed x18.3x114.8, foreclosure, July 21; John H. Rogan, referee, to German Savings Bank, 150 4th Av, July 24; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St...$10,000

122D ST, 208 West, s s, 145 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Sadie Goldhammer to Improved Investments Co., 80 Maiden Lane, all liens, July 17; attorney, E. W. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.....$1

181ST ST, 121 West, n s, 238 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; Ward Sanford to William Brown, 123 West 131st St, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $100

191ST ST, 227 West, n s, 206.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Jos. Reale to Vreeland-Ord Realty Co., 129 Front St, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 1; attorney, W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St.....$50

Bronx.

BRISTOW ST, 1,895, s w corner of 170th St, 105.6x57.6; Northern Bank of New York to Sproessig Storage Warehouse Co., 61 Broadway, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Sproessig Storage Warehouse Co. to Leonard Weill, 155 East 103d St, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,275

DAVIDSON AV, s w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 2.3x4.1x17.2x21.7; Emilie M. Vogel to Frederick W. Rubien, 640 Riverside Drive, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 118, map of Kooh homestead; Margaret Berrian to Samuel A. Berrian, Jr., July 21; attorneys, A. & G. E. Hally, 2,069 West Chester Av $100

LOT 121, same map; same to William Deegan, 1,445 Zerega Av, July 21; attorney, same $100

LOT 25, Block 3,208, tax map; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Frederick W. Rubien, 640 Riverside Drive, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$500

SAME PROPERTY; also Davidson Av, s w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 2.3x4.1x17.2x 21.7; Frederick W. Rubien to Hy W. Vogel, 65 West

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner 120th St, 22.6x180.7 to e s of Broadway 47x1x1.10; Broadway, old, e s, 200 ft n of centre line of 175th St, runs n 48.6x e 125x s 69x w 25x n 24x w 100 to beginning, July 24; Sarah Jacobs to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 100 Broadway, 3 years.....$18,000

1ST AV, 2,384, e s, 43.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x73, July 21; Amelia F. Berg to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, due Jan. 21, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,000; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St $625

45TH ST, 438 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4, July 24; 438 West Forty-fifth Street Corporation to the German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & Amend, 119 Nassau St.....$18,000

53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, July 14; Luke Blake to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,600

117TH ST, 63 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x100.11, June 26; Fanny Weinstock to Louis J. Frey, 610 West 139th St, trustee, due as per notes; address 31 Liberty St.....$16,000

181ST ST, 123 West, n s, 256 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; 131st St, 121 West, n s, 338 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11, July 22; William Brown and Rose E. Harper to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, due Jan. 22, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $700

158TH ST, 519 West, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11, July 1; Jennie B. Kenny to Hy Lente, 104 Morningside Av, 1 year, interest as per bond; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$500

Bronx.

BURNETT PLACE, n s, at s w s of Tiffany St, runs w 75.4x n 72.11 to Tiffany St x s e 104.10 to beginning; Charles L. Moffett to Lillian A. Force, North Plainfield, N. J., July 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Moffett, Plainfield, N. J.....$3,000

LOT 156, map of Haight estate; Margaret Mangin to Catharine McGrane, 200 Claremont Av, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, H. S. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av.$500

LOT 224, map of Undercliff Terrace; Mary A. Doherty to Serial Building and Loan Institution, 195 Broadway, March 16, due as per bond; attorney, J. T. Mulhall, 206 Broadway $3,000

MARMION AV, s e corner of 178th St, 33.2x 171.2 to Southern Boulevard x36.3x156.3; Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., to Samuel Kemper, 88 East 75th St, July 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $17,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $17,500, July 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same $55,000

PELHAM AV, s s, being Lot 196, map of S. Cambreling et al, 25.6x137.6x25x132.6; K. L. S. Realty Co., Inc., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,750

PELHAM AV, s s, being Lot 197, map of S. Cambreling et al, 25x137.7; K. L. S. Realty Co., Inc., to Fannie Veith, 9 West 95th St, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,750

TREMONT AV, n w s, 366.2 ft on curve from e s of Harrison Av, runs n w 151.4x n e 61.1x s e 153.3x s w 125; Marie C. Simendinger to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

165TH ST, 236 East, s s, runs s 81.1x w 21.6x w 23.5x n 81x e 45; Vin-Mor Realty Co., Inc., to Merchants Realization Co., Inc., 116 Nassau St, prior mtg $30,000, July 19, due May 19, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Newman & B., 116 Nassau St., notes..$2,500

201ST ST, 285 East, e s, 33.4x100; Louise Stoecklin to Thomas Miller, 648 Amsterdam Av, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,253, w s, 25 ft s of 173d St, six-story apartment, all; Hiram Elliott and another to Ida Mondschein, 2 Pinehurst Av, 3 years from July 15, 1916; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway $8,250

2D AV, 429-431, w s, 59.3 ft s of 25th St, all, to build moving picture theatre on 242-246 25th St and remodel 429-431 3d Av; Robert P. Green and another to M. R. Holding Co., 450 West 44th St, 21 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Pohey Underwriting Co., 52 East 42d St.....$3,250

170TH ST, 555 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100, six-story apartment, all; Hiram Elliott and another to Ida Mondscheln, 2 Pinehurst Av, 3 years from July 15, 1916; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway $8,750

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

53D ST, 422 East; Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Co. against Thomas E. Hergert et al., Jan. 4, 1916.....$245.33

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207.6 ft s of 199th St, 50x103.3; Kreymborg Architectural Co. against Wayner Construction Co. et al., June 12, 1916..$112

PROSPECT AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 95x 100; Melrose Marble Works, Inc., against Smarto Construction Co. et al., July 15, 1916 .....$315.00

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now

New York Title and Mortgage Company

DIRECTORS:

Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, Lewis L. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence H. Elliman, Charles V. Fornes, William E. Harmon, Duncan G. Harris, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, William R. Willcox, George Zabriskie.

135 Broadway, Manhattan, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone 6880 Cortlandt. Phone 7100 Main.

Examines Titles to Real Estate
Lends Money on Bonds and Mortgages
Guarantees Payment of Principal and Interest of Bonds and Mortgages

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful 9-room bungalow with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot water heat, open fireplace. Within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway

MARTHA AVE.,

Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2889 Bainbridge Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR LIST OF

one-family houses for sale in Brooklyn's finest home section.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2,176 66th Street, Brooklyn

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

A Dip Before Breakfast
A Swim Every Afternoon

Business men who live at NEPONSIT are with their families every night an hour after they leave the office, not just week-ends.

There is no long, hot summer for those business men who live at NEPONSIT, because NEPONSIT is delightfully cool—right on the Atlantic Ocean.

No expense of two homes or an apartment and a summer home, or a winter home and a boarding house.

NEPONSIT is an all-year residential suburban community on the Atlantic Ocean. Lots from $550 up; liberal terms. Look into it.

Neponsit Realty Company

1 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 2741.

HUNTINGTON

$35 Lots

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Overlooking the Ocean.

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot-water heat; new model range, with extra hot-water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St.

OWNER MOVING AWAY

Will Sacrifice Attractive Country Estate of 6 acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage; garden, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Commuting Country Estate Bargain

13½ acres, Garden City; fine country estate, fronting Jericho Turnpike; large residence, cottage, barns, outbuildings; beautiful surroundings; cost present owners $56,000; sacrifice $25,000; terms.

HARVEY B NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms; all latest improvements; elegant bath; large open fireplace; gas, electric lights, steam heat; handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SACRIFICE $7,000

To Sell Now—Terms to Suit

Beautiful English Home

CLOSE TO WATER
10 Rooms, 2 Baths
Plot 100x185 Feet.
Ideal Commutation. Express Service.

Delightfully situated on high ground; superb water views; select neighbors. House has immense living room with open brick fireplace, hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven unusually large bedrooms and storage space, huge verandas, open terraces and sleeping porch; house newly built, most modern and complete; ceilings beamed, walls beautifully paneled, parquet floors, &c.; golf links, churches, schools nearby; ideal sailing and bathing five minutes from property.

ATTORNEY, Box F 381 Times Downtown, New York.

$2,250 EASY TERMS

& First Mortgage of $5,000 buys this
NEW COLONIAL HOME

Large Grounds; near the water; 40 min. on D., L. & W. R. R.; high and healthy; pure artesian water; churches, stores; country club; golf.

After the $2,250 Is Paid
$34.90 MONTHLY

pays interest, taxes, insurance and water rates; a fine, well-built, livable House; has 10 rooms, 2 baths; beamed ceilings, walls panelled hardwood; huge open fireplace; all conveniences. Send for Photo.

E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way.

$175 CASH NOW

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

R. K. DYAS, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE

COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES; RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; adarine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum takes insured title. Photo, particulars, NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive eight-room house; two baths; open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. REIMER, Room 1,118 Tribune Building. Phone Beekman—4500.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
Philadelphia Business Property.

Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.
LOT 46 X 176 TO REAR STREET.
Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.
J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings to Rent
WEST SIDE.
Select and Complete List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

REAL ESTATE.

AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE.
HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.

50 acres; modern dwelling, stable, garage, poultry houses; orchard; splendid views and streams; 50 minutes Grand Central. Particulars
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 512 E. 23d St.

BROOKLYN.

Factory or Water Front Properties

For Sale or Lease.

Water front Factory Site; large plot (42,000 square feet) on Gowanus Canal (Sixth St. Basin), Brooklyn; suitable for coal or material yard, or for factory needing shipping facilities.

190 feet frontage on 6th St.

FOR DIAGRAM AND PARTICULARS,

H. C. McNULTY,
30 East 42d St., Manhattan.
Telephone Murray Hill—7505.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
$1,700 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST., Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."

3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath.
Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$40 per month

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
4 to 8 Rooms
$780 to $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered for Rent from Oct. 1

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue,
Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $1,900.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $1,700.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,300 & $1,455.

La Grange
1 West 83d Street.
North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

3 West 108th Street
Near Central Park West.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $456 to $600.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 and $900.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Sidonia
505 West 124th St.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. & Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $420 and $600.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,500.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

"Lyndon Arms"
524-525 Riverside Drive,
Located on Riverside Drive,
Near 127th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

202 to 214 W. 85th St.
Near Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $540 to $780.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 -5 ROOMS -6 $810 to $1200

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive,
Corner 109th St.
7, 8 and 11 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 41st.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $128.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

THE PLAZA

795 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.) Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service.
RENT $65 UP.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

2391-2397 Grand Concourse, Near 184th St., Bronx.

New buildings—6 large rooms; all outside light; excellent neighborhood; telephone, electric lights; rents $40-$45. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Modern one-family house, with about four lots, for sale; near Fordham Square; good location; easy terms. Address C 149 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

$16 a month will purchase my pretty country home, only 30 minutes from city, near trolley; beautiful big rooms, all improved, gas, electric light, water, &c.; in a fine location; only $150 down. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 128 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000 where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Brightwaters.—Lake section; very attractive cottage on corner; cost over $10,000; executor wants offer to close an estate. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Forest Hills, L. I.; 14 minutes out; detached nine-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, fireplace; furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $85. X 214 Times Annex.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; 7% carrying; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-13 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

BORDERING LAKE AND RIVER, in the Sussex hills, near station, 42 acres; 11-room house; shade, lawn, flowers; big stable. Price $7,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for rent, from Oct. 1st, small modern house, with garage, at Kew, L. I. Address Immediate, 388 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10:50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Three attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath, convenient Neighborhood Service; bachelors. 22 East 40th.

Madison Av., 602.—Two handsomely furnished apartments, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Lenox 6995.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside wind

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Pressure is quite high over the Atlantic Ocean and generally low over the United States, with the result that high temperatures continue over the North, East, and West except in the northern upper lake regions. Over the central portion of the country temperatures are still higher than on Sunday, ranging from 94 to 98 degrees.

Showers continued in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, with another heavy fall in parts of the Carolinas. There were also local showers in the Middle Atlantic States, the north upper lake region, Utah, and in scattered places in the Northwest. Showers will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and there will be showers Tuesday in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic districts followed by fair weather Wednesday. In New York and New England the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, while in the upper lake and western southern lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee fair weather Tuesday will be followed by local thunder showers Wednesday. Temperatures will remain high except in the South Atlantic States, where they will be reasonable.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate south, partly cloudy; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Florida Coast; occasional thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York and New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably local showers south. Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably showers southeast. Wednesday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	62	71	4 P. M.	71	73
9 A. M.	63	70	6 P. M.	69	72
9 A. M.	68	71	9 P. M.	66	70
12 M.	71	73	11 P. M.	66	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding datae for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
12:30	—92 St, Nicholas Place; Harry Troger.	
		Slight
8:30	—104-6 Essex St.; Posin Brothers.	Slight
11:25	—21 Jones St.; Nicholas Capola.	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	—246 E. 45 St.; Mrs. John McCann.	Slight
12:10	—550 So. Boulevard; A. Rudolph.	Slight
12:15	—44 E. 98 St.; Herman Samhart.	Slight
12:50	—Brickyard ft. Washington St.; John McCarthy	Slight
2:55	—Front of 79 4 Av. (wagon;) City property	Slight
6:00	—21 Morris St.; not given	Slight
6:10	—Front of 218 E. 99 St., (auto;) Michael Tiano	Slight
7:00	—309 Alexander Av.; Charles Brossman	Slight
7:50	—152 W. 23 St.; Oriental Dress Pleating Co., 1st flr.	$2,500
8:20	—114 E. 104 St.; Jacob Lieberman	Slight
8:50	—Front of 107 Lexington Av., (surface car)	Slight
9:00	—2 Clinton St.; Morris Grissler.	Slight
9:35	—24-26 E. 12 St.; R. & R. Dress Co.	Slight
10:30	—43 Maiden Lane; Wamrik & Hayelig	None

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Capt. H. H. Baily, M. C., to this city at once for consultation with Surgeon General of the army.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. H. Hunt, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engrs., from present duty and station Aug. 31, then to and take station at Boston and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. J. G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., from duty and station at Hagerstown, Md., effective about Aug. 25, then to West Point for duty.

Capt. R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., upon relief from duty at the Military Academy, will proceed to take station at New York City and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Resignation of Capt. E. A. Davis, 4th Tex. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lt. P. McGillis, 3d Tex. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. T. Jenkins, 4th Ills. Inf., accepted.

1st Lt. R. H. Welsheimer, C. A. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, then to his station.

Capt. W. A. Covington, C. A. C., from duty in coast defenses of San Francisco to coast defenses of Puget Sound for duty.

1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital to his regiment.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, Q. M. C., from station and duty at Ft. Riley, Kan., and will report to commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty as Assistant to Q. M.

Resignation of Capt. M. S. Walton, Q. M. C., Ky. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Maj. J. Fraser, 20th Inf., is retired after thirty years' service.

Col. C. W. Penrose, Inf., upon completion of his examination by a retiring board at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to await further orders.

Resignation of Capt. D. S. Lewis, 1st North Dakota Inf., accepted.

Orders of July 19 are amended to read: Capts. A. M. Whaley and H. McC. Snyder, M. C., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in Southern Dept.

Resignation of 1st Lt. A. J. Hoskins, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Capt. W. C. Babcock, General Staff, 10 days; Capt. F. H. Lincoln, C. A. C., 14 days; Col. G. W. Mercer, Inf., 15 days; 1st Lt. A. J. Hoskins, M. R. C., 3 months and 4 days, and 1st Lt. A. R. Rockwood, Ord. Dept., 10 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, to Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Jr. Grade Lt. L. C. Dunn, from command of the K-1, home, wait orders.

P. A. Surg. C. E. Strite, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., to the Louisiana, and A. J. Toulon, to Aero Station, Pensacola.

P. A. Paymr. F. Hempstone, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., and L. D. Coyle, the Supply, to Naval Academy.

Asst. Paymrs. A. L. Huestis, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to fitting out the Maumee and on board when commissioned; J. F. Huddleston, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to the Scorpion; M. C. Merriman, to Submarine base, New London, Conn.; C. R. Murray, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to the Supply, and A. A. Byrne, the Scorpion, home, wait orders.

Nav. Con. G. C. Westervelt, Atlantic Fleet, to Staff Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda, at Guam; Amphitrite, at Whitestone Landing; Celtic, at San Domingo City; Chattanooga, at Salina Cruz; Cheyenne, at New Hampshire, at Newport; Denver, Hull, Stewart and Whipple, at La Paz; Lamson, at Charleston; Maghias, at New Orleans; Marblehead, New Orleans and Oregon, at Sitka; Orion, at Hampton Roads; Prometheus, Sterling and Uncas, off Cape Romain; Reid, at Norfolk, and the Sylph, at Washington.

Sailed—A-2, A-5, B-1, B-2, B-3, and the Monadnock, Cavite for Olongapo; Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana and Rhode Island, Newport for Philadelphia; Albany, Salina Cruz for Corinto; Cyclops, Newport for Hampton Roads; G-3, Bridgeport for New London; Nereus and Severn, Cristobal for Norfolk, and the Potomac, Cristobal for Guantanamo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for gas inspector, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 9. The subjects and weights of the examinations are: Experience, 4; technical, 4; practical test, 2. The duties consist in making chemical analysis and photometric tests of illuminating gases. Candidates must have had experience in the duties of this position or training in chemistry. The usual salary is $1,200 a year. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9 at the New York Custom House an examination for electrotyper-finisher, for men only, to fill two vacancies at 60 cents an hour in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, correction of proof, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have served at least five years in the trade, three years of which must have been served as apprentice, or equivalent, and at least one year as journeyman. No credit will be allowed for experience gained below the age of 14 years. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 25: Lieut. J. E. Mulligan, 23, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C; Patrol. C. Gifford, 149, to 144; D. J. O'Mara, 153, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. A; J. H. Hembdt, 25, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C; Mounted Patrol. B. L. Vall, 283, to 279, to bicycle duty. Mutual: Patrol. J. Malone, 68, to 156; T. L. Hoctor, 156, to 63.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. J. Chenu, 7; P. White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 27.

Patrol. D. F. Haggerty, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to Tr. School, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 27.

To 96, from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 27; Patrol. T. Kelly, 1; E. Lunny, 1; E. G. Jaeger, 2; J. Taeschner, 2; G. J. Briedenbach, 2; J. Dougherty, 4; M. Byrnes, 5; J. Quagliano, 5; L. S. Rogers, 5; E. J. Decker, 6; J. J. Flynn, 6; H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; J. J. Byrnes, 13; W. F. Dierker, 17; T. M. O'Connor, 21; T. Turley, 26; J. Ferretti, 26.

To Training School, from commands indicated, 30 days from 8 A. M. July 26: Patrol. H. Storz, 146; J. Brudenbach, 146; F. J. Rasch, 161; C. Gilroy, Traffic C.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. Kauff, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 30 days from 8 A. M. July 25.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt.—P. Corcoran, 283, noon, June 30, during disability. Patrol.—J. Doerk, 13, 7 P. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., July 19; E. Potter, 37, 8 A. M., July 16, during disability; J. E. Ackerman, 40, 8:20 A. M., July 15, during disability; J. J. McCauley, 78, 2:15 P. M., July 15, during disability; W. A. Bacon, 99, 7:50 A. M., June 17, to 12 P. M., July 8; J. Cusack, 144, 1:35 A. M., May 14, during disability; W. H. Luttge, 149, 9:25 A. M., June 25, to noon, July 8; F. P. Gleason, 154, 1 P. M., July 13, during disability; W. Welsheler, 156, 7:40 A. M., May 30, to 4 P. M., June 26; W. E. Jackson, 172, 8:10 P. M., June 25, to 12 P. M., June 26; C. M. Murphy, 278, 11:45 A. M., June 16, to 12 P. M., June 18; M. J. Brennan, 279, 8:15 A. M., July 7, to noon, July 13; M. Higgins, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, 12:50 P. M., March 1, to 12 P. M., June 17.

Fire Department.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., July 25: Fire. 1st gr. M. Morris, Eng. 235, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, as watchman.

Temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., July 25: Fire. 1st gr. J. E. Shannon, Eng. 224, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, as watchman.

The following fireman will be directed to report to the School of Instruction, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at 9 A. M. today to finish course of instruction: Fire. 4th gr. F. Schneider, H. & L. 21.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. O. H. Gerig, Eng. 28, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Fire. 2d gr. J. R. O'Keefe, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire. 4th gr. F. W. Koster, Eng. 76, 96 hours, 8 A. M., July 28.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES G., value of estate not given. Sole beneficiary is Vandella B. Crawford, the widow. The estate includes a collection of art objects, tapestries, and antique silver. Among the tapestries is one portraying "The Last Supper."

LIVINGSTON, ELIZABETH MATILDA, 321 West 110th Street, (July 8;) value of estate not given. Residue goes to Henry Philip Livingston, grandson, of Binghamton, and if he dies before reaching 25 it will be divided among the Home for Crippled Children, Asylum for the Blind, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Salvation Army, and the Free Ice Fund in equal shares. Decedent had been separated from her husband, Augustus L. Livingston, for forty years, and nothing is known as to his present residence.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—New cottage, newly furnished, of seven rooms and bath; desirable location; balance of season or month of August; will also rent entire second floor if preferred, consisting of living room opening onto front porch, two bedrooms and bath; convenient to good boarding house, garage, and fine golf course. For terms address Mrs. C. Crane, 5th and Sussex Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

Beautifully cool house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; fully screened French windows; best section of Mt. Vernon; five minutes from New Haven or Boston, Westchester; immediate occupancy, to desirable tenant; $180 to Oct. 1. For particulars write Z 369 Times Annex.

Nantucket.—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath; near water and near town; $100 for August. G. L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

LONG BEACH,
FOR RENT,
New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

To let on Aug. 1 for remainder of season, a roomy cottage, fully furnished for housekeeping, at Gerrish Island, Kittery Point, Me.; rent moderate. Address Miss Susanna Willard, Parkfield, Kittery Point, Me.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STORE
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

We have applicants for offices and lofts in all parts of this city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

CORNER STORE and Basement.
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, 4,000 monthly. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 80th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON—A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Two exceptionally fine automobiles, namely, Hudson Six, 5-passenger touring, $525, and Norwalk, class top Runabout, 4-passenger roadster, $425; both automobiles perfect condition throughout, fully equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard "Six," new, touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon. Circle 2855.

Packard, touring; reasonable rate, hour, week, month; owner drives. Curran. 8176 Lenox.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3016.

FIAT for hire, beautiful 7-passenger touring; moderate; late model. Schuyler 2792.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Packard limousine or landaulet car; state year, condition, price. B 202 Times Annex.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Col. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; private bath; $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive hall, $5; double, $40 and $50 monthly with bath; excellent service; bachelors.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

44 WEST 34TH ST.—One-half second floor, furnished; finest space and location in city.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant large room, front; bath; private house; near subway.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room; private bath; quiet; electricity; refinement.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlors with private baths; ideal location; very reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; southern exposure; private bath; gentlemen. 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9565.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large rooms; bath; phone; private house; modern.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH ST., 314 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Comfortable, cool room, adjoining bath, in private family; elevator apartment; modern conveniences. Apartment 20.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences, elevator apartment, private family. Schmidt.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apartment 6D.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Phone Riverside 1058. Large, newly furnished; bath; bachelor; breakfast optional.

ROOM in exquisite apartment house on 87th St.; gentleman. Telephone 6679 Schuyler.

WEST END AV, 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Light room; electricity, gas; near bath; furnished or unfurnished; $3.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 18-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3915.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, home cooking; elevator, Summer rates. Hubbell.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6041 Columbus.

75D, 260 WEST.—Large, cool, front Summer room, with board; bath adjoining; newly furnished house; can be secured less cost than usually charged by the hotels for room alone; twin box spring beds; parlor dining room, separate tables; home cooking; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 128-130 WEST—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board for semi-invalid gentleman, who needs no personal attention, but just care, in country not more than an hour out; reasonable price; permanent if satisfactory. Address C 152 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
100 Beach 69th St. Graston Av. Station. On ocean; 20 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station.) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

New York State.

Boarders at The Willow Tree Tea House, Milton-on-the-Hudson; ideal country surroundings; rates $8 to $12 per week; no children.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.
STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:
TWENTY openings; short hours; ranging from $12 to $15.
TWO for Export House, $15.
ONE Legal, $18.
ONE Insurance, (knowledge German,) hours 9-4 $15.
TWO Statistical, permanent, $50-$60 monthly.
STENOGRAPHER & DICTAPHONE Operator, Insurance, $18.
STENOGRAPHER & DICTAPHONE Operator, Export, $60 monthly.
MANY STENOGRAPHIC substitute positions, $18-$20.
TWO DICTAPHONE substitute positions, $18.
ONE FRENCH stenographer and bookkeeper; $25.
TWO SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographers, $16-$18.
TWO SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographers; $25-$30.
ONE ENGLISH-SPANISH-GERMAN stenographer; $40.
EXPERIENCED TABULATOR, $4 daily.
MAILING CLERK, $10-$12-$15.
SEVERAL openings for typists, billing clerks, switchboard operators, addressers, card punchers, stenciliers, multigraphers, &c.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, able to write up reports on typewriter; $16 month.
CLERK, good education, able to supervise; $10.
LAW STENOGRAPHER for position in small law firm; $15.
CORP. CLERK familiar making up factory costs; $18.
STENOGRAPHER.—Good position in mercantile house; $15.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Want high-grade girl, thoroughly experienced; $20.
STENOGRAPHER AND TABULATOR.—Must have experience in accountant's office writing up reports, &c.; $85 month.
STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY for position of trust in Brooklyn; $18, $20.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for uptown mercantile house; $15.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for downtown insurance house; $15.
PUBLICITY MANAGER to conduct campaign for N. Y. Hospital; want high-grade woman of good education and refinement, accustomed to meeting people, &c.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4240.

GIRLS WANTED.
Stenographers, also typists.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

TYPISTS, $8-$12; stenographers, legal, commercial, $8-$20. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

TOOL AND DIE WORK OR THE MANUfacture of small machines. Let us quote you. A. A. M. Co., 148 Duane St., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME
for a man with a capital of from $6,000 to $10,000 to invest in a business with very large profits. Strictest investigation solicited. B. H. Rose, 253 Broadway, New York City.

Manufacturers or Importers.—For Pacific Coast representative of goods in demand write me; commission only; bank references. George W. Butler, 1,005 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

DRUGGIST, thoroughly experienced business man, wants connection with established drug concern; capital and services. X. J., 2,960 8d Av.

General store, established trade nine years; most refined section of Long Island; stock $8,000; reasonable offer accepted; owner retiring. Z 319 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; must be accurate, quick at figures; $15 to start. C 137 Times.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. H 337 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EDUCATION. H 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 15, office; must be very good at figures; good handwriting; start $5. Importers, G 95 Times.

BUYER WANTED FOR NEW YORK OFFICE OF OUT-OF-TOWN DEPARTMENT STORES; YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE AND BUY FOR JOBBING DEPARTMENT; DRUGS, PERFUMES, NOTIONS, AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
G 100 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR.—White; Buick; give shop and driving references; salary $20. H 885 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; first-class men, experienced on high-grade automobile body work; in applying state experience in detail and age. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR PUBLISHER'S OFFICE, ambitious, reliable, well-educated young man; some experience in publishing books, proofreading, &c., required; also knowledge of German and Latin; state religion, experience, references, and last salary. P. O. Box 2,018 Manhattan.

GENTLEMAN, WITH BANKING OR WIDE MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE, TO SOLICIT FOR A BANKING HOUSE THE ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS REQUIRING SPECIAL BANKING FACILITIES. ADDRESS H 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
CLERKS FOR THEIR BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENT.
Apply Employment Office, fifth floor, 22d St. side.

GOOD JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; Protestant American preferred; state age, experience, wages expected, references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

INSURANCE.—Young man, experienced placer; must be familiar with schedule work; excellent opportunity to right party. Zaro, 1 3d Av.

MAN wanted with business experience, capable taking charge correspondence, collection; agency and repair work; preferred. G 93 Times.

MANAGER wanted for subscription department of daily newspaper; must be thoroughly familiar with every detail of the department; capable executive and organizer. Address X 218 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Excellent opportunity offered to young and energetic mechanical engineer; preferably graduate class 1916. H. R. G., Room 818, 90 West St.

NEGATIVE MAKER, experienced man, familiar with commercial copying and able to handle rush orders; man must be expert in his line, lifetime position to the right man; must give history of experience and references or no attention paid. Negative, G 73 Times.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED one or two young men, college graduates preferred, well connected, to learn investment security business, on commission basis to start until ability is demonstrated, with old established investment security house; every assistance rendered to such men to insure successful future. Address Room 702 Tribune Building.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful, restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction. Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.

Address H 298 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by investment banking house specializing in public utility bonds and preferred stocks, salesmen who have had experience in this line and have clientele, or salesmen in other lines who have made good; salary and commission to men who can point to past performances and who are willing to work. Address H 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Splendid opportunity for real specialty salesman to connect with Eastern pharmaceutical house opening New York office; jobbers and retailers, druggists, grocers, department stores, &c.; straight commission basis; big future for live man. H 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND, OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. G 99 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Young men, active, live, wanted to represent a Jewish national weekly publication; salary and commission. Call, 9 to 11 A. M., Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St., Room 1,632.

SALESMAN wanted by manufacturer of high-grade dresses; only those acquainted with the specialty shops throughout the Middle West, Coast, and Southern territory need apply; commission basis. G 96 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, A1, for a well known line of buttons and dress trimmings for the cutting-up trade; commission basis. Lyons & Slater, 11 West 36th St.

SALESMEN.—Thoroughly experienced, to cover city and office trade, with strong line of silk dresses; commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, handling real specialties, to sell nationally advertised service proposition; liberal commission arrangement. 710, 21 Park Row.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in cotton piece goods, selling to the cutting-up trade; commission basis. Call 69 Worth St., first floor.

SALESMAN.—Hy electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMEN wanted to sell 5c. and 10c. soft drink; liberal commission. Apply 3-5 P. M., 338 West 21st St.

SALESMAN.—First-class, for retail gents' furnishings. M. Lambert, 39-41 Cortlandt St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Experience in structural steel or ornamental iron business; salary $75-$100. H 338 Times Downtown.

SHIRT SALESMEN.—All territories; state past record and territory; commission. C 94 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Accustomed to interviewing ladies and gentlemen of financial rank; attractive proposition to capable applicants; commission basis. Address Institution, X 216 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; must be competent. Apply by letter or call with written application, A. Simonson, 500 5th Av., (near 42d St.)

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; wide-awake, accurate, and speedy young man

NEW FEDERAL RULES IN WAR ON PARALYSIS

Examination of Children About to Leave This City Now Made Compulsory.

COL. ROOSEVELT AT WORK

Heads Committee in Oyster Bay to Fight Disease—31 Die in New York; 89 More Taken Ill.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	19	53
Manhattan	6	18
Bronx	1	6
Queens	4	11
Richmond	1	1
Totals	31	89
Total of cases to date		2,948
Total of deaths to date		609

Decrease in the number of new cases, and increase in the number of deaths from the reports of Sunday, yesterday marked the progress of the outbreak of infantile paralysis in the city, but the measures employed to prevent further spread of the disease beyond the city were extended both within the city by the United States Public Health Service officials and in other communities by local health authorities.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, who is in charge of the medical staff issuing certificates to persons leaving the city, announced that henceforth no children of less than 16 years of age would be permitted to leave the city for interstate travel without both a Federal and a city Department of Health certificate.

Word was received in the city from many places warning all comers that they would not be admitted with children for whom no certificates were held.

"The inspection of children leaving the city for interstate travel," said Dr. Banks yesterday afternoon, "will be compulsory from now on, and all railroad and steamship lines have been notified to that effect. Ticket punchers at station and pier gates will be instructed not to pass any children who have tickets for points in other States unless the children show the Federal certificate, which, as in the past, will not be issued to any one until a Department of Health certificate has been obtained by the applicant."

The need of uniform quarantine regulations was illustrated yesterday, when an attempt was made to ascertain the requirements of health officials of towns along the railroads leading from New York.

Change Rules Overnight.

"Why," said the Vice President of one of the big railroads, "they change their regulations overnight. They establish a certain form of quarantine, then hear of a new case of infantile paralysis in the neighborhood, and decide to make their quarantine more strict. We can never tell just what the regulations are in any town."

It was said at the offices of the Erie that an attempt had been made by the railroad to keep a list of the quarantine measures of each town on its lines, but that the measures had been subject to such changes that the attempt to keep the list had been abandoned.

All the railroad managers interviewed advised that travelers, before leaving New York, telegraph to the health officers at their intended destinations for definite information regarding quarantine, and then comply with the instructions given.

The railroads, however, consented to make public yesterday their latest information regarding quarantine measures.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford announced that it had received the following from Montpelier, Vt.:

The Vermont State Board of Health orders that all children under 15 years of age to Vermont State points shall report within twenty-four hours of arrival at destination to physician, when they will be quarantined at their homes from contact with other children for two weeks.

Concerning Connecticut points, the railroad's announcement said:

The Health Committee of Meriden issued orders debarring all children under sixteen years of age, and state that a heavy penalty will be imposed for violation of the order.

The Board of Health of Bridgeport has instituted an ordinance excluding all children under ten years of age. Children from ten to sixteen years of age are to be admitted only when they have health certificates issued by the New York Health Department.

The health officers of New London, Groton, East Lyme, Waterford, Montville, Norwich, and Willimantic advise that children under fifteen years of age will not be allowed to detrain at those stations.

Great Barrington, Mass., requests all passengers accompanied by children to report to the city's representatives at the station immediately upon arrival.

Other Towns Bar Children.

In addition to the list of Connecticut towns included in the New Haven's statement, according to advices received by the Public Health Service, the following towns have barred children of less than 15 years who come from New York:

Norwalk, Danbury, Bethel, Wallingford, Hawleyville, and Norwich Town.

The Public Health Service has also been notified that the health authorities of Newport, R. I., will quarantine any child arriving from New York.

It was explained that the strictness of New London's quarantine was due to the fact that it was a favorite place for New York children; that there were 2,000 children from this city there at present, many of them crowded together in farmhouses and camps near New London, and that nine cases of infantile paralysis had already occurred among these and other children.

The New Haven Road has issued special instructions to its ticket sellers, directing them to send all purchasers of tickets for children to the Public Health Service surgeons in the Grand Central Station, and it has sent the following notice to conductors on its trains:

If conductors on the New Haven Railroad have reason to believe that any passengers on their trains are suffering from infantile paralysis or other contagious disease, they will immediately report it by wire to the Superintendent's office, so that arrangements may be made for looking after the passenger, cutting the car out for disinfection and notifying the local, State, and interstate officers, &c.

New York Central's Announcement.

The New York Central Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey both announced that they had received advices from the State health authorities of California that no person from New York would be admitted to any point in the State who did not have an authoritative health certificate. The same announcement was made by the New York Central for Toledo, Ohio, and Watertown, Marcy, and Stittville, N. Y.

The New York Central announced that it had received quarantine notices from towns on its lines and the West Shore as follows:

No admission of children from an "infected district" (as used in some towns, the words "infected district" apply to the entire City of New York, and, as used by others, only to parts of the city): Tarrytown Heights, N. Y.; Patterson, N. Y.; Towners, N. Y.; Mount Hope, N. Y.; Sharon, Conn.; Stuyvesant, N. Y.; Amenia, N. Y.; Dumont, N. J.; Bergenfield, N. J.; Ridgefield, N. J.; Bogota, N. J.; Harrington Park, N. J.; Castleton, N. Y.; Croton, N. Y.; Pawling, N. Y.; West Englewood, N. J.; South Amboy, N. J., West Point, N. Y.

Quarantine of all children for a period of three weeks:

Highlands and West Nyack, N. Y., and Red Hook, N. J.

Quarantine of all children for a period of two weeks:

Highland Falls, Katonah, Hillsdale, Bedford Hills, Poughkeepsie, Valhalla, Hawthorne, Pleasantville, Tappan, Blauvelt, Orangeburg, all New York points.

Official health certificates required for admission,

Briar Cliff, Chatham, Copake, Lake Mohopac, Carmel, Lincolndale, Amawalk, Ardsley-on-Putnam, Croton Falls, Hyde Park, all New York points, and Haworth and Whitehouse, N. J.

Restrictions declared but not specified:

Cornwall, Millerton, Colemans, Mt. Riga, Brewster, Congers, Fort Montgomery, Valley Cottage, West Norwood, Barrytown, Croton, Hastings-on-Hudson, Oakdale, Carrytown, Baldwin Place, Crafts, Elmsford, White Plains, and Purdys, all New York points.

This announcement was made by the Lackawanna Railroad:

The following New Jersey towns have issued quarantine regulations prohibiting the admission of children under 16 years of age from infected districts:

Kingsland, Lyndhurst, Boonton, Mountain Lakes Newton, Bernardsville, and Dover.

The Lackawanna also announced that health certificates were required at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Regulations in Other Places.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that children had been barred from excursions to Long Beach and Kings Park, L. I., and that other restrictions were maintained at these places and at Long Branch, N. J., Floral Park, L. I., and Central Islip, L. I.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced that children arriving in Easton, Penn., were quarantined for twenty days, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which published recently a list of towns quarantining New Yorkers, said that Charleston, S. C., was requiring health certificates from all children.

Pittsfield, Mass., it was reported here yesterday, had established quarantine regulations.

It was noted by railroad men that the severest quarantine regulations were often established in towns where infantile paralysis was already fairly prevalent.

Most of the railroads running excursions to New York City have advised passengers not to bring children on these excursions, not because of danger to the children, but because of possible difficulty in getting the children back into their home towns. The Lehigh Valley issued this warning for its excursion last Saturday from the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, with the result that few children were on the train.

Notwithstanding this warning and general conditions, the railroad men said yesterday that their business had not been appreciably decreased by the prevalence of infantile paralysis.

Advice for Fresh Air Camps.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, yesterday addressed the following letter to the managers of fresh air homes and Summer camps in the State:

This department has advised the health officers of New York State that if fresh air children under the age of 15, come into their municipality, they shall be kept upon their own premises for a period of at least two weeks, and that if a case develops on the premises the case shall be isolated for a period of six weeks and all the other children shall be quarantined for a period of two weeks.

If you will send to the State Department of Health at Albany the name of the Superintendent at your fresh air home or camp, with the Post Office address, and the town, village, and county in New York State in which the camp is situated, this department will make definite recommendations to the local health officer that children over the age of 15 should be admitted without question, and that children under the age of 15 shall be admitted in groups only, provided that the party brings with it a list of the children, with their addresses, and a statement from a physician that the children have been examined within forty-eight hours prior to the departure from the city, and that none of these children come from a block in the City of New York from which a case of infantile paralysis has been reported.

Charles Goldfarb of 738 East Ninth Street, Democratic captain of the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, yesterday complained to the Department of Health here that two men representing themselves as health officers had attempted to extort $50 from him in Oregon, near Peekskill, N. Y., for health certificates, which would permit his children to come to New York.

Mr. Goldfarb said that he and his wife and four children, who had been in Oregon for several weeks, boarded a trolley car there yesterday for Peekskill, intending to take a New York train in the latter place.

Two men carrying clubs, he said, got on the car and told him that his children could not go through unless they had health certificates which they might obtain from a specified doctor for $50. Mr. Goldfarb said he refused to go to the doctor and the men refused to let the children pass, so he left them with his wife at Oregon and hurried to New York.

Mr. Golfarb said he would report the hold-up to the Peekskill authorities.

The number of new cases of infantile paralysis announced yesterday was 89, against 115 announced on Sunday, while yesterday's deaths were 31, against 23 on Sunday. The new cases were distributed among the boroughs as follows: Brooklyn, 53; Manhattan, 18; Bronx, 6; Queens, 11, and Richmond, 1.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Italiano Tranaboni, 409 East Sixtieth Street.
Sylvia Marks, 58 East Ninety-ninth Street.
Eugene Traubman, 117 West 141st Street.
Sarah Spiritino, 339 East 108th Street.
Mirsky, 202 East 114th Street.
Leon Sivolsky, 137 Monroe Street.
Michael Jocona, 70 Mott Street.
Frances Tauber, 145 West Twenty-second Street.
Vincenzo Albomoi, 277 Third Avenue.
Sama Lienberd, 123 Goerck Street.
Victoria Graziano, 239 Avenue A.
Pauline Berkowitz, 120 Lewis Street.
Fred Vogel, 103 Avenue B.
Frieda Kresch, 48 Avenue D.
Sam Rosenberg, 118 Lewis Street.
Antonio Frichiachi, 211 Avenue A.
Agnes Laury, 512 East Eighteenth Street.
Mary Schnorr, 211 West Eleventh Street.
William Burkief, 115 West Seventeenth Street.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Edward Herman, 95 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, died Metropolitan Hospital.
William Buckles, 150 West 17th Street.
Herbert Fox, 11 Avenue D.
Vincenzo Altomare, 277 3d Avenue.
Annie Hanezar, 606 East 16th Street.
Nora Gilroman, 523 West 133d Street.

NEW CASES—THE BRONX.

Lillian Grab, 682 Beck Street.
Herbert Rothman, 492 East 141st Street.
Bernard Post, 1,729 Fulton Street.
Theresa Novick, 704 Hewitt Place.
—— Abramowitz, 1,239 Simpson Street.
Mazie Knecht, 1,829 Union Post Road.

DEATHS—THE BRONX.

Peter Rassa, 164 35th Street, Brooklyn, died at Riverside Hospital.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

John Wisnikowski, 93 Eckford St.
Albert Ballias, 78 Gerry St.
Rosie Hirsch, 53 Johnson Av.
Florence Donn, 553 Keap St.
Hazel Herman, 398 Marcy Av., care of Duetch.
John Truskowitz, 247 Moore St.
Jacob Lifschitz, 156 South 1st St.
Thomas Morrison, 181 South 1st St.
Nina Tichota, 400 South 4th St.
Esther Steinman, 1,720 Sterling Place.
Julia Rauch, 1,382 St. John's Place.
Thomas Spitz, 443 Ralph Av.
Ethel Krause, 1,836 Pacific St.
—— Paul, care of Travis, 984 Myrtle Av.
Jennie De Luca, 829 Myrtle Av.
Vincenzo Fusso, 739 Myrtle Av.
Dolly Lipman, 178 Hopkins St.
Jacob Manish, 132 Hopkins St.
Lizzie Rabinowitz, 82 Hopkins St.
William Parker, 1,462 Fulton St.
Harry Rich, 68 Ellery St.
Walter Evans, 9 Ellery Street.
Ruth Donn, 1,165 Eastern Parkway.
Charles Crandall, 1,498 Bushwick Avenue.
Baby Gelford, 401 Barbey Street.
Thomas Hearn, 538 Belmont Avenue.
Hazel Moore, 209 Grant Avenue.
Meyers Feldman, 440 New Lot Avenue.
Norman Frann, 66 Powell Street.
Sylvia Kantrowitz, 309 Powell Street.
Helen Mason, 5,718 Third Avenue.
Alice Brann, Sedgwick Place, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets.
George Ballick, 265 Forty-eighth Street, care of Sullivan.
Adilla Kehldeck, 231 Sixty-seventh Street.
Frances Dorente, 1,259 Fifty-ninth Street.
Joseph Walles, 1,723 Sixty-first Street.
Lillian Johnson, 245 Fifty-second Street.
William De Mandro, 296 Navy Street.
Albert Picco, 106 North Elliot Place.
Walter Hagenloch, 205 Park Place.
Helen Buongioveno, 153 Union Street.
Catherine Barry, 110 Verona Street.
Antonio Perrotia, 660 Fourth Avenue.
Genevieve Vickers, 25 East 5th Street.
Salvatore Cerello, 371 Furman Street.
Helen Henderson, 268 11th Street.
Lester Young, 265 19th Street.
Arnold Testa, 940 Bedford Avenue.
Benjamin Manly, 24 Neck Road.
Eugene Barber, 7 Locust Avenue.
Harry Wein, 1,952 Coney Island Avenue.
Bennie Wein, 1,952 Coney Island Avenue.
Joseph Peters, 3,306 Surf Avenue.
Joe Hamly, 625 East 14th Street.
Angelo Rebagleati, 2,721 West 17th Street, Coney Island.
Olivia Nelson, 166 East 32d Street.
Baby Rosenberg, 1,327 42d Street.
Helen Sefert, 1,672 45d Street.
Lawrence Pedisa, 1,440 50th Street.
—— Salkoff, 3,039 West 23d Street.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Lillian Baron, 843 Hamburg Av.
Aaron Rosenberg, 1,827 42d St.
James Lattige, 274 Howard Av.
Jack Schonerman, 6,614 19th Av.
Edward Mahn, 153 Guernsey St.
William Hogan, 20 Hope St.
William Bigelow, 711 Myrtle Av.
Katherine Cassidy, 98 North Hollywood Av., Rockaway, Queens. Died at Long Island College Hospital.
Max Schwartz, 21 Morrell St.
Hugh Osborne, 227 Humboldt St.
Genevieve Vickers, 25 E. 5th St.
Mildred Orthman, 485 Myrtle Av.
Ralph Livingston, 249 Gold St.
Hazel Moore, 209 Grant Av.
Lucia Giordano, 209 York St.
Elizabeth Anderson, 220 53d St.
John Wisnewski, 93 Eckford St.
Joseph Horner, 311 Franklin Av.
Luigi Bari, 283 Hudson Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Vivian Schmetz, 2,049 Gates Av.
William Ames, 1,736 Stephens St.
Annie Beck, 772 Woodbine St.
Baby Sheridan, 30 East Greenpoint Av., Woodside.
August Robinson, 103 48th St., Corona.
Jacob Farber, Broadway and Clinton Av., Little Neck.
Barbara Faust, Jamaica Av. and Rose St., Flushing.
Marie Synclair, 480 Myrtle Av., Flushing.
John Bradkiss, 649 North Villa St., Richmond Hill.
Louis Treging, north side of Jericho Turnpike, Queens.
Paul Storbet, 9 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Eugen Bresiin, 91 E. Jackson Av., Corona.
Robert Leisk, 2 Ferguson St., Corona.
Paul Storbet, 9 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.
Ella Pentoney, 37 West Amity St., Flushing.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Joseph Fromo, 75 Montgomery Av., Tompkinsville.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Fred Williams, 255 Van Bolt Av., Mariners Harbor.

Health Commissioner Emerson was pleased to note in these lists that the outbreak did not immediately threaten any new districts in the city.

26 NEW VICTIMS OUTSIDE CITY.

State Department Reports Largest Number for Any One Day.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—In the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. today 26 cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the State Department of Health, the largest number in any day since the outbreak. These did not include any cases from New York City. The cases outside the City of New York aggregate 237, and there have been 25 deaths, 2 of which were reported today.

The deaths today were at Newburg and Wavarsing. At the latter place there are 5 cases of the disease, all of which are traced to New York. These 5 cases are distributed among four Summer boarding houses, where many children are staying. A strict quarantine has been established in the village and twenty-five special constables have been appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations. In addition, some of the sick children are to be transferred to hospitals in New York, and a nurse has been assigned by the State Department of Health to care for others.

The additional cases reported today were distributed as follows: Lynbrook, 3; New Rochelle, 3; Wavarsing, 3; Oyster Bay, 2; Locust Valley, 2; Pleasantville, Putnam Valley, Binghamton, Fulton, Goshen, Mamaroneck, Hudson, Fishkill, East Fishkill, Newburg, Sand Lake, Shrub Oak, and Greenport, Columbia County, 1 each.

ROOSEVELT FIGHTS PLAGUE.

The Colonel Heads Oyster Bay Infantile Paralysis Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—Colonel Roosevelt today began war on infantile paralysis in this section.

The Colonel and about one hundred of the most prominent men and women of Oyster Bay met this afternoon at the Town Clerk's office and mapped out a campaign against the disease.

John F. Bermingham, Chairman of the meeting, denounced the laxity of the Health Department's methods, and asserted that unless something was done at once there was grave danger of the plague sweeping throughout the township. This brought Colonel Roosevelt to his feet.

"To my mind," he said, "the most effective way to combat the spread of the disease is to organize a committee of representative residents to immediately take the matter up and see just what must be done. Matters have been dragging along here for some time without adequate measures being taken.

"For instance, I think this is a most opportune time to do something about a playground for the children. This matter has been mentioned for some time, and I have heard it said that the township is without funds. Let me tell you that a number of men in this vicinity have told me that they are willing to pay part of the expense. We will all chip in and see that the kiddies have some place in the open where they can play and enjoy themselves."

The Colonel then assumed charge of the proceedings and suggested that a committee be selected, to be composed of the seven local physicians, two representatives from the Italian quarter, where the disease first appeared, and representatives of the business and Summer colony.

Among the members of this committee, in addition to Colonel Roosevelt, are Judge Robert W. Duval, John F. Bermingham, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, William Loeb, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Mrs. Thomas Clarke, and E. Morgan Griffin. A meeting will be held tomorrow morning formally to launch the campaign.

Four new cases of the disease have been discovered in the village of Oyster Bay since Friday, and reports from other villages in the township show that new cases are appearing daily.

BRITISH SEIZE SAILORS.

Three of American Schooner's Crew Held in Australia.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 24.—Captain Fred Wann, Master of the American schooner W. H. Marston, reported upon arrival here today that he was compelled to give up to the British authorities at Newcastle, Australia, three sailors who were alleged to be German subjects.

The men, W. English, W. Manson, and W. Ritter, who were registered upon the ship's articles when she sailed from Portland, Oregon, Jan. 22, 1916, as citizents of Norway, Sweden, and Holland, respectively, were removed from the Marston March 1 last, the day the schooner was scheduled to sail from Australia.

Captain Wann said he has sent a formal complaint to the State Department.

Shot Through Heart, Led Charge.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—An official report gives the following details of the death of Colonel Tatarnoff, who was killed while leading his regiment across a river near Kozen, as mentioned in a bulletin on July 21: "Wounded in the heart by a shrapnel bullet the Colonel said: 'I am killed!' and, by a supreme effort, he got up and dashed forward crying: 'Charge!' He died with that word on his lips."

Vincent Astor Joins the Masons.

It was announced yesterday that Vincent Astor had joined the Masonic Order. He became a member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, of which his great grandfather was once Master, and of which Marshall Kernochan is the present Master.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Shoes Will Be Higher Next Season
Now Is the Time to Buy
Russet & Black Oxfords, $2.65
Were $3.85
Discontinued Lines Marked Down
Cordovans $4.50

Very Dark Mahogany
Reduced from $5 and $6
Wing Tip Dark Cordovans, $5.00
Reduced from $7
White Canvas Oxfords, $2.25
With Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.
Sneakers, rubber soles, 79c, $1.25

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Resinol
first aid for skin troubles
"Will Resinol Ointment *really* stop this dreadful itching and clear my skin trouble away?"
"Madam, if you only knew as much about Resinol as doctors do—how safe it is to use, how promptly it acts—you would not doubt, you would use it *at once*. Usually it stops itching immediately and soon removes every bit of eruption."
Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 37-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

THE CAR AHEAD
A Hudson Super-Six

When you buy a car in the Hudson class you buy that car to keep. So the question is a big one. What that car is or isn't matters much for years and years. Let us look facts in the face.

Always the Master

The Hudson Super-Six, under every condition, will or can be "The Car Ahead."

No other stock car ever went so fast. None ever went so far in one day. None ever climbed such hills on high gear. And none ever picked up so quickly. Those are facts based on official tests. And no car built can successfully dispute them. So the Super-Six owner, in traffic or on highways, on hills or on levels, feels himself the master of the road.

Why You Should Care

We hear men say, "Well, I don't care. I don't want speed. I don't need that power." But you do want—don't you?—the best car in your class, when you pay about the price that gets it.

Let the extra capacity remain latent capacity. Keep the speed and the power in reserve.

You can out distance your rivals without going faster because of the quick pick-up. In traffic and in hill-climbing you have less change of gears. Everywhere you get effortless performance. And you rarely tax the motor to half its capacity. That means long life and economy.

No Feats Like These Ever Before Performed

All made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and excelling all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

80% More Efficiency

The Super-Six invention—patented by Hudson—has added 80 per cent to this motor's efficiency. It does this by reducing vibration, the cause of motor friction. So it adds just as much to motor smoothness. And it adds just as much to endurance.

Our radical tests—like those cited below—seem to prove that the Super-Six doubles endurance.

The motor is the heart of your car and the life of it. The leaders of motordom have always led on motors. Why should any man buy a fine car now without demanding that motor supremacy?

14,000 Now Running

More than 14,000 Hudson Super-Sixes are now in the hands of owners. You can anywhere learn how men like them. Parts are ordered or on hand for 31,000 more. So there will be no change in the Super-Six so far as we can see ahead.

By quadrupling our output we are now, for the first time, keeping close to the demand. So fine-car buyers can now get the car they want.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1475	Touring Sedan	$2000	Town Car	$2750
Roadster, 2-passenger	1475	Limousine	2750	Town Car Landaulet	2850
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775	(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	2850

HUDSON SUPER SIX REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.
Broadway at 61st St., Circle Building.

Brooklyn 1184 Bedford Avenue. | Bronx 440 East 149th St. | New Rochelle Main St. & Central Ave. | Yonkers Proctor Building.

The RHEINAROON in this cartoon
Is Little Alcohol;
To represent Rheingold's per cent
We *have to* draw him small.
Rheingold Beer
Every dealer carries Rheingold Beer or can get it quickly. Take the first opportunity of trying this beer, which the brewer has made so good, and the Rheinaroons have made so famous.
S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

CUTICURA SOAP BATH FOR BABY

Is Soothing, Cooling and Restful
If there is any skin trouble, touch it with Cuticura Ointment after the bath. He can't sleep and eat if he has skin troubles.
Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.